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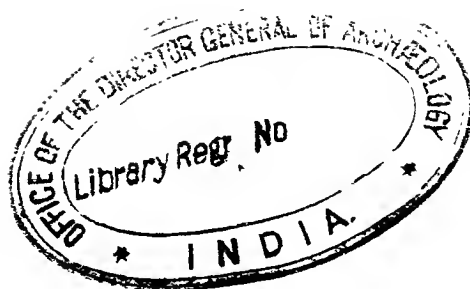
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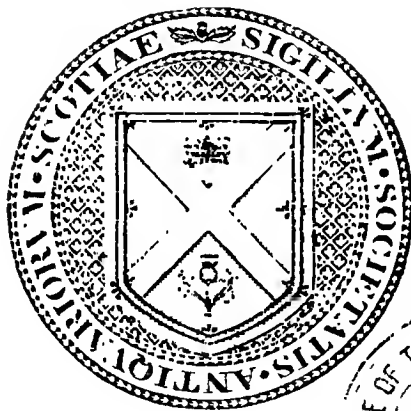
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PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND.

SESSION
MDCCCCVIII.—MDCCCCIX.



VOL. XLIII.

EDINBURGH:

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MDCCCCIX



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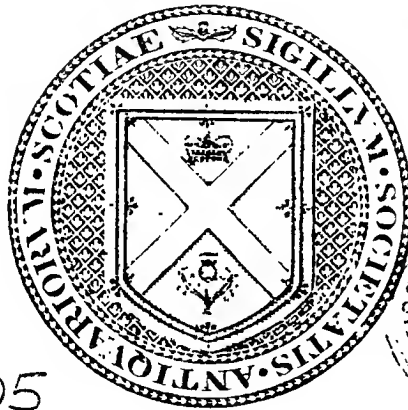
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ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-NINTH SESSION

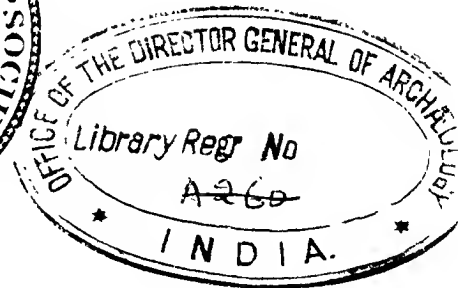
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THE RHIND LECTURESHIP.

*(Instituted 1874, in terms of a Bequest for its endowment by the late
ALEXANDER HENRY RHIND of Sibster, Hon. Mem. S.A. Scot.)*

SESSION 1908-1909.

RHIND LECTURER IN ARCHAEOLOGY—Professor G. BALDWIN BROWN, M.A.

L A W S
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND,
INSTITUTED NOVEMBER 1780 AND
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER 6TH MAY 1783.

(Revised and adopted November 30, 1901.)

1. The purpose of the Society shall be the promotion of ARCHÆOLOGY, especially as connected with the investigation of the ANTIQUITIES AND HISTORY OF SCOTLAND.

2. The Society shall consist of Fellows, Honorary Fellows, Corresponding Members, and Lady Associates.

3. Candidates for admission as Fellows must sign the Form of Application prescribed by the Council, and must be proposed by a Fellow and seconded by two Members of the Council. Admission shall be by ballot.

4. The Secretaries shall cause the names of the Candidates and of their Proposers to be inserted in the billet calling the Meeting at which they are to be balloted for. The Ballot may be taken for all the Candidates named in the billet at once ; but if three or more black balls appear, the Chairman of the Meeting shall cause the Candidates to be balloted for singly. Any Candidate receiving less than two-thirds of the votes given shall not be admitted.

5. Honorary Fellows shall consist of persons eminent in Archæology, who must be recommended by the Council, and balloted for in the same way as Fellows; and they shall not be liable for any fees of admission or annual subscriptions. The number of Honorary Fellows shall not exceed twenty-five.

6. Corresponding Members must be recommended by the Council and balloted for in the same way as Fellows, and they shall not be liable for any fees of admission or annual subscriptions.

7. Ladies who have done valuable work in the field of Archæology may be admitted as Lady Associates. The number of Lady Associates shall not exceed twenty-five. They shall be proposed by the Council, and balloted for in the same way as Fellows, and shall not be liable for any fees of admission or annual subscriptions.

8. Before the name of any person is added to the List of Fellows, such person shall pay to the funds of the Society Two Guineas as an entrance fee and One Guinea for the current year's subscription, or may compound for the entrance fee and all annual subscriptions by the payment of Twenty Guineas at the time of admission. Fellows may compound for future annual subscriptions by a single payment of Fifteen Guineas after having paid five annual subscriptions; or of Ten Guineas after having paid ten annual subscriptions.

9. The subscription of One Guinea shall become due on the 30th November in each year for the year then commencing; and if any Fellow who has not compounded shall fail to pay the subscription for three successive years, due application having been made for payment, the Treasurer shall report the same to the Council, by whose authority the name of the defaulter may be erased from the List of Fellows.

10. Every Fellow not being in arrears of the annual subscription shall be entitled to receive the printed Proceedings of the Society from the date of election.

11. None but Fellows shall vote or hold any office in the Society.

12. Subject to the Laws and to the control of the Society in General Meetings, the affairs of the Society shall be managed by a Council elected and appointed as hereinafter set forth. Five Members of the Council shall be a quorum.

13. The Office-Bearers of the Society shall consist of a President, three Vice-Presidents, two Secretaries for general purposes, two Secretaries for Foreign Correspondence, a Treasurer, two Curators of the Museum, a Curator of Coins, and a Librarian. The President shall be elected for a period of five years, and the Vice-Presidents for a period of three years. One of the Vice-Presidents shall retire annually by rotation and shall not again be eligible for the same office until after the lapse of one year. All the other Office-Bearers shall be elected for one year and shall be eligible for re-election.

14. In accordance with the agreements subsisting between the Society and the Government, the Board of Manufactures (now the Board of Trustees) shall be represented on the Council by two of its Members (being Fellows of the Society) elected annually by the Society. The Treasury shall be represented on the Council by the King's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer (being a Fellow of the Society).

15. The Council shall consist of the Office-Bearers, the three representative Members above specified, and nine Fellows, elected by the Society.

16. Three of the nine elected Members of Council shall retire annually by rotation, and shall not again be eligible till after the lapse of one year. Vacancies among the elected Members of Council and Office-Bearers occurring by completion of term of office, by retirement on rotation, by resignation, by death or otherwise, shall be filled by election at the Annual General Meeting. The election shall be by Ballot, upon a list issued by the Council for that purpose to the Fellows at least fourteen days before the Meeting.

17. The Council may appoint committees or individuals to take charge of particular departments of the Society's business.

18. The Annual General Meeting of the Society shall take place on St Andrew's Day, the 30th of November, or on the following day if the 30th be a Sunday.

19. The Council shall have power to call Extraordinary General Meetings when they see cause.

20. The Ordinary Meetings of the Society shall be held on the second Monday of each month, from December to May inclusive.

21. Every proposal for altering the Laws must be made through the Council; and the Secretaries, on instructions from the Council, shall cause intimation thereof to be made to all the Fellows at least one month before the General Meeting at which it is to be determined on.

Form of Special Bequest.

I, A. B., do hereby leave and bequeath to the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland incorporated by Royal Charter, my collection of _____, and I direct that the same shall be delivered to the said Society on the receipt of the Secretary or Treasurer thereof.

General Form of Bequest.

I, A. B., do hereby leave and bequeath to the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland incorporated by Royal Charter, the sum of £ _____ sterling [*to be used for the general purposes of the Society*] [*or, to be used for the special purpose, or object, of _____*], and I direct that the said sum may be paid to the said Society on the receipt of the Treasurer for the time being.

LIST OF THE FELLOWS

OF THE

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND.

NOVEMBER 30, 1909.

PATRON.
HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1879. ABERCROMBY, The Hon. JOHN, 62 Palmerston Place. | 1909. ALISON, JAMES PEARSON, Architect, Ladylaw, Hawick. |
| 1896.*ADAM, FRANK, c/o The Straits Trading Co., Kuala Lumpur, Selangor, Federated Malay States, Straits Settlements. | 1897. ALLAN, Rev. ARCHIBALD, Channellkirk Manse, Oxtou, Berwickshire. |
| 1898. ADAM, STEPHEN, 168 Bath Street, Glasgow. | 1908. ALLINGHAM, HUGH, M.R.I.A., Provincial Bank House, Ballyshannon, Co Donegal, Ireland. |
| 1889. AGNEW, ALEXANDER, Procurator - Fiscal, Court House Buildings, Dundee. | 1864.*ANDERSON, ARCHIBALD, 30 Oxford Square, London, W. |
| 1899. AGNEW, Sir ANDREW N., Bart., Lochnaw Castle, Stranraer. | 1884. ANDERSON, CHARLES M., Gardenhurst, Sedgely Park, Prestwich, Manchester. |
| 1884. AGNEW, Sir STAIR, K.C.B., M.A., 22 Buckingham Terrace. | 1907. ANDERSON, JAMES LAWSON, Secretary of the Commercial Bank of Scotland, 45 Northumberland Street. |
| 1892. AILSA, The Most Hon. The Marquis of, Culzean Castle, Maybole. | 1897. ANDERSON, Major JOHN HAMILTON, 2nd East Lancashire Regiment, c/o Messrs Cox & Co., 16 Charing Cross, London. |
| 1906. AITKEN, JOHN, LL.D., F.R.S., Ardenlea, Falkirk. | 1902.*ANDERSON, Major ROBERT DOUGLAS, c/o The Manager, Lloyd's Bank, Paignton, Devon. |
| 1905. ALEXANDER, R. S., Grant Lodge, 18 Lomond Road, Trinity. | 1871.*ANDERSON, Sir ROBERT ROWAND, LL.D., H.R.S.A., Architect, 16 Rutland Square. |
| 1886. ALEXANDER, W. LINDSAY, Pinkieburn, Musselburgh. | |

An asterisk (*) denotes Life Members who have compounded for their Annual Contributions

1887. ANDERSON - BERRY, DAVID, M.D., LL.D., F.R.S.E., West Brow, St Leonards-on-Sea.
1894. ANGUS, ROBERT, Craigston House, Lugar, Old Cumnock, Ayrshire.
1900. ANSTRUTHER, Sir RALPH W., Bart., of Balcaskie, Pittenweem.
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1901. ARGYLE, His Grace The Duke of K.T., LL.D., Rosneath, Dumbartonshire.
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1904. ARNOTT, Brigade Surgeon Lieut.-Col. JAMES, M.D., 8 Rothesay Place.
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1908. BALFOUR, JOHN ALEXANDER, F.R. Hist. Soc., Kelvindare, 73 Cambridge Drive, Kelvininside, Glasgow.
1890. BANNERMAN, WILLIAM, M.A., M.D., West Park, 30 Polwarth Terrace.
1896. BARBOUR, JAMES, Architect, St Christopher's, Dumfries.
1897. BARCLAY-ALLARDICE, ROBERT, M.A., Rosehill, Lostwithiel, Cornwall.
1909. BARCLAY, OSWALD, 17 Gayfield Square.
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1880. BARROX, JAMES, Editor of *Inverness Courier*, Inverness.
1907. BASKCOMB, Rev. C. G. H., B.D., 7 Marlborough Street, Bath.
1891. *BAYNE, THOMAS, 69 West Cumberland Street, Glasgow.
1884. *BEATON, Capt. ANGUS J., Bayfield, North Kessock, Inverness.
1877. BEAUMONT, CHARLES G., M.D. (no address).
1907. BECK, EGBERTON, M.A., Barrister-at-Law, 2 Pinfold Road, Streatham, London.
1903. BEDFORD, J. G. HAWKSLEY, 5 Belvoir Terrace, Scarborough.
1908. BELL, WALTER LEONARD, M.D., 123 London Road, Lowestoft, Suffolk.
1877. BELL, WILLIAM, Bridge House, 181 Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.
1890. *BEVERIDGE, ERSKINE, LL.D., St Leonard's Hill, Dunfermline.
1886. *BEVERIDGE, HENRY, Pitreavie House, Dunfermline.
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1891. BEVERIDGE, JAMES, Sunnyside, Fossoway.
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1877. *BILTON, LEWIS, W.S., 5 Abinger Gardens.
1891. BIRD, GEORGE, 33 Howard Place.
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1891. BLAIR, Rev. WILLIAM, M.A., D.D., Leighton Manse, Dunblane.
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1909. BLUNDELL, Rev. ODO, O.S.B., The Abbey, Fort Augustus.
1887. BOGIE, ALEXANDER, Banker, 48 Lander Road.
1885. BOMPAS, CHARLES S. M., 121 Westbourne Terrace, London.
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- 1904.*BONTEIN, JAMES SHELLEY, J.P., of Glencruitten, Oban.
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1884. BOYNTON, THOMAS, Norman House, Bridlington Quay, Hull.
- 1884.*BREADALBASE, The Most Hon. The Marquess of, K.G., Taymonth Castle.
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1908. BROOK, WILLIAM, Goldsmith, 21 Chalmers Street.
1907. BROOKE, JOSHUA W., Architect, Rosslyn, Marlborough, Wilts.
1908. BROTCHE, THEODORE C. F., 6 Ibrox Place, Govan.
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1887. BROWN, GEORGE, 2 Spottiswoode Street.
1884. BROWN, G. BALDWIN, M.A., Professor of Fine Art, University of Edinburgh, 50 George Square.
1902. BROWN, P. HERME, M.A., LL.D., Fraser Professor of Ancient (Scottish) History and Palaeography, University of Edinburgh; Historiographer for Scotland; 20 Corrennie Gardens.
1897. BROWN, RICHARD, C.A., 22 Chester Street.
1907. BROWN, WILLIAM, Bookseller and Publisher, 22 Cluny Drive.
1884. BROWNE, Right Rev. G. F., D.D., Bishop of Bristol, The Palace, Redland Green, Bristol.
1882. BROWNE, GEORGE WASHINGTON, R.S.A., Architect, 24 Charlotte Square.
1882. BRUCE, JAMES, W.S., 59 Great King Street.
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1896. BRUCE, WILLIAM BALFOUR, Allan View, Dunblane.
1908. BRYCE, PETER ROSS, Searcher of Records, 1 Lady Road.
1902. BRYCE, THOMAS H., M.A., M.D., Professor of Anatomy, The University, Glasgow.
1889. BRUCE, WILLIAM MOIR, 11 Blackford Road.
- 1885.*BRIDCHANAN, THOMAS RYBURN, M.A., M.P., 12 South Street, Park Lane, London, W.
1905. BURGESS, FRANCIS, Secretary of the Church Crafts League, 3 Kelfield Gardens, North Kensington, London, W.
- 1887.*BURGESS, PETER, Craven Estates Office, Coventry.
1882. BURNET, JOHN JAMES, A.R.S.A., Architect, 18 University Avenue, Hillhead, Glasgow.

1892. BURNETT, Rev. J. B., B.D., The Manse, Fetteresso, Stonehaven.
1897. BURN - MURDOCH, W. G., Arthur Lodge, 60 Dalkeith Road.
1887. BURNS, Rev. THOMAS, D.D., Croston Lodge, Chalmers Crescent.
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1908. CADELL, HENRY M., B.Sc., F.R.S.E., of Grange, Bo'ness.
- 1898.*CADENHEAD, JAMES, A.R.S.A., R.S.W., 15 Inverleith Terrace.
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1887. CAMERON, J. A., M.D., Firhall, Nairn.
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1902. CAMPBELL, The Right Hon. Lord ARCHIBALD, J.P., D.L., Coombe Hill Farm, Kingston-on-Thames.
1899. CAMPBELL, ARCHIBALD, Park Lodge, 62 Albert Drive, Pollokshields, Glasgow.
1906. CAMPBELL, DONALD GRAHAM, M.B., C.M., 28 North Street, Elgin.
1886. CAMPBELL, Sir DUNCAN ALEXANDER DUNDAS, Bart., of Barcaldine and Glenure, 16 Ridgeway Place, Wimble- don.
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1883. CAMPBELL, WALTER J. DOUGLAS, of Innis Chonain, Loch Awe.
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1906. CARMICHAEL, EVELYN G. M., Barrister- at - Law, 10 King's Bench Walk, London.
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1890. CHALMERS, P. MACGREGOR, Architect, 95 Bath Street, Glasgow.
1909. CHARTERIS, A. H., M.A., LL.B., 4 Queen Margaret Crescent, Glasgow.
1895. CHISHOLM, A. W., Goldsmith, 7 Clare- mont Crescent.
1903. CHISHOLM, EDWARD A., 40 Great King Street.
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1882. CHRISTISON, DAVID, M.D., LL.D., 20 Magdala Crescent,—*Vice-Presi- dent*.
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1889. CLARK, DAVID R., M.A., 8 Park Drive West, Glasgow.
1885. CLARK, GEORGE BENNET, W.S., 15 Douglas Crescent.
1905. CLARK, JAMES, Advocate, 10 Drum- shough Gardens.

1871. *CLARK, Sir JOHN FORBES, Bart., LL.D., of Tillypronie, Aberdeenshire.
1896. CLARK, THOMAS BENNET, C.A., Newmilns House, Balerno.
1908. CLAY, ALEXANDER THOMSON, W.S., 18 South Learmonth Gardens.
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1908. CLINCH, GEORGE, F.G.S., 3 Meadowcroft, Sutton, Surrey.
1880. CLOUSTON, THOMAS S., M.D., LL.D., 26 Heriot Row.
1905. CLYDE, JAMES AVON, K.C., 27 Moray Place.
1891. COATS, Sir THOMAS GLEN, Bart., of Ferguslie, Paisley.
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1901. *COCHRAN-PATRICK, Mrs ELLA A. K., Woodside, Beith.
1898. COCHRAN-PATRICK, NEIL J. KENNEDY, of Woodside, Advocate, 34 Heriot Row.
1908. COLLINS, Major HUGH BROWN, Auchinbothie, Kilmalcolm.
1909. COMRIE, JOHN D., M.A., B.Sc., M.B., F.R.C.P.E., Lecturer on the History of Medicine, University of Edinburgh, 7 South-East Circus Place.
1901. COURTNEY, CHARLES J., Librarian, Minet Public Library, Knatchbull Road, London, S.E.
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1901. *COX, DOUGLAS H., 10 Drumsheugh Place.
1882. CRABBIE, GEORGE, 8 Rothesay Terrace.
1892. CRAIG-BROWN, T., Woodburn, Selkirk.
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1909. CRAWFORD, ROBERT, Ochilton, 36 Hamilton Drive, Maxwell Park, Glasgow.
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1907. CRICHTON, DOUGLAS, 3 New Square, Lincoln's Inn, London.
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1886. CROSS, ROBERT, 13 Moray Place.
1891. CULLEN, ALEXANDER, Architect, 3 Blythwood Square, Glasgow.
1907. CUMMING, ALEXANDER D., Headmaster, Public School, Callander.
1903. CUNNINGHAM, HENRY J., Worcester College, Oxford.
1891. CUNNINGHAM, JAMES HENRY, C.E., 2 Ravelston Place.
1893. CUNNINGTON, B. HOWARD, Devizes.
1893. CURLE, ALEXANDER O., W.S., South Learmonth Gardens,—*Secretary*.
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1907. DOBBIE, JAMES JOHNSTON, M.A., LL.D., D.Sc., F.R.S., Director of the Royal Scottish Museum, 27 Potwarth Terrace.
1899. DOBLE, WILLIAM FRASER, 47 Grange Road.
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- 1867.*DONALDSON, Sir JAMES, D.D., LL.D., Principal of the University of St Andrews.
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- 1861.*DOUGLAS, DAVID, 10 Castle Street.
1895. DOUGLAS, Sir GEORGE, Bart., Springwood Park, Kelso.
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- 1900.*DRUMMOND, JAMES W., Westerlands, Stirling.
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- 1885.*ELDER, WILLIAM NICOL, M.D., 6 Torphichen Street.
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1892. *FINDLAY, JOHN R., 27 Drumsheugh Gardens.
1905. FINDLAY, ROBERT DE CARDONNEL, 19 Grosvenor Street.
1885. FLEMING, D. HAY, LL.D., 4 Chamberlain Road.
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1908. FLETCHER, EDWIN W., Ivydene, Hendham Road, Upper Tooting, London, S.W.
1875. *FOOTE, ALEXANDER (no address).
1906. FORSHAW, CHARLES F., LL.D., D.C.L., 4 Hustler Terrace, Bradford.
1909. FORTUNE, GEORGE, Architect, Kilmory House, Duns.
1906. FOULKES-ROBERTS, ARTHUR, Solicitor, 47 Vale Street, Denbigh, N. Wales.
1883. FOX, CHARLES HENRY, M.D., 35 Heriot Row.
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1898. FRASER, HUGH ERNEST, M.A., M.D., Medical Superintendent, Royal Infirmary, Dundee.
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1897. GIBSON, Rev. JOHN MACKENZIE, M.A., 22 Regent Terrace.
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- 1907.*GUTHRIE, CHARLES, W.S., 15 Ann Street.
- 1884.*GUTHRIE, The Hon. Lord, 13 Royal Circus.
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1899. GUTHRIE, JOHN, Solicitor, Town Clerk of Crail.
1905. GUTHRIE, THOMAS MAULE, Solicitor, Brechin.
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- 1861.*HADDINGTON, The Right Hon. The Earl of, K.T., Tynninghame, Prestonkirk.
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1906. HATCH, Rev. J. EDGAR, M.A., St Paul's Vicarage, Southampton.
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- 1865.*HAY, ROBERT J. A. (no address).
1895. HEITON, ANDREW GRANGER, Architect, Perth.
- 1889.*HENDERSON, JAMES STEWART, 1 Pond Street, Hampstead, London, N.W.
1907. HENDERSON, JOHN ALEXANDER, Avondale, Cults, Aberdeen.
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1908. HEWAT, ARCHIBALD, F.F.A., F.R.S.E., Actuary, 13 Eton Terrace.
1897. HEWAT, Rev. KIRKWOOD, M.A., North Manse, Prestwick, Ayrshire.
1887. HEWISON, Rev. J. KING, M.A., D.D., The Manse, Rothesay.
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1881. HILL, GEORGE W., 6 Princes Terrace, Dowanhill, Glasgow.
1907. HODGES, H. W., 89 Hyndland Road, Kelvinside, Glasgow.
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- 1877.*HOME-DRUMMOND, Col. H. S., of Blair Drummond, Stirling.
- 1874.*HOPE, HENRY W., of Luffness, Aberlady.

1896. HORSBURGH, JAMES, 21 Campden Hill Gardens, Kensington, London.
1904. HORTON - SMITH, LIONEL GRAHAM HORTON, M.A., Barrister-at-Law, 53 Queen's Gardens, Lancaster Gate, London.
1901. HOULDSWORTH, Sir WILLIAM HENRY, Bart., Coodham, Kilmarnock.
1892. HOUSTON, Rev. A. McNEILL, M.A., B.D., The Manse, Auchterderran, Cardenden, Fife.
- 1889.*HOWDEN, CHARLES R. A., Advocate, 27 Drummond Place.
1886. HOWDEN, JOHN M., C.A., 11 Eton Terrace.
1891. HUNTER, Rev. JAMES, Fala Manse, Blackshuels.
1898. HUNTER, THOMAS, W.S., Town Clerk of Edinburgh, Inverarbour, 54 Inverleith Place.
1882. HUTCHESON, ALEXANDER, Architect, Herschel House, Broughty Ferry.
1895. HUTCHISON, JAMES T., of Moreland, 12 Douglas Crescent.
- 1871.*HUTCHISON, JOHN, R.S.A., 2 Carlton Street.
1909. HYDE, The Hon. JOHN, F.R.G.S., etc., Lanier Heights, Washington, D.C., U.S.A.
1899. IMRIE, Rev. DAVID, St Andrew's U.F. Church, Dunfermline.
1891. INGLIS, ALEXANDER WOOD, 30 Abercromby Place.
1908. INGLIS, ALAN, Art Master, Arbroath High School, Beaufort, Montrose Road, Arbroath.
1904. INGLIS, FRANCIS CAIRD, Rock House, Calton Hill.
- 1906.*INGLIS, JOHN A., Advocate, 13 Randolph Crescent.
1887. INGLIS, Rev. W. MASON, M.A., Auchterhouse.
1901. JACKSON, RICHARD C., c/o C. A. Bradley, Esq., 39 Garthland Drive, Glasgow.
1908. JEFFREY, PETER, 15 Coates Gardens.
- 1902.*JOHNSTON, ALFRED WINTLE, Architect, 29 Ashburnham Mansions, Chelsea, London.
1892. JOHNSTON, DAVID, 24 Huntly Gardens, Kelvinside, Glasgow.
1905. JOHNSTON, C. N., K.C., LL.D., Sheriff of Inverness, Elgin, and Nairn, 4 Heriot Row.
1908. JOHNSTON, GEORGE HARVEY, 22 Garscube Terrace.
1900. JOHNSTON, WILLIAM, C.B., LL.D., M.D., Colonel (retired), Army Medical Staff of Newton Dee, Murtle.
1907. JOHNSTON, WILLIAM CAMPBELL, W.S., 19 Walker Street.
1903. JOHNSTONE, Rev. DAVID, Minister of Quarff, Shetland.
1892. JOHNSTONE, HENRY, M.A. Oxon. (Edinburgh Academy), 69 Northumberland Street.
1898. JONAS, ALFRED CHARLES, Uch Cae, Melfort Road, Thornton Heath, Surrey.
1908. KAY, JOHN SMITH, jun., 12 Glengyle Terrace.
1893. KAYE, WALTER JENKINSON, B.A., Pembroke College, Harrogate.
- 1870.*KELTIE, JOHN S., LL.D., Secretary, Royal Geographical Society, 1 St John's Wood Park, London, N.W.
- 1880.*KENNEDY, JOHN, M.A., 25 Abingdon Street, Westminster.
1907. KENT, BENJAMIN WILLIAM JOHN, Tatfield Hall, Beckwithshaw, Harrogate.
1907. KENT, BRAMLEY BENJAMIN, Tatfield Hall, Beckwithshaw, Harrogate.
- 1889.*KERMODE, PHILIP M. C., Advocate, Cloughbaun, Ramsey, Isle of Man.
1889. KERR, ANDREW WILLIAM, F.R.S.E., Royal Bank House, St Andrew Square.
1896. KERR, HENRY F., A.R.I.B.A., 62 Hanover Street.
1878. KING, Sir JAMES, Bart., LL.D., 115 Wellington Road, Glasgow.

1884. KINLOCH, Sir JOHN G. S., Bart., Kinloch House, Meikle.
1892. KINROSS, JOHN, R.S.A., Architect, Seven Gables, 33 Mortonhall Road.
- 1900.*KINTORE, The Right Hon. The Earl of, G.C.M.G., LL.D., Keith Hall, Inverurie.
1896. KIRKPATRICK, JOHN G., W.S., 32 Morningside Park, Edinburgh.
1906. KNOWLES, WILLIAM HENRY, F.S.A., Little Bridge, Gosforth, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
1903. LAIDLAW, WALTER, Abbey Cottage, Jedburgh.
1890. LAING, JAMES H. W., M.A., B.Sc., M.B., C.M., 9 Tay Square, Dundee.
1899. LAMB, JAMES, Leabrae, Inverary Terrace, Dundee.
1901. LAMINGTON, The Right Hon. Lord, G.C.M.G., Lamington House, Lamington.
- 1901.*LAMONT, NORMAN, M.P., of Knockdow, Toward, Argyleshire.
1900. LANG, ANDREW, M.A., LL.D., D.C.L., 1 Marlboro Road, Kensington, London.
- 1892.*LANG, Lieut.-Col. JAMES, 9 Crown Gardens, Dowanhill, Glasgow.
1893. LANGWILL, ROBERT B., 7 St Leonard's Bank, Perth.
- 1882.*LEADBETTER, THOMAS GREENSHIELDS, Architect, Swinton House, Duns.
1907. LEIGHTON, JOSEPH MACKENZIE, Librarian, Public Library, Greenock.
1904. LEITCH, COLIN, Ardrishaug.
1907. LENNON, DAVID, M.D., F.R.A.S., Tayside House, 162 Nethergate, Dundee.
- 1884.*LENNOX, JAMES, Eden Bank, Dumfries.
- 1857.*LESLIE, CHARLES STEPHEN, of Balquhain, 11 Chanoury, Aberdeen.
- 1902.*LEVESON-GOWER, F. S., Travellers' Club, Pall Mall, London.
1907. LIND, GEORGE JAMES, 121 Rua do Golgotha, Oporto, Portugal.
1890. LINDSAY, LEONARD C., 23 Belgrave Road, London.
- 1873.*LINDSAY, Rev. THOMAS M., D.D., Professor of Divinity, U.F. Church College, Glasgow.
1892. LINTON, SIMON, Oakwood, Selkirk.
- 1881.*LITTLE, ROBERT, Ardenlea, Northwood, Middlesex.
1898. LIVINGSTONE, DUNCAN PAUL, Newbank, Giffnock.
1901. LIVINGSTONE, MATTHEW, 32 Hermitage Gardens.
1904. LOCKHART, Sir SIMON MACDONALD, Bart., of Lee and Carnwath, The Lee, Lanark.
1908. LOGAN, GEORGE, 9 Calton Road.
1901. LONEY, JOHN W., M.A., 6 Carlton Street.
1882. LORIMER, GEORGE, Durrissdeer, Gillsland Road.
1905. LOW, EDWARD BRUCE, M.A., B.L., S.S.C., 6 Gordon Terrace.
1899. LOW, Rev. GEORGE DUNCAN, M.A., 65 Morningside Drive.
1902. LOW, GEORGE M., Actuary, 11 Moray Place.
1907. LOWBER, Chancellor J. W., Ph.D., 113 East 18th Street, Austin, Texas, U.S.A.
1903. LOWE, D. F., M.A., LL.D., 19 George Square.
1904. LOWSON, GEORGE, LL.D., Rector of the High School, 14 Park Place, Stirling.
- 1873.*LUMSDEN, Lt.-Col. HENRY WILLIAM, Langley Park, Montrose.
- 1873.*LUMSDEN, HUGH GORDON, of Clova, Lumsden, Aberdeenshire.
- 1880.*LUMSDEN, JAMES, Arden House, Arden, Dumbartonshire.
1905. LUSK, DAVID COLVILLE, Dunavon, Strathaven, Lanarkshire.
1906. LYLE, JAMES, Waverley, Queen's Crescent.
1892. MACADAM, JOSEPH H., 38 Shoe Lane, London.
1885. M'BAIN, JAMES M., Tayview, Arbroath.
1904. MACBRIDE, MACKENZIE, 4 Pitt Street, Portobello.

1908. M'CONACHIE, Rev. WILLIAM, The Manse, Lauder.
1889. MACCORMICK, Rev. FREDERICK H. J., Wrockwardine Wood Rectory, Wellington, Salop.
1904. MACDONALD, CHARLES, Dunglass Castle, Bowling.
1885. MACDONALD, COLL REGINALD, M.D., Ardantree, Ayr.
1900. MACDONALD, GEORGE, M.A., LL.D., 17 North Learmonth Gardens,—*Curator of Coins*.
1879. MACDONALD, JAMES, W.S., 21 Thistle Street.
1908. MACDONALD, JAMES, J.P., Dellitour House, Kingussie.
1909. MACDONALD, JOHN, Sutherland Arms Hotel, Golspie.
- 1890.*MACDONALD, JOHN MATHESON, 95 Hailey Street, London, W.
1882. MACDONALD, KENNETH, Town Clerk of Inverness.
1890. MACDONALD, WILLIAM RAE, Naidpath, Wester Coates Avenue.
1896. MACDUGALL, JAMES PATTEN, C.B., Keeper of the Records of Scotland and Registrar-General, 39 Heriot Row, and Gallanach, Oban.
- 1872.*M'DOWALL, THOMAS W., M.D., East Cotingwood, Morpeth.
1908. M'ELNEY, Rev. ROBERT, M.A., The Manse, Downpatrick, Ireland.
1860. MACEWEN, JOHN COCHRANE, Trafford Bank, Inverness.
1892. M'EWEN, Rev. JOHN, Dyke, Forres.
1903. M'EWEN, W. C., M.A., W.S., 9 South Charlotte Street.
1899. MACFARLANE-GRIEVE, W. A., M.A. and S.C.L. Oxon., M.A. Cantab., Impington Park, Cambridgeshire.
1902. M'GILCHRIST, CHARLES R. B., 14 Westminster Road, Liscard, Cheshire.
- 1898.*M'GILLIVRAY ANGUS, C.M., M.D., 23 Tay Street, Dundee.
1878. MACGILLIVRAY, WILLIAM, W.S., 32 Charlotte Square.
1901. MACGREGOR, ALASDAIR R., of Macgregor, The Hermitage, Rothesay, Isle of Bute.
1889. M'HARDY, Lt.-Col. A. B., C.B., 3 Ravelston Park.
1906. M'INNES, JOHN A., M.A., F.E.I.S., Laurelbank, Leven, Fife.
1898. MACINTOSH, Rev. CHARLES DOUGLAS, M.A., Minister of St Oran's Church, Connel, Argyllshire.
- 1897.*MACINTYRE, P. M., Advocate, 12 India Street.
1907. MACKAIN, Rev. WILLIAM JAMES, of Aidnamurchan, Claremont, Harrogate.
- 1876.*MACKAY, AENEAS J. G., LL.D., K.C., 7 Albany Place.
1908. MACKAY, GEORGE, M.D., F.R.C.S.E., 20 Drumsheugh Gardens.
1903. MACKAY, GEORGE G., Melness, Hoylake, Cheshire.
1890. MACKAY, JAMES, Seend Manor, Melksham, Wilts.
1888. MACKAY, J. F., W.S., Whitehouse, Diamond Bridge, Midlothian.
1897. MACKAY, THOMAS A., 9 St Vincent Street.
1882. MACKAY, WILLIAM, Solicitor, Inverness.
1909. MACKEAN, NORMAN M., 7 King Street, Paisley.
1909. MACKECHNIE, JOHN MACLELLAN, Solicitor, 6 Westbourne Gardens, Glasgow.
1887. MACKENZIE, DAVID J., Sheriff-Substitute, Crookedholm House, Hurlford, Ayrshire.
1906. MACKENZIE, EVAN N. BURTON, yr. of Kilcoy, Kilcoy Castle, Killearnan, Ross-shire.
- 1891.*MACKENZIE, JAMES, 2 Rillbank Cres.
- 1872.*MACKENZIE, Rev. JAMES B., Kenmore, Abertelfy.
1900. MACKENZIE, Sir KENNETH J., Bart., King's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer, 10 Moray Place.
1882. MACKENZIE, R. W. R., Stormontfield, Perth.
- 1870.*MACKENZIE, THOMAS, Sheriff-Substitute, Tain.
1904. MACKENZIE, WILLIAM COOK, 38 Mount Ararat Road, Richmond-on-Thames.

1904. MACKENZIE, W. M., M.A., 34 Wilton Gardens, Glasgow.
1901. M'KILLOP, JAMES, jun., Scottish Conservative Club, Princes Street.
- 1888.*MACKINLAY, J. M., M.A., The Lee, 18 Colinton Road, Merchiston.
1893. MACKINTOSH, WILLIAM FYFE, Town Chamberlain, 107 High St., Arbroath.
1878. MACLAGAN, ROBERT CRAIG, M.D., 5 Coates Crescent.
1903. M'LAUCHLAN, JAMES J., F.F.A., 19 Coates Gardens.
- 1896.*MACLEAN, J. A., Union Bank House, Forfar.
1903. M'LEAN, Rev. JOHN, Minister of Grantully, Pitilie, Aberfeldy.
- 1885.*MACLEHOSE, JAMES J., M.A., 61 St Vincent Street, Glasgow.
- 1890.*MACLEOD, Sir REGINALD, K.C.B., Vinters, Maidstone, Kent.
1907. MACLEOD, Rev. WILLIAM H., B.A. Cantab., Manse of Buchanan, Drymen.
1875. MACMATH, WILLIAM, 16 St Andrew Square.
1905. MACMILLAN, H. P., Advocate, 23 Northumberland Street.
1886. MACPHERSON, ARCHIBALD, Architect, 7 Young Street.
1878. MACPHERSON, NORMAN, LL.D., 6 Buckingham Terrace.
1909. MACRAE, Capt. COLIN, 23 Rutland Court, Rutland Gardens, London, S.W.
1908. MACRAE, Rev. DONALD, B.D., The Manse, Elderton, Ross-shire.
- 1882.*MACRITCHIE, DAVID, C.A., 4 Archibald Place.
1909. MALCOLM, JOHN, Teacher, Alexandra Cottage, Monifieth, Forfarshire.
1896. MALLOCH, JAMES, M.A., Dudhope Villa, Dundee.
1899. MANN, JOHN, C.A., Hillside, Bridge of Weir.
1901. MANN, LUDOVIC M'LELLAN, Garth, Bridge of Weir.
1909. MANSON, WILLIAM, Searcher of Records, 18 Esslemont Road.
1906. MARSHALL, HENRY B., of Rachan, Broughton, Peeblesshire.
1885. MARSHALL, WILLIAM HUNTER, of Callander, Perthshire.
1902. MARTIN, F. J., W.S., 17 Rothiesay Place.
1909. MARTIN, Rev. JOHN, U.F.C. Manse, Callander.
1908. MASTIN, JOHN, F.L.S., F.C.S., Woodleigh House, Totley Brook, Sheffield.
1892. MATHESON, AUGUSTUS A., M.D., 41 George Square.
1884. MAXWELL, The Right Hon. Sir HERBERT EUSTACE, Bart., LL.D., D.C.L., of Monreith, Wigtownshire,—*President*.
- 1892.*MAXWELL, Sir JOHN STIRLING, Bart., LL.D., Pollok House, Pollokshaws.
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1887. MELDRUM, Rev. A., M.A., Logierait, Ballinluig.
1900. MENZIES, W. D. GRAHAM, of Pitcur, Hallyburton House, Coupar Angus.
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1885. METCALFE, Rev. W. M., D.D., South Manse, Paisley.
1882. MILLAR, ALEXANDER H., LL.D., Rosslynn House, Clepington Road, Dundee.
1909. MILLAR, Rev. DAVID ALEXANDER, 20 Airlie Place, Dundee.
1896. MILLER, ALEXANDER C., M.D., Craig Limbie, Fort-William.
- 1878.*MILLER, GEORGE ANDERSON, W.S., Knowehead, Perth.
1904. MILLER, JOHN CHARLES, Agent, Commercial Bank, 133 West George Street, Glasgow.
- 1907.*MILLER, ROBERT SCHAW, W.S., 14 Rosebery Crescent.
1906. MITCHELL, Rev. Canon ANTHONY, M.A., B.D., Principal of the Theological College of the Episcopal Church in Scotland, Coates Hall, Rosebery Crescent, Edinburgh.

1888. MITCHELL, CHARLES, C.E., 23 Hill Street.
- 1884 MITCHELL, HUGH, Solicitor, Pitlochry.
- 1886.*MITCHELL, RICHARD BLUNT, of Polmood, 17 Regent Terrace.
- 1890.*MITCHELL, SYDNEY, Architect, 34 Drummond Place.
- 1892.*MITCHELL-THOMSON, Sir MITCHELL, Bart., 6 Charlotte Square.
1906. MODI, E. M., D.Sc., LL.D., F.C.S., etc., Sleater Road, Bombay, India.
1907. MOFFATT, ALEXANDER, M.A., LL.B., Advocate, Sheriff-Substitute of Stirlingshire, Arnotdale, Falkirk.
1908. MONTGOMERIE, JOHN CUNNINGHAM, of Dalmore, Stair, Ayrshire.
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1903. MORAY, ANNA, Countess Dowager of, Tarbat House, Kildary Ross-shire.
1882. MORRIS, JAMES ARCHIBALD, Architect, Wellington Chambers, Ayr.
1907. MORRIS, JOSEPH, Fern Bank, Clermiston Road, Corstorphine.
1882. MORRISON, HEW, LL.D., Librarian, Edinburgh Public Library.
1908. MORRISON, Rev. WILLIAM, M.A., 7 East Mayfield.
- 1887.*MOUBRAY, JOHN J., Naemoor, Rumbling Bridge.
1904. MOUNSEY, J. L., W.S., Professor of Conveyancing, University of Edinburgh, 24 Glencairn Crescent.
1897. MOXON, CHARLES, 77 George Street.
1889. MUIRHEAD, GEORGE, F.R.S.E., Commissioner for the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, Speybank, Fochabers.
1891. MUNRO, ALEXANDER M., City Chamberlain, Town House, Aberdeen.
1899. MUNRO-FERGUSON, RONALD CRAUFURD, of Novar, M.P., Raith, Kirkcaldy.
1897. MUNRO, JOHN, J.P., Dun Righ, Oban.
- 1879.*MUNRO, ROBERT, M.A., M.D., LL.D., Elmbank, Largs, Ayrshire.
- 1890.*MUNRO, Rev. W. M., Edgecliffe East, St Andrews.
1906. MURRAY, ANDREW ERNEST, W.S., 7 Eton Terrace.
- 1878.*MURRAY, DAVID, M.A., LL.D., 169 West George Street, Glasgow.
1906. MURRAY, JOHN CONGREVE, 7 Eton Terrace.
1887. MURRAY, Sir JOHN, K.C.B., LL.D., D.C.L., Challenger Lodge, Wardie.
1884. MURRAY, PATRICK, W.S., 7 Eton Terrace.
1905. MURRAY, P. KEITH, W.S., 12 Lennox Street.
- 1905.*NAISMITH, WILLIAM W., C.A., 57 Hamilton Drive, Glasgow.
1907. NAPIER, HENRY M., Miltoun House, Bowling.
1896. NAPIER, THEODORE, 7 West Castle Road, Merchiston.
- 1891.*NEILSON, GEORGE, LL.D., Wellfield, 76 Partickhill Road, Glasgow.
1905. NEISH, WILLIAM, of The Laws, Kingennie, Dundee.
1906. NELSON, THOMAS A., St Leonard's, Dalkeith Road.
1900. NEWLANDS, The Right Hon. Lord, LL.D., Maudslie Castle, Carluke.
1887. NEWTON, R. N. H., 3 Eglinton Crescent.
1889. NICHOLSON, J. SHIELD, M.A., D.Sc., Professor of Political Economy, &c., 3 Belford Park.
1907. NICOLSON, DAVID, C.B., M.D., 201 Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London.
1895. NISBETT, HAMILTON MORE, Architect, 122 George Street.
- 1877.*NIVEN, ALEXANDER T., C.A., 28 Fountainhall Road.
1891. NOBLE, ROBERT, Heronhill, Hawick.
1905. NORRIE, JAMES A., Craigtay, Ferry Road, Dundee.
1898. NOTMAN, JOHN, F.F.A., 176 Newhaven Road,—*Treasurer*.

1890. OGILVY, HENRY J. NISBET-HAMILTON, Biel, Prestonkirk.
- 1907.*OKE, ALFRED WILLIAM, B.A., F.L.S., 32 Denmark Villas, Hove, Sussex.
1904. OLDRIEVE, W. T., F.R.I.B.A., Principal Architect for Scotland, H.M. Office of Works, 11 Merchiston Gardens.
1896. ORMOND, Rev. DAVID D., Minister of Craigs U.F. Church, Stirling.
1907. ORR, JOHN M'KIRDY, 32 Dockhead Street, Saltecoat.
1908. ORROCK, ALEXANDER, 13 Dick Place.
1901. OWER, CHARLES, Architect, Benora. Broughtly Ferry.
1904. PANTER, Rev. CHARLES RICHARD, M.A., LL.D., Wickhampton Rectory, Acle, Norfolk.
1903. PARK, ALEXANDER, Ingleside, Lenzie.
1906. PATERSON, Miss OCTAVIA G., Ashmore, Helensburgh.
1891. PATON, VICTOR ALBERT NOEL, W.S., 31 Melville Street.
1880. PATTERSON, JAMES K., Ph.D., LL.D., President of the State University of Kentucky, Lexington, U.S.A.
- 1871.*PAUL, GEORGE M., LL.D., W.S., 16 St Andrew Square.
1879. PAUL, Sir J. BALFOUR, LL.D., Advocate, Lyon King-of-Arms, 30 Heriot Row.
1882. PAUL, Rev. ROBERT, The West Manse, Dollar.
- 1902.*PAULIN, Sir DAVID, F.F.A., 6 Fories Street.
1891. PEACE, THOMAS SMITH, Architect, King Street, Kirkwall.
1904. PEDDIE, ALEXANDER L. DICK, W.S., 7 Randolph Chf.
1879. PEDDIE, J. M. DICK, Architect, 8 Albyn Place.
1904. PENTIN, Rev. HERBERT, M.A., M.R.A.S., Milton Abbey, Dorset.
1900. PHILLIPS, W. RICHARD, Architect, Westbourne Lodge, Goldhawk Road, Ravenscourt Park, London.
1907. PIRIE, JAMES MASSON, Architect, 116 Oakwood Court, Kensington, London.
- 1885.*PIRRIE, ROBERT, 9 Buckingham Terrace, Hillhead, Glasgow.
- 1901.*PORTLAND, His Grace The Duke of K.G., Welbeck Abbey, Notts.
1905. PRICE, C. REES, 163 Bath Street, Glasgow.
1900. PRIMROSE, Rev. JAMES, M.A., 27 Onslow Drive, Glasgow.
1906. PRINGLE, ROBERT, 11 Brandon Street.
1907. PULLAR, HERBERT S., Dunbarrie Cottage, Bridge of Earn.
1906. RAIT, ROBERT SANGSTER, 98 Woodstock Road, Oxford.
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1903. RANKIN, HUGH F., Principal of the Anglo-Chinese College, Amoy.
1908. RANKIN, WILLIAM BLACK, of Cleddans, 9 Landsdowne Crescent.
1879. RANKINE, JOHN, K.C., M.A., LL.D., Professor of Scots Law, University of Edinburgh, 23 Ainslie Place.
1906. RAVEN, ALEXANDER JAMES, Conifer Hill, Starston, Harleston, Norfolk.
1899. REA, ALEXANDER, M.R.A.S., Superintendent of the Archaeological Survey of South India, Madras.
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- 1897.*REID, Rev. EDWARD T. S., M.A., The Rectory, Hawick.
- 1888.*REID, Sir GEORGE, R.S.A., LL.D., 22 Royal Terrace.
1905. REID, WILLIAM, 53 Meadowside, Dundee.
1891. RHIND, W. BIRNIE, R.S.A., Sculptor, St Helen's, Cambridge Street.
1896. RICHARDSON, RALPH, W.S., 10 Magdala Place.
1905. RIDGWAY, MONTAGU LEIGHTON, Architect, Malton, Yorkshire.

1886. *RITCHIE, CHARLES, S.S.C., 20 Hill Street.
1902. RITCHIE, G. DEANS, Chapelgill, Broughton, Peeblesshire.
1907. ROBB, Rev. JAMES, M.A., B.D., 7 Alvanley Terrace.
1898. ROBERTS, ALEXANDER F., Fairnilee, Selkirk.
1905. ROBERTS, JOHN, C.M.G., Littlebourne House, Dunedin, New Zealand.
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1903. ROBERTSON, Rev. JOHN M., D.D., Minister of St Ninians, Stirling.
1886. *ROBERTSON, ROBERT. Huntly House, Dollar.
1889. ROBERTSON, THOMAS S., Architect, Willowbank, Broughty Ferry.
1905. ROBERTSON, W. G. AITCHISON, M.D., D.Sc., F.R.C.P.E., Mayfield Lodge, 2 Mayfield Gardens.
1880. *ROBSON, WILLIAM, S.S.C., Marchholm, Gilliland Road.
1871. *ROLLO, The Right Hon. Lord, Duncrub House, Dunning.
1905. ROLLO, JAMES A., Solicitor, Argyle House, Maryfield, Dundee.
1872. *ROSEBURY, The Right Hon. The Earl of, K.G., K.T., LL.D., Dalmeny Park.
1876. ROSS, ALEXANDER, LL.D., Architect, Queensgate Chambers, Inverness.
1891. ROSS, THOMAS, Architect, 14 Saxecoburg Place.
1906. RUSSELL, Rev. JAMES C., D.D., 9 Coates Gardens.
1907. SANDEMAN, DAVID D., Cairniebank House, Arbroath.
1903. *SAYCE, Rev. A. H., M.A., LL.D., D.D., Professor of Assyriology, Oxford, 8 Chalmers Crescent, Edinburgh,—*Foreign Secretary*.
1901. SCOTT, J. H. F. KINNAIRD, of Gala, Gala House, Galashiels.
1892. SCOTT, JAMES, J.P., Rock Knowe, Tayport.
1904. SCOTT, Rev. JAMES HAY, The North Manse, Sanquhar.
1903. SCOTT, JOHN, W.S., 13 Hill Street.
1907. SCOTT, THOMAS G., 186 Ferry Road.
1898. SCOTT-HALL, Rev. W. E., Plas Llanfaelog, Anglesea.
1893. SCOTT-MONCRIEFF, Sir COLIN, 11 Cheyne Walk, Chelsea, London.
1893. SCOTT-MONCRIEFF, DAVID, W.S., 24 George Square.
1907. SCOTT-MONCRIEFF, ROBERT, W.S., 14 Eton Terrace,—*Secretary*.
1889. SCOTT-MONCRIEFF, W. G., M.A., Sheriff-Substitute, Edgemoor, Lanark.
1908. SHEARER, JOHN E., 6 King Street, Stirling.
1907. SHEPPARD, THOMAS, F.G.S., Curator of the Municipal Museum, Hull.
1892. SHIELLS, HENRY K., C.A., 141 George Street.
1871. *SIMPSON, Sir ALEX. R., M.D., LL.D., 52 Queen Street.
1880. *SIMPSON, ROBERT R., W.S., 23 Douglas Crescent.
1908. SINCLAIR, COLIN, M.A., Architect, 10 Gower Street, Ibrox, Glasgow.
1907. SKERRINGTON, The Hon. Lord, 12 Randolph Crescent.
1909. SKINNER, ROBERT TAYLOR, M.A., F.R.S.E., House Governor, Donaldson's Hospital.
1904. SNEATON, OLIPHANT, 37 Mansion-house Road.
1898. SNELLIE, THOMAS, Architect, Grange Place, Kilmarnock.
1902. SMITH, A. DUNCAN, Advocate, Rosehill, Banchoory Ternan.
1898. SMITH, DAVID CRAWFORD, 4 Queen Street, Craigie, Perth.
1892. SMITH, G. GREGORY, Professor of English Literature, Queen's College, 26 Windsor Park, Belfast.
1898. SMITH, Rev. JAMES, M.A., B.D., Minister of St George's-in-the-West, 13 Albert Street, Aberdeen.

1889. SMITH, ROBERT, Solicitor, 9 Ward Road, Dundee.
1907. SMITH, THOMAS CHARLES, 31 Hermitage Gardens.
1902. SMITH, WILLIAM B., 34 Newark Drive, Pollokshields, Glasgow.
- 1892.*SMYTHE, Colonel DAVID M., Methven Castle, Perth.
1892. SOMERVILLE, Rev. J. E., B.D., Castellar, Crieff.
1882. SPRAGUE, THOMAS B., M.A., LL.D., 29 Buckingham Terrace.
1903. STARK, Rev. WILLIAM A., Minister of Kirkpatrick-Durham, Dalbeattie.
1904. STEEL, Rev. JAMES, D.D., Vicar of Heworth, Gateshead, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
- 1909.*STEEL, WILLIAM STRANG, of Philiphaugh, Selkirk.
1891. STEELE, WILLIAM, Inland Revenue Office, Kelso.
1901. STEUART, A. FRANCIS, Advocate, 79 Great King Street.
1902. STEUART, JAMES W.S., 10 Rothesay Ter.
1895. STEVENSON, JOHN HORNE, M.A., Advocate, 9 Oxford Terrace.
1904. STEVENSON, Major-General T. R., C.B., of Sunnyside, Lanark.
1879. STEWART, CHARLES FOYNTZ, Chesfield Park, Stevenage.
1901. STEWART, Sir HUGH SHAW, Bart., Ardgowan, Greenock.
1901. STEWART, Sir MARK J. M'TAGGART, Bart., Ardwell, Stranraer.
1885. STEWART, ROBERT KING, Murdostoun Castle, Newnains, Lanarkshire.
1894. STEWART, WALTER, 3 Queensferry Gardens.
1908. STIRTON, Rev. JOHN, B.D., The Manse, Glamis, Forfarshire.
1907. STONE-TREET, Rev. WILLIAM T., D.D., Armside, Prestwich Park, near Manchester.
- 1903.*STRATHCONA AND MOUNT ROYAL, The Right Hon. Lord, G.C.M.G., 28 Grosvenor Square, London, and Invercoe, Argyleshire.
1889. STRATHERN, ROBERT, W.S., 13 Eglinton Crescent.
- 1894.*STUART, ALEX., 5 Chesham Street, London, S.W.
1904. STUART, Rev. JOHN, B.D., Kirkton Manse, Hawick.
1907. STUART, WILLIAM, of Burnhouse, Stow, Midlothian.
1897. SULLEY, PHILIP, Briarbank, Galashiels.
- 1899.*SUTHERLAND, ROBERT M., Sol-girth, Dollar.
1887. SUTHERLAND, J. B., S.S.C., 10 Royal Terrace.
1897. SUTTIE, GEORGE C., J.P., of Lalathan, Lalathan Lodge, St Cyrus, by Montrose.
1884. SWALLOW, Rev. H. J., M.A., Hawthorn Rectory, Murton S.O., County Durham.
1900. SWINTON, Capt. GEORGE S. C., 2 Hyde Park Street, London.
- 1892.*TAYLOR, J. PRINGLE, W.S., 19 Young Street.
1900. TAYLOR, W. LAWRENCE, Broad Street, Peterhead.
1901. TAYLOR, Rev. WILLIAM, M.A., Minister of Melville Parish, Montrose.
1896. THIN, JAMES, 22 Lauder Road.
1902. THIN, ROBERT, M.A., M.B., C.M., 25 Abercromby Place.
1905. THIRKELL, ROBERT A. C., Roope Street, New Town, Tasmania.
1900. THOMSON, ANDREW, Glendinning Terrace, Galashiels.
- 1906.*THOMSON, DAVID COUPER, J.P., D.L., Inveravon, Broughty Ferry.
1894. THOMSON, EDWARD DOUGLAS, Chief Clerk, General Post Office, 7 Walker Street.
1896. THOMSON, J. MAITLAND, LL.D., Advocate, 3 Grosvenor Gardens,—*Foreign Secretary*.
1898. THORBURN, MICHAEL GRIEVE, of Glenormiston, Innerleithen.
1907. THORP, JOHN THOMAS, LL.D., 57 Regent Road, Leicester.

1902. TRAILL, HENRY LIONEL NORTON, Capt. 4th Highland Light Infantry, Donaghmore House, Ballybrophy, Queen's County, Ireland.
1877. TUKE, SIR JOHN BATTY, M.D., LL.D., M.P., 26 Charlotte Square.
1899. TULLOCH, Major-Gen. Sir ALEXANDER BRUCE, K.C.B., C.M.G., Llanwysk, Crickhowell, S. Wales.
- 1887.*TURNBULL, WILLIAM J., 16 Grange Terrace.
1901. TURNBULL, W. S., Aikenshaw, Rose-neath.
- 1865.*TURNER, Sir WILLIAM, K.C.B., M.B., LL.D., D.C.L., Principal of the University of Edinburgh, 6 Eton Terrace.
1881. TWEEDDALE, The Most Honourable The Marquess of, K.T., Yester House, Haddington.
1907. URQUHART, ANDREW, M.A., J.P., Headmaster, Rosehall Public School, Invershin, Sutherlandshire.
- 1878.*URQUHART, JAMES, N.P., Assistant Keeper, General Register of Sasines, 13 Danube Street.
- 1905.*USHER, Sir ROBERT, of Norton and Wells, Bart., 37 Drumshengh Gardens.
- 1882.*USHER, Rev. W. NEVILLE, Wellingore Vicarage, Lincoln.
1895. VALLANCE, DAVID J., Curator, Royal Scottish Museum, Chambers Street.
1904. WADDELL, JAMES ALEXANDER, of Lead-loch, 12 Kew Terrace, Glasgow.
1909. WALKER, JOHN, M.A., Solicitor, 65 Commercial Street, Dundee.
1884. WALKER, R. C., S.S.C., Wingate Place, Newport, Fife.
1879. WALLACE, THOMAS, Ellerslie, Inverness.
1876. WATERSTON, GEORGE, 10 Claiemont Crescent.
1904. WATLING, H. STEWARD, Architect, Kingsway House, Dovercourt, Essex.
- 1891.*WATSON, Rev. ALEXANDER DUFF, B.D., U.F.C. Manse, Bourtreebush, Stonehaven.
1907. WATSON, CHARLES B BOOG, F.R.S.E., Huntly Lodge, 1 Napier Road.
1904. WATSON, JOHN, Architect, 27 Rutland Street.
1908. WATSON, JOHN PARKER, W.S., 14 Magdala Crescent.
- 1895.*WATSON, ROBERT F., Briery Yards, Hawick.
1904. WATSON, WALTER CRUM, B.A. Oxon., 50 Queen Street.
1893. WATSON, WILLIAM, Dep.-Surgeon-General, The Lea, Corstorphine.
- 1907.*WATT, JAMES, W.S., F.F.A., 24 Rothesay Terrace.
1908. WATT, Rev. LAUCHLAN MACLEAN, M.A., B.D., The Manse, Alloa.
1879. WEDDERBURN, J. R. M., M.A., W.S., 3 Glencairn Crescent.
- 1907.*WEIR, WILLIAM, of Kildonan, Adamton, Monkton, Ayrshire.
- 1872.*WEMYSS AND MARCH, The Right Hon. The Earl of, LL.D., Gosford, Longniddry.
- 1884.*WHITE, CECIL, 23 Drummond Place.
1904. WHITE, JAMES, St Wimin's, Bearsden, Dumbartonshire.
- 1869.*WHITE, Col. THOMAS PILKINGTON, R.E., 3 Hesketh Crescent, Torquay.
1903. WHITELAW, ALEXANDER, of Gartshore, Kirkintilloch.
1902. WHITELAW, CHARLES EDWARD, Architect, 219 St Vincent Street, Glasgow.
1835. WHITELAW, DAVID, Linkfield House, Musselburgh.
1907. WHITELAW, HARRY VINCENT, 29 Kingsborough Gardens, Glasgow.
1909. WHITTAKER, CHARLES RICHARD, F.R.C.S., 12 Fountamhall Road.
1908. WILKIE, JAMES, B.L., S.S.C., 108 George Street.

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| <p>1894. WILLIAMS, FREDERICK BESSANT, 3 Essex Grove, Upper Norwood, London, S.E.</p> <p>1895. WILLIAMS, Rev. GEORGE, Minister of Norrieston U.F. Church, Thornhill, Stirling.</p> <p>1897. WILLIAMS, HARRY M., Tilehurst, Priory Park, Kew, Surrey.</p> <p>1884. WILLIAMSON, Rev. ALEXANDER, D.D., 39 Lauder Road.</p> <p>1908. WILSON, ANDREW ROBERTSON, M.A., M.D., Trafford House, Liscard, Cheshire.</p> <p>1888. WILSON, Rev. Canon W. HAY, The Parsonage, Dingwall.</p> | <p>1907. WOOD, WILLIAM JAMES, 266 George Street, Glasgow.</p> <p>1892.*WORDIE, JOHN, 52 Montgomery Drive, Glasgow.</p> <p>1903. WRIGHT, Rev. FREDERICK G., Chaplain to the Forces, Royal Victoria Hospital, Netley.</p>
<p>1889. YOUNG, HUGH W., of Burghhead, Seton, Elgin.</p> <p>1905. YOUNG, ROBERT, 39 Leamington Terrace.</p> <p>1891. YOUNG, WILLIAM LAURENCE, Belvidere, Auchterarder.</p> |
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LIST OF THE CORRESPONDING MEMBERS

OF THE

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND.

Elected since 1851.

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| 1874.*ANDERSON, JOHN, M.D., Curator of the Imperial Museum, Calcutta. | 1851. FENWICK, JOHN, Newcastle. |
| 1866. ANDERSON, JOSEPH, Wick. | 1878. FINDLAY, Col. the Hon. J. B., LL.D., D.C.L., Kittanning, Pennsylvania. |
| 1873. ARNOLD, THOMAS, Architect, London. | 1872. FLAVY, C. BARRIÈRE, Avocat, Toulouse. |
| 1865.*BARNWELL, Rev. EDWARD L., Rnthin, Wales. | 1851. FRENCH, GILBERT J., Bolton. |
| 1865. BELL, ALLAN, of Abbot's Haugh. | 1877. GALLOWAY, WILLIAM, Architect. |
| 1853.†BRUCE, Rev. JOHN COLLINGWOOD, M.A. | 1864. GAUCHARD, M. LOUIS PROSPER, Keeper of the Belgian Archives. |
| 1900. BUCHANAN, MUNGO, Falkirk. | 1873. GEEKIE, A. C., D.D., Bathurst, New South Wales. |
| 1873.†BUGGE, SOPHUS, Prof. of Icelandic, Royal University of Christiania. | 1864. GERGERÈS, M. J. B., Keeper of the Library, Bordeaux. |
| 1870. CARMICHAEL, ALEXANDER A., Lochmaddy, South Uist. | 1875. GILLESPIE, Rev. JAMES E., Kikgunzeon. |
| 1908. CASH, C. G., Teacher, Edinburgh Academy. | 1865.†GREENWELL, Rev. Canon W., Durham. |
| 1875. CLEUZIOU, M. HENRI DU, Commissioner for Public Monuments, Paris. | 1866. GRIERSON, THOMAS B., Surgeon, Thornhill, Dumfriesshire. |
| 1892. COLES, FREDERICK R., Tongland, Kirkcudbright. | 1864. HAGEMANS, GUSTAVE, Brussels. |
| 1868. COOKE, EDWARD WILLIAM, R.A., London. | 1889. HAIRBY, Captain EDWARD, F.R.C.S. |
| 1857. CURRY, EUGENE, M.R.I.A., Dublin. | 1876.*HAY, GEORGE, Arbroath. |
| 1874. DALGARNO, JAMES, Slains, Aberdeenshire. | 1867. HERBST, ARCHIVARY, Copenhagen. |
| 1888. DELORME, M. EMMANUEL, Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, Toulouse. | 1865.*IRVINE, JAMES T., Architect. |
| 1864.*DICKSON, ROBERT, L.R.C.S.E., Carnoustie. | 1855.*JERVISE, ANDREW, Brechin. |
| 1901.*EELES, F. C., Munross, Stonehaven. | 1860. KELLER, Dr FERDINAND, Zurich. |
| | 1859. KLEMMING, G. R., Stockholm. |
| | 1877. LAING, HENRY, Seal Engraver. |
| | 1889. LANDBOROUGH, Rev. DAVID, LL.D., Minister of Henderson U.F. Church, Kilmarnock. |

* Those marked with an asterisk subsequently became Fellows.

† These were subsequently made Honorary Members.

1859. LAPPENBERG, Dr J. M., Hamburg.
1877. LAURENSEN, ARTHUR, Lerwick.
1867. LAWSON, Rev. ALEXANDER, Creich, Fife-shire.
1861. LE MEN, M., Archiviste du Département, Quimper, Finistère.
1864. LORIMER, Prof. PETER, D.D., London.
1877. LYON, D. MURRAY, Ayr.
1908. MACKAY, Rev. ANGUS, M.A., Westerdale, Halkirk, Caithness.
1908. MACKENZIE, WILLIAM, Procurator-Fiscal, Dingwall.
1904. MACKIE, ALEXANDER, Abernethy.
- 1890.*M'LEAN, Rev. JOHN, Glandtully, Aberfeldy.
1897. MACNAUGHTON, Dr ALLAN, Taynuilt.
1879. MAILLARD, M. L'Abbé, Thorigne, Mayenne, France.
1867. MAPLETON, Rev. R. J., M.A., Kilmartin, Argyleshire.
1876. MATHEWSON, ALLAN, Dundee.
1872. MICHIE, Rev. J. G., A.M., Migvie, Aberdeenshire.
1865. MILLER, DAVID, Arbroath.
- 1861.*MITCHELL, ARTHUR, M.D., Deputy-Commissioner in Linnæy.
1871. MORRISON, Rev. JAMES, Urquhart, Elginshire.
1885. MORSING, CARLOS ALBERTO, C.E., Rio de Janeiro.
1863. NICHOLS, JOHN GOUGH, London.
1865. NICHOLSON, JAMES, Kirkcubright.
1903. RITCHIE, JAMES, The Schoolhouse, Port Elphinstone, Inverurie.
1871. RUSSELL, Rev. JAMES, Walls, Shetland.
- 1873.†RYGH, OLAF, Prof. of Icelandic, Royal University of Christiania.
1873. SAYE, Dr CARL, Prof. of Icelandic in the University of Upsala.
1852. SCOTT, ALLAN N., Lieut., Madras Artillery.
1872. SHEARER, ROBERT INNES, Thrumster, Caithness.
1906. SINCLAIR, JOHN, St Ann's, 7 Queen's Crescent, Edinburgh.
1853. SMILES, JOHN FINCH, M.D.
1892. SUTHERLAND, Dr A., Invergordon.
1860. TAIT, GEORGE, Alnwick.
1885. TEMPLE, CHARLES S., Cloister Seat, Uddry, Aberdeenshire.
1874. THOMSON, ROBERT, Shuna, Easdale, Argyll.
- 1868.*TRAILL, WILLIAM, M.D., St Andrews.
1863. TROVON, M. FREDERIC, Lausanne.
1857. WALKER, Rev. HENRY, Urquhart, Elgin.
1888. WATT, W. G. T., of Breckness, Orkney.
1864. WATTS, THOMAS, British Museum, London.
1865. WEALE, W. H. JAMES, of Bruges.
1857. WILDE, W. R., Royal Irish Academy, Dublin.
1872. WILSON, Rev. GEORGE, F.C. Manse, Glenluce, Wigtownshire.
1888. WRIGHT, Rev. ALBAN H., Prof., Codrington College, Barbadoes.

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LIST OF HONORARY MEMBERS
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND,
NOVEMBER 30, 1909.

[According to the *Laws*, the number is limited to TWENTY-FIVE.]

1874.

THE RIGHT HON. LORD AVEBURY, LL.D., D.C.L., High Elms, Farnborough,
Kent.

1879.

REV. CANON WILLIAM GREENWELL, M.A., D.C.L., Durham.

1885.

DR HANS HILDEBRAND, Royal Antiquary of Sweden, Stockholm.
DR ERNEST CHANTRE, The Museum, Lyons.

1892.

5 PROFESSOR LUIGI PIGORINI, Director of the Royal Archæological Museum,
Rome.

1897.

- W. M. FLINDERS PETRIE, D.C.L., LL.D., Edwards Professor of Egyptology in University College, London.
- Sir JOHN RHYS, M.A., LL.D., Professor of Celtic, and Principal of Jesus College, Oxford.
- Dr SOPHUS MULLER, Secretary of the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries, and Director of the National Museum, Copenhagen.
- Dr OSCAR MONTELIUS, Professor at the National Museum, Stockholm.

1900.

- 10 EMILE CARTAILHAC, 5 Rue de la Chaine, Toulouse.
- F. J. HAVERFIELD, M.A., LL.D., Camden Professor of Ancient History, Oxford.
- Rev. S. BARING GOULD, Lew Trenchard, North Devon.
- ROBERT BURNARD, Huccaby House, Princetown, S. Devon.
- CHARLES W. DYMOND, The Castle, Sawrey, Ambleside.

1908.

- 15 ARTHUR JOHN EVANS, M.A., D.C.L., Keeper of the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford.
- SALOMON REINACH, Director of the National Museum of Antiquities of France, St Germain-en-Laye.
- Professor H. DRAGENDORFF, Director of the Romisch Germanischer Kommission, Frankfort-on-Main.
- Professor E. RITTERLING, Wiesbaden.
- Geheimrath LUDWIG JACOBI, Homburg.
- 20 JOSEPH DECHELETTE, Curator of the Museum, Roanne, Loire, France.

1909.

- The Hon. Sir SCHOMBERG M'DONNELL, K.C.B., C.V.O., Secretary, H.M. Office of Works and Public Buildings, Storey's Gate, Westminster, S.W.

LIST OF THE LADY ASSOCIATES
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND,
NOVEMBER 30, 1909.

[According to the *Laws*, the number is limited to TWENTY-FIVE.]

1874.

The Dowager Lady DUNBAR of Northfield, Duffus House, Elgin.

1888.

The Right Hon. The COUNTESS OF SELKIRK.

1890.

Mrs P. H. CHALMERS of Avochie.

1894.

Miss EMMA SWANN, Walton Manor, Oxford.

1895.

5 Miss H. J. M. RUSSELL of Ashiestiel, Galashiels.

Miss AMY FRANCES YULE of Tarradale, Ross-shire.

1900.

Miss M. A. MURRAY, Edwards Library, University College, London.

8 Mrs E. S. ARMITAGE, Westholm, Rawdon, Leeds.

SOCIETIES, INSTITUTIONS, &c., EXCHANGING PUBLICATIONS.

- The Society of Antiquaries of London, Burlington House, Piccadilly, London.
- The Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland, c/o R. Cochrane, 7 St Stephens Green, Dublin.
- The Cambrian Archaeological Association, c/o Canon Rupert Morris, D.D., 4 Warwick Square, London, S.W.
- The Royal Archaeological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, 20 Hanover Square, London, W.
- The British Archaeological Association, 32 Sackville Street, Piccadilly, London.
- The Society of Architects, Staple Inn Buildings (South), Holborn, London.
- The Architectural, Archaeological, and Historic Society of Chester, Grosvenor Museum, Chester.
- The Derbyshire Archaeological and Natural History Association, c/o Percy H. Currey, 3 Market Street, Derby.
- The Essex Archaeological Society, The Museum, The Castle, Colchester.
- The Kent Archaeological Society, The Museum, Maidstone, Kent.
- The Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire, c/o G. T. Shaw, Royal Institution, Colquitt Street, Liverpool.
- The Associated Architectural Societies of Lincoln and Nottingham, etc., c/o Rev. Canon Maddison, Vicars Court, Lincoln.
- The Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, The Castle, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
- The Somersetshire Archaeological and Natural History Society, Taunton Castle, Taunton, Somersetshire.
- The Surrey Archaeological Society, Castle Arch, Guildford, Surrey.
- The Sussex Archaeological Society, The Castle, Lewes, Sussex.
- The Geological Society of Edinburgh, India Buildings, George IV. Bridge, Edinburgh.
- The Berwickshire Naturalists' Club, c/o G. G. Butler, Ewart Park, Wooler.
- The Royal Anthropological Institute, London, 50 Great Russell Street, London, W.C.

- The Wiltshire Archaeological Society, The Museum, Devizes.
- The Royal Irish Academy, Dawson Street, Dublin.
- The Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society, c/o Rev. W. Bazeley, Matson Rectory, Gloucester.
- The Numismatic Society, 22 Albemarle Street, London.
- The Shropshire Archaeological Society, c/o G. F. Goynes, Shrewsbury.
- The Dumfriesshire Natural History and Antiquarian Society, Ewart Public Library, Dumfries.
- The Edinburgh Architectural Association, 117 George Street, Edinburgh.
- The New Spalding Club, c/o P. J. Anderson, University Library, Aberdeen.
- The Cambridge Antiquarian Society, c/o Rev. F. G. Walker, 21 St Andrew's Street, Cambridge.
- The Royal Historical Society, 7 South Square, Gray's Inn, London, W.C.
- The Literary and Scientific Society, The Museum, Elgin.
- The Yorkshire Archaeological Society, c/o E. Kitson Clark, 10 Park Street, Leeds.
- The Perthshire Natural History Society, Natural History Museum, Perth.
- The Thoresby Society, 10 Park Street, Leeds.
- The Buchan Field Club, c/o J. F. Tocher, Chapel Street, Peterhead.
- The Viking Club, c/o A. W. Johnston, 29 Ashburnham Mansions, Chelsea, London.
- The Glasgow Archaeological Society, c/o A. H. Charteris, Secretary, 19 St Vincent Place, Glasgow.
- The Stirling Natural History and Archaeological Society, c/o D. B. Morris, Town Clerk, Stirling.
- The Hawick Archaeological Society, Hawick.
- The Gaelic Society of Inverness, c/o D. F. Mackenzie, Secretary, 42 Union Street, Inverness.

FOREIGN SOCIETIES, UNIVERSITIES, MUSEUMS, &c.

- The Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries, Prindsen's Palace, Copenhagen (Kongelige Nordiske Oldskrift Selskab).
- La Société Nationale des Antiquaires de France (Musée du Louvre), Paris.
- Antiquarische Gesellschaft, Zurich, Stadtbibliothek, Zurich, Switzerland.
- Verein von Alterthumsfreunde im Rheinlande, Bonn, Germany.
- The Smithsonian Institution, Washington, U.S.A., c/o Wm. Wesley & Son, 28 Essex Street, Strand, London.
- The Canadian Institute, 28 Richmond Street East, Toronto, Canada.
- The Museum, Bergen, Norway.
- Foreningen til Norske Fortidsminde-merkers Bevaring, The University, Christiania, Norway.
- The Royal Academy of History and Antiquities, Stockholm, Sweden.

- The Bureau of Ethnology, Washington, c/o Wm. Wesley & Son, 28 Essex Street, Strand, London.
- The Peabody Museum, c/o Wm. Wesley & Son, 28 Essex Street, Strand, London.
- Gesellschaft für Nutzliche Forschungen, Trier, Germany.
- Physic-Ökonomische Gesellschaft, c/o Dr Otto Tischler, Königsberg, Prussia.
- Berliner Gesellschaft für Anthropologie, Königgratzer Strasse, 120, Berlin, S.W.
- Anthropologische Gesellschaft, Burgring, 7, Wien, Austria.
- Société d'Archéologie de Bruxelles, 14 Rue Ravenstein, Bruxelles, Belgium.
- Société des Bollandists, 14 Rue des Ursulines, Bruxelles, Belgium.
- L'École d'Anthropologie, 15 Rue de L'École-de-Médecine, Paris.
- Société Archéologique de Namur, c/o Adrien Oger, Conservateur, Namur, Belgium.
- Reale Accademia dei Lincei, Rome, Italy.
- Der Alterthumsgesellschaft, Prussia, c/o Dr A. Bezzenberger, Vesselstrasse, 2, Königsberg, Prussia.
- Römisch Germanischen Central Museum, Mainz, Germany.
- Römisch Germanische Kommission des Kaiserlichen Archæologischen Instituts, Frankfurt am Main.
- Städtisches Museum für Völkerkunde, Leipzig, Germany.
- La Société Archéologique de Moravie, c/o J. L. Cervinka, Kojetin, Moravie, Austria.
- Prahistorischen Kommission der Kaiserliche Akademie der Wissenschaften in Wien, Vienna, Austria.
- Centralblatt für Anthropologie, c/o Dr G. Buschan, Friedrich Carl Strasse, 71, Stettin, Prussia.
- Société Archéologique du Midi de la France, Toulouse, France.
- L'Académie des Inscriptions et Belles Lettres, Paris, c/o Messrs Kegan, Paul, Trench, Trubner & Co., Dryden House, 43 Gerrard Street, London.
- La Commissione Archeologica Comunale di Roma, Presso il Museo Capitolino, Rome.
- La Société d'Anthropologie de Paris, 15 Rue de L'École de Médecine, Paris.
- La Musée Guimet, Paris, France.
- La Société Archéologique de Constantine, Algeria.
- National Museum of Croatia, c/o Dr Jos. Brunsmid, Directeur, Zagreb, Croatie, Austria-Hungary.
- The Bosnisch-Herzegovinisch Landes-Museum, Sarajevo, Bosnia.
- Bureau des Schweizerisches Landes-Museum, Zurich, Switzerland.
- Nordiska Museet, c/o Dr Arthur Hazelius, Director, Stockholm, Sweden.
- Museum of Northern Antiquities, Siegwald Petersen, Conservateur, The University, Christiania.
- The Royal Bohemian Museum, c/o Dr J. L. Pic, Director, Prague, Austria.
- Società Romana di Antropologia, 26 Via del Collegio Romano, Rome, Italy.

- La Société d'Histoire et d'Archéologie de Gand, Bibliothèque de l'Université,
Fosse d'Othon, Gand, Belgium.
- Kongelige Norske Videnskabers Selskab, Trondhiem, Norway.
- Historische und Antiquarische Gesellschaft in Basel, c/o Dr J. Schneider,
Bibliothekar, Basel, Germany.
- La Société Finlandaise d'Archéologie, c/o Johani Ronne, Secrétaire, Helsingfors,
Finland.
- La Société d'Anthropologie de Lyon, au Museum, Palais Saint Pierre, Lyon,
France.
- La Société des Antiquaires de l'Ouest, 20 Rue de l'Est, Poitiers, Vienne,
France.
- Der Historischer Verein für Niedersachsen, Hanover, Germany.
- Göteborg och Bohuslans Fornminnesforening, Stadsbiblioteket, Göteborg.
- The Archaeological Survey of India, Simla, India.
- Verein für Nassauische Alterthumskunde, Wiesbaden, Germany.
- The Provincial Museum, c/o David Boyle, Superintendent, Toronto, Canada.
- The British School at Rome, c/o J. F. F. Baker-Peroyne, Secretary, 22
Albemarle Street, London, W.
- The University of California, Berkeley, United States, c/o Wm. Wesley & Son,
28 East George Street, Strand, London.
- Columbia University Library, New York, c/o J. E. Stechert, 2 Star Yard,
Carey Street, Chancery Lane, London.

FROM THE PUBLISHERS.

- The Editor of *The Antiquary* (c/o Elliot Stock, 62 Paternoster Row), London.
- The Editor of *The Reliquary and Illustrated Archaeologist* (G. Allen & Sons,
45 Rathbone Place), London, W.
- Portugalia*, Rua do Conde, 21, Oporto, Portugal.
- L'Anthropologie*, Masson & Cie, 120 Boulevard St Germain, Paris.

LIBRARIES, BRITISH

- Edinburgh Public Library, George IV. Bridge, Edinburgh.
- Scottish National Portrait Gallery Library, 1 Queen Street, Edinburgh.
- Glasgow University Library, Glasgow.
- Edinburgh University Library, South Bridge, Edinburgh.
- Aberdeen University Library, Aberdeen.
- St Andrews University Library, St Andrews.
- The United Free Church College Library, The Mound, Edinburgh.
- The Signet Library, Parliament Square, Edinburgh.
- The Advocates Library, Parliament Square, Edinburgh.
- The British Museum Library, London.

The Bodleian Library, Oxford.
 The University Library, Cambridge.
 Trinity College Library, Dublin.
 The Royal Library, Windsor.
 The Liverpool Free Library, William Brown Street, Liverpool.
 The Athenæum Club Library, Waterloo Place, London.
 The Ordnance Survey Library, Southampton.
 Chetham's Library, Hunts Bank, Manchester.
 The Library of the Public Record Office, Chancery Lane, London.
 The Library, Victoria and Albert Museum, S. Kensington, London.
 The Library of the Dean and Chapter, Durham.
 The Mitchell Library, Ingram Street, Glasgow.
 The Library of the Faculty of Procurators, c/o John Muir, Librarian, 62 St George's Place, Glasgow.
 Baillie's Institution, 153 West Regent Street, Glasgow.
 Municipal (Central) Public Library, Bristol (c/o E. R. Norris Matthews, City Librarian).

LIBRARIES, FOREIGN.

The University Library (Universitets Bibliothek), Christiania, Norway.
 The University Library (Universitets Bibliothek), Upsala, Sweden.
 The Royal Library (Kongelige Bibliothek), Stockholm, Sweden.
 The University Library (Universitäts Bibliothek), Kiel, Germany.
 The University Library (Universitäts Bibliothek), Leipsic, Germany.
 The Royal Library (Königliche Bibliothek), Dresden, Germany.
 The Royal Library (Königliche Bibliothek), Berlin, Prussia.
 The Imperial Library (Kaiserliche Bibliothek), Vienna, Austria.
 The National Library (Bibliothèque Nationale), Paris, France.
 The Public Library (Stadt Bibliothek), Hamburg, Germany.
 The University Library (Universitäts Bibliothek), Göttingen, Germany.
 The Royal Library (Staats Bibliothek), Munich, Bavaria, Germany.
 The Royal Library (Kongelige Bibliothek), Copenhagen, Denmark.
 The Newberry Library, Chicago, U.S.A., c/o Messrs Stevens & Brown, Trafalgar Square, London.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND.
HUNDRED AND TWENTY-NINTH SESSION, 1908-1909.

ANNIVERSARY MEETING, 30th November 1908.

THE RIGHT HON. SIR HERBERT MAXWELL, BART.,
LL.D., D.C.L., President, in the Chair.

Dr David Christison and Mr James J. Macle hose were appointed Scrutineers of the Ballot for the election of Office-Bearers.

The Ballot having been concluded, the Scrutineers found and declared the List of the Council for the ensuing year to be as follows:—

President.

THE RIGHT HON. SIR HERBERT E. MAXWELL, BART., LL.D., D.C.L.

Vice-Presidents.

Right Rev. JOHN DOWDEN, D.D., LL.D.
Sir ARTHUR MITCHELL, K.C.B., M.D., LL.D.
THOMAS ROSS.

Councillors.

Sir JOHN STIRLING MAXWELL, Bart., LL.D.,	} <i>Representing the Board of Trustees.</i>	WILLIAM GARSON, W.S.
JOHN R. FINDLAY,		The Hon. LORD GUTHRIE.
Sir KENNETH J. MACKENZIE, Bart., <i>Representing the Treasury.</i>		The Hon. HEW H. DALRYMPLE.
CHARLES EDWARD WHITELAW.		Sir JAMES BALFOUR PAUL, LL.D.
LUDOVIC McLELLAN MANN.		GEORGE NEILSON, LL.D.
		WILLIAM G. SCOTT-MONCRIEFF.
		JAMES EDWARD CREE.

Secretaries.

ALEXANDER O. CURLE, W.S.		ROBERT SCOTT-MONCRIEFF, W.S.
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For Foreign Correspondence.

The Rev. Professor A. H. SAYCE, M.A., LL.D., D.D.		J. MAITLAND THOMSON, LL.D.
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Treasurer.

JOHN NOTMAN, F.F.A., 28 St Andrew Square.

Curators of the Museum.

Rev. JOHN DUNS, D.D.		JAMES CURLE, W.S.
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Curator of Coins.

GEORGE MACDONALD, M.A., LL.D.

Librarian.

W. K. DICKSON.

A Ballot having been taken, the following were duly elected Fellows :—

HUGH ALLINGHAM, M.R.I.A., Provincial Bank House, Ballyshannon, Co.
Donegal, Ireland.
WALTER LEONARD BELL, M.D., 123 London Road, Lowestoft, Suffolk.
PETER ROSS BRYCE, Searcher of Records, 1 Lady Road.
The Rev. THOMAS CRAWFORD, B.D., of Orchill, Braco, Perthshire.

Col. MONTAGUE DOUGLAS-CAMPBELL, D.S.O., 34 Abercromby Place.
 The Rev. ROBERT M'ELNEY, M.A., The Manse, Downpatrick, Ireland.
 ALEXANDER GARDNER, Publisher, Dunrod, Paisley.
 ARCHIBALD HEWAT, F.F.A., F.R.S.E., Actuary, 13 Eton Terrace.
 The Rev. WILLIAM M'CONACHIE, The Manse, Lauder.
 The Rev. DONALD MACRAE, The Manse, Edderton, Ross-shire.
 JOHN MASTIN, F.L.S., F.C.S., Woodleigh House, Totley Brook, Sheffield.
 WILLIAM BLACK RANKIN, of Cleddans, 9 Lansdowne Crescent.
 COLIN SINCLAIR, M.A., Architect, 10 Gower Street, Ibrox, Glasgow.
 The Rev. LAUCHLAN MACLEAN WATT, M.A., B.D., The Manse, Alloa.
 ANDREW ROBERTSON WILSON, M.A., M.D., Trafford House, Liscard,
 Cheshire.

The Secretary read the following list of Members deceased since the last Annual Meeting:—

Honorary Fellow.

	<i>Elected</i>
Sir JOHN EVANS, K.C.B., D.C.L., LL.D., etc., Britwell, Herts,	1874

Fellows.

Professor THOMAS ANNANDALE, M.D., D.C.L., 34 Charlotte Square,	1882
Rev. GEORGE CHALMERS BAXTER, U.F. Manse, Cargill, Perthshire,	1891
R. FITZROY BELL, Advocate, Temple Hall, Coldingham,	1903
The Right Hon. LORD BLYTHSWOOD, of Blythswood, Renfrewshire,	1901
Sir DAVID BRAND, Sheriff of Ayrshire, 42 Coates Gardens,	1883
ALEXANDER JAMES STEEL BROOK, 21 Chalmers Street,	1887
The Rev. Canon WILLIAM BRUCE, B.D., Dunimarle, Culross,	1880
RICHARD CAMERON, 1 St David Street,	1890
The Right Hon. JAMES ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, LL.D., of Stracathro,	1874
The Right Hon. Sir HENRY CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN, G.C.B., LL.D., Belmont Castle, Meigle,	1877
JAMES DALRYMPLE GRAY DALRYMPLE, of Woodhead and Meiklewood,	1880
ROBERT DONALDSON, M.A., Headmaster, Lochend Public School,	1891
ROBERT CHELLAS GRAHAM, of Skipness, Argyllshire,	1892
Rev. ROGER ROWSON LINGARD GUTHRIE, Taybank House, Dundee,	1874
The Right Hon. LORD HERRIES, Everingham Park, York,	1901
Rev. JAMES CALDER MACPAIL, D.D., Harlaw House, Prestonpans,	1882
Sir JAMES DAVID MARWICK, LL.D., Woodside Terrace, Glasgow,	1861
JOHN LAMB MURRAY, J.P., of Heavyside, Biggar,	1899

ROBERT REID, J.P., Banker, Friockheim, Forfarshire,	1906
Rev. ROBERT SCOTT, M.A., D.D., Minister of Craig, Montrose,	1900
GEORGE SETON, M.A., Advocate, Ayton House, Abernethy,	1848
JAMES IRVINE SMITH, 20 Great King Street,	1874
JAMES GIBSON HAMILTON STARKE, of Troqueer Holm, Dumfries,	1875
JOHN J. STEVENSON, Architect, 4 Porchester Gardens, London,	1867
Rev. WILLIAM STEVENSON, M.A., Minister of Auchtertool, Kirkcaldy,	1887
Maj.-Gen. JOHN HERON MAXWELL SHAW STEWART, R.E., 7 Inverness Terrace, London,	1871

The meeting resolved to record their sense of the loss the Society had sustained in the deaths of these Members.

Mr W. K. Dickson, Secretary, read the following Report by the Secretaries on the progress and work of the Society during the past year :—

Membership.—The total number of Fellows on the Roll of the Society at 30th November 1907 was 704. During the past year 44 new Fellows have joined, and two who had allowed their membership to lapse have been reinstated. Twenty-five have died, 12 have resigned, and 5 have allowed their membership to lapse. We thus begin the new Session with a total membership of 708, being a net gain of 4 Fellows on the year (not including those who have just been elected). We may perhaps be allowed once more to invite the attention of Fellows to the great importance of keeping up the membership of the Society ; and we would remind them that the recruiting of even a single new member is a substantial and lasting service to Scottish archæology.

Proceedings.—The forty-second volume of the *Proceedings*, an advance copy of which lies upon the table, contains 23 papers, two more than the preceding volume. Of these 12 deal entirely or mainly with pre-historic and protohistoric subjects. In this class perhaps the most important contribution is Mr Coles's report on his survey of Stone Circles in the north-eastern section of Perthshire, made under the Gunning Fellowship. The remaining 11 papers are notable for the somewhat unusual variety of matter with which they deal. Two—Lord Guthrie's

paper on "Mary Stuart and Roscoff," and Mr Moir Bryce's on "A French Mission to Scotland in 1543"—are historical monographs, dealing almost entirely with documentary material. Bishop Dowden's study of the new photographic facsimiles of Boyamund's Valuation has thrown fresh light on the mediæval Church in Scotland and on Scottish place-names. The Rev. Angus Mackay contributes a paper on Sutherland and Caithness in ancient geography and maps—a line of research which is of much practical value, and in which much remains to be done throughout the country. The Rev. Dr Hewison contributes a paper on the Scottish Covenants, which includes a list of all the copies of the Covenants known to be still in existence, with notes as to their history and condition, their bibliography, and their present resting-places—a paper which perhaps calls for special recognition as placing on record in our *Proceedings* what must be an indispensable working tool of all future historians of the Covenanting period. From an account-book of the seventeenth century Mr A. O. Curle has evoked the ghosts of ancient revellers and the savour of long-forgotten dinners. Mr Alan Reid continues his researches in the Lothian kirkyards. Mr W. L. Bell has described an armorial stone in Orkney of much heraldic interest, and Mr Dickson has given an account of a mediæval manuscript whose value is chiefly artistic. Dr George Mackay has brought us into touch with the early days of the Highland regiments, and in his paper on Glenure's snuff-mull has recalled one of the most picturesque and mysterious of Highland tragedies.

The Rhind Lectureship.—The Rhind Lecturer for the past year was Mr James Curle, who took as his subject the Roman station at Newstead, the excavation of which has been conducted under his personal direction. The lectureship for the coming session has been undertaken by Dr David Murray, who is to deal with the occupation and use of the land in Scotland in early times. For the following year the lecturer is Professor Baldwin Brown, whose subject is to be "The Art of the Period of the Teutonic Migrations."

Excavations.—During the year the work at Newstead has been steadily continued. Numerous further finds have been made, the total additions to the Museum from Newstead now numbering about 2000. In the course of his Rhind Lectures Mr Curle has already placed before the Society not only details of the actual work on the ground and its immediate results, but an idea of the bearing of the Newstead discoveries on the whole subject of Roman archaeology. The question of the most suitable form in which to embody the permanent record of these discoveries is still under the consideration of the Council.

Addition to the Museum Staff.—We have pleasure in reporting that, by arrangement with the Board of Trustees, Mr George Archibald, who has hitherto been in the employment of the Society, has been placed on the permanent staff of the Museum. He will undertake the duties of Library attendant. Arrangements are under consideration which, it is hoped, will increase the usefulness and accessibility of the Library.

Mr John Notman, Treasurer, submitted the Annual Report of the Society's Funds, which was ordered to be printed and circulated among the Fellows.

The Secretary read the following Report with reference to the National Museum of Antiquities under the Society's charge for the year 1908:—

During the year the Museum has been open to the public as formerly till 5th November, when the fees of admission previously charged on two days a week were abolished, and there is now no charge for admission on any day.

The number of objects of antiquity added to the Museum during the year has been 1450 by donation, and 73 by purchase. The number of volumes added to the Library has been 165 by donation and 52 by purchase, and the binding of 264 volumes of continuations has been proceeded with.

Among the donations to the Museum may be mentioned a large and important collection from the Brochs of Caithness presented by the representatives of the late Sir Francis Tress Barry, Bart., Hon. Mem. S.A. Scot., amounting to upwards of 1400 objects, chiefly obtained in the course of his extensive excavations of the Brochs on his estate of Keiss and in the surrounding neighbourhood.

Among the purchases may be mentioned a hoard of bronze articles (22 pieces) of Roman and late Celtic character, including four pateræ, one of which has an enamelled handle, three enamelled fibulæ, one being of the rare double-headed hippocamp type, four bowls of beaten bronze, two spiral rings, and a beaded torc or neck-ring of bronze, found in Lamberton Moor, Berwickshire, some sixty years ago.

The very remarkable collection obtained from the Society's excavation of the Roman fort at Newstead, Melrose, which now numbers about 2000 objects, has been provisionally arranged in the two new cases provided by H.M. Board of Works, and in a third case which has been made available by re-arrangement. As the excavations are still going on, further additions to this collection may be anticipated.

MONDAY, 14th December 1908.

MR THOMAS ROSS, Vice-President, in the Chair.

A Ballot having been taken, the following were duly elected Fellows :—

WILLIAM BROOK, 21 Chalmers Street.

The Rev. JOHN FERGUSON, D.D., The Manse, Linlithgow.

The following purchases, acquired by the Purchase Committee during the recess, 11th May to 30th November, were exhibited :—

A hoard of Roman and Late Celtic objects of bronze, from Lamberton Moor, Berwickshire, consisting of :—Four Pateræ, imperfect, one of which has an enamelled handle ; Three Enamelled Fibulæ, one being shaped like a double-headed hippocamp ; Four Bowls of Beaten Bronze, one having a small perforation in the centre of the rounded bottom ; Two Spiral Rings, and a Beaded Torc or Neck Ring, all as described in the *Proceedings*, vol. xxxix. p. 367.

Three Pewter Measures, with incised decoration, $3\frac{3}{8}$ to $3\frac{1}{8}$ inches in height, from Kirkcaldy.

Sheaf-gauge of Iron with wooden handle, total length 3 feet $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches, the point end sharp, and the blade pierced by two holes in one of which is a screw $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, from Athol.

Stone Ball of Dark Grey Stone, 3 inches diameter, the surface covered with numerous projecting knobs, found early in last century on Tom-na-hurich, near Inverness.

Finely made Arrow-head of Flint, $1\frac{3}{8}$ inches in length, with barbs and stem, and serrated edges, from Easter Moor, Dolphinton.

Pin of Bronze, $6\frac{3}{8}$ inches in length, with a perforation in the head through which a ring $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch in diameter passes, from Stennis, Orkney.

Pin of Bronze, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, with open, circular projecting

head, the lower, flat part of the head having traces of enamel and the upper part having three projecting discs, from Birsay, Orkney.

Pin of Bronze, $3\frac{1}{8}$ inches in length, the upper part moulded into six rounded bead-like divisions, from Birsay, Orkney.

Pin of Bronze, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, with crook-shaped head, from Birsay, Orkney.

Ring of Bronze, $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches diameter, with the ends twisted together, from Birsay, Orkney.

Flat Axe of Bronze, $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length by $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches in breadth at the cutting edge, locality unknown, but probably from Orkney.

Flanged Axe of Bronze, $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length by $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches across the cutting face, with a well-defined stop ridge at the base of the wings, locality unknown, but probably from Orkney.

Socketed Axe of Bronze, $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length by $1\frac{5}{8}$ inches across the cutting face, with a loop at the side, and the inside of the socket marked with a line, having three other lines impinging upon it obliquely on either side, found at Lamancha, Peeblesshire.

Needle of Bone, $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches in length, from Birsay, Orkney.

Long-handled Weaving Comb of Bone, $4\frac{5}{8}$ inches in length, the teeth badly damaged, from Stromness, Orkney.

Three Spear-heads of Flint, from $4\frac{3}{8}$ inches to $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length, localities unknown.

Adze of Dull Green Jade-like Stone, $4\frac{1}{8}$ inches in length by $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches across the cutting face, and small axe-like implement of polished basalt $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length by $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches, localities unknown.

Axe of Dark Grey Mottled Stone, highly polished, $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length by 1 inch across the cutting face, with rounded butt, and straight side-edges, locality unknown.

Axe rudely formed from a Grey Sandstone Pebble, $2\frac{7}{8}$ inches in length by $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches across the cutting face, from Firth, Orkney.

Whetstone of Light Grey Quartzite, $3\frac{7}{8}$ inches in length by $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches in width, by half an inch in thickness, slightly tapering to both ends, and with a groove carried out at one end, from Birsay, Orkney.

Slender Whetstone of Grey Quartzite, $2\frac{7}{8}$ inches in length, perforated near the tapering end, from Birsay, Orkney.

Portion of a Half-mould of Steatite, for casting a Bronze flanged Axe, locality unknown, but probably from Orkney.

Lamp of Reddish Sandstone, 7 by $5\frac{7}{8}$ inches by $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick, with a large hollow for the oil and a smaller picked hollow on the reverse side of it, from Birsay, Orkney.

Lamp of Reddish Sandstone, of the same form, 7 by $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches and $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick, with a lid of thin slate, from Birsay, Orkney.

Oval Implement of Greenstone, $2\frac{7}{8}$ inches by $2\frac{3}{8}$, perforated by a hole $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in diameter, one edge of the perforation polished by friction.

Implement of Limestone, convex on one side, flattened on the other, 3 inches in length, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches in breadth and $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches in greatest thickness, with a perforation at each end.

Stone Ball, $3\frac{1}{8}$ inches in diameter, which has been used as a pounder.

Eleven Horn Spoons, four of which are ornamented with double rows of punctulations, from Sandwick, Orkney.

A Spoon-mould of Ash-wood, $13\frac{3}{8}$ inches in length by $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in greatest width, the two halves joined at the head by strong thongs of hide, and the handle ends fitted with a sliding ring of iron to keep the mould pressed tight, from Orphir, Orkney.

Spindle of Wood, 15 inches in length, having a rudely notched head, and a whorl of sandstone $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter.

Crimping Instruments of Beechwood, the pin marked C*B, from Stromness.

Piping Iron on tripod stand, $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches high.

The following Books for the Library :—

Transactions of the Aberdeen Ecclesiological Society, 4to; The Rathen Manual, 4to; Four Scottish Coronations, 4to; Porteous's Seals of the Town Councils of Scotland, 8vo, 1906; Currie's Place-names of Arran, 8vo, 1908; Watson's Place-names of Ross and Cromarty, 8vo, 1904; Day's Enamelling, 8vo, 1907; Holwerda's *Niederlandische*

Archæologie, 4to, 1907; Le Clerc's Manuel d'Archéologie Chrétienne, 2 vols. 8vo, 1907; Gray's Excavation of Wick Barrow, Somerset, 8vo, 1908; Sanford Terry's Index to Papers relating to Scotland in the Reports of the Historical Manuscripts Commission, 8vo, 1908; Records of Glasgow, 1619-1719 (Burgh Records Society), 4to, 1908; Charters of Trinity College Church, Edinburgh (Burgh Records Society), 4to, 1908; Kisa's Das Glas im Alterthumer, 3 vols. 8vo, 1908; Craigie's Skotland's Rimur, Icelandic Ballads on the Gowrie Conspiracy, 8vo, 1908; The Old Highlands, Papers read before the Gaelic Society of Glasgow, 8vo, 1908; Transactions of the Gaelic Society of Inverness, 1896-1903, 5 vols. 8vo.

The following donations to the Museum and Library were exhibited, and thanks voted to the Donors:—

- (1) By the Representatives of the late Sir FRANCIS TRESS BARRY, Bart., of St Leonard's Hill, Windsor, and Keiss Castle, Caithness, F.S.A. London, and Honorary Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.

Large collection of upwards of 1400 objects, obtained chiefly from the excavation of Brochs on his estate of Keiss, and in the neighbouring districts of Caithness.

From the Keiss Broch.—Weaving comb of deer-horn 5 $\frac{5}{8}$ inches in length; weaving comb of deer-horn 5 inches in length, with indented handle; six pointed tools of bone; 6 bone pins; spoon-shaped implement of bone, 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length; implement of bone with rounded ends and perforated in the centre; two sheep-shank bones, each pierced in the centre by a small round hole; cylindrical piece of bone, 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length by $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in diameter, cut straight at the ends; shank bone, 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length, with countersunk perforation near the thicker end; flat piece of bone (broken), 4 $\frac{3}{8}$ inches in length, pierced by four small circular holes; half an armlet of bone 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter; portion of rib-bone, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, polished by use; triangular piece of bone, 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ by 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches, polished by

use, with a central hole, and scratchings on one side; hammer-head of eetacean bone, slightly curved, $9\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length, $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches in width, and $1\frac{7}{8}$ inches in thickness, having an oblong haft-hole $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length by $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in width; three borers made of pointed bones, $6\frac{1}{8}$, $5\frac{1}{4}$, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length respectively; portion of a flat bone spatula smoothed by use, $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length by $1\frac{3}{8}$ inches in width; three cut segments of tines of deer-horn; squarish piece of bone, 2 inches by $1\frac{3}{8}$ inches, perforated; portion of armlet of jet or albertite, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length; ring of jet, $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches in diameter, polished; portion of an armlet of blue glass or vitreous paste; cylindrical bead of black glass; three fragments of bowls of red "Samian" ware; three fragments of black ware with white "slip" decoration; small crucible of clay; oval pebble of quartzite obliquely grooved on each of its flat faces; piece of slate, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches square, having on one face four incised lines forming an approximately rectangular figure, and enclosing two circles drawn by compasses; small polished disc of schist, $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter; rudely-made whorl of slaty stone, 2 inches in diameter; whorl of sandstone; piece of steatite, perforated; two small black pebbles used as polishers; two polishers, one of quartzite and the other of mottled stone; cup of greenstone, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter by $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches deep; lamp of sandstone, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches, the hollow roughly picked out; lamp of sandstone, $5\frac{3}{8}$ inches by $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches and $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches in depth; lamp of claystone, broken; part of an iron implement like those with a slot in the upper part from Dunadd (*Proceedings*, vol. xxxix. p. 319, fig. 53).

Eleven small rounded quartzite pebbles having spots and lines painted on their surfaces apparently with a brownish pigment. Of these three were found in the Wester Broeh, one in the Hillhead Broeh, four in the Road Broeh, and three in the Keiss Broeh.

From the Road Broeh, Keiss.—Pointed implements of bone, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches and $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length; weaving comb of bone, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, with five wide-set teeth; sheep-shank bone pierced in the middle; canine tooth of brown bear (*Ursus arctos*); double-pointed needle of

polished bone, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, with a circular hole in the centre : two broken portions of other needles, with the usual eye at one end ; eleven pointed tools or borers of bone and deer-horn ; four implements of cut and pierced tines of deer-horn ; seven pieces of cut or sawn tines ; eleven discs of slaty stone, varying from 7 to $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter ; cup of greenstone, 4 inches in diameter and $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches thick ; portion of a stone cup, with side handle ; lamp of grey sandstone, 4 inches by $3\frac{1}{2}$ and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in depth ; three hammer-stones or pounders abraded at the ends by use ; circular disc of schist, polished, $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter ; eight polishers and whetstones of quartzite and sandstone, from 4 inches to 2 inches in length ; two whorls for the spindle, of sandstone, one with radiating lines on one side, and half of a whorl of steatite ; two stone discs like unpierced whorls, $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter ; portions of two oval pebbles of quartzite, with oblique grooves on both faces ; small fragment of "Samian" ware and two fragments of brownish pottery ; small bronze ring, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in diameter. [See also a small disc of sandstone $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter with illegible inscription-like markings on both sides, presented to the Museum in 1895 by Sir F. T. Barry, and figured in the *Proceedings*, vol. xxxv. p. 138.]

From the Broch at the White Gate.—Fourteen pointed and other implements of bone ; portion of a bone needle ; whorl of sandstone, $1\frac{3}{8}$ inches in diameter ; roundish pebble, 2 inches in diameter with an indented hollow on one face ; four roughly chipped discs of slaty stone, from $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches to $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter : two beads, one of amber, the other of stone. [See also a large jar of clay, which when reconstructed measured 17 inches in height by $17\frac{1}{2}$ inches in width at the mouth, tapering to 7 inches in diameter at the base, described in the *Proceedings*, vol. xxxv. p. 130, fig. 13, and presented to the Museum in 1893 by Sir F. T. Barry.]

From the Wester Broch.—Needle of bone, 4 inches in length ; needle of bone, $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches in length : two bone pins or borers, $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches and $5\frac{5}{8}$ inches in length ; bone pin, $4\frac{1}{8}$ inches in length, with globular head ;

two bone pins, imperfect; part of clavicle, $9\frac{1}{4}$ inches by $1\frac{5}{8}$ inches, polished by use and flattened to spatula shape at one end; weaving comb, $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches long, with five teeth; borer of bone, with circular hole in centre of the broad part of the handle; three rings cut from tines of deer-horn; whorl of bone for the spindle, of truncated conical form; whorl of globular form; piece of shank-bone, $3\frac{5}{8}$ inches by 1 inch, cut square-sided, and the edges deeply notched in four places; curved piece of bone, 4 inches by $\frac{7}{8}$ inch, with oval hole; narrow flat piece of bone, $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches by $\frac{5}{8}$ inch, with one edge cut into a wavy line; pointed tool, 5 inches long; four roughly-chipped discs of slaty stone, $4\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches diameter; rounded oval pebble of sandstone, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $2\frac{5}{8}$ inches, with one side flattened; oblong stone, $2\frac{5}{8}$ inches by $\frac{7}{8}$ inch, with six straight grooves on one edge; round flattish pebble of sandstone, $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches by $2\frac{7}{8}$ inches, with a picked hollow on one of its flat faces; pebble of water-worn reddish quartzite, $1\frac{3}{8}$ inches in diameter, the ends polished by use; cylindrical whetstone of slate, $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length; oblong whetstone of grey quartzitic stone, broken, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches by $\frac{3}{4}$ inch; whorl of grey sandstone, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, ornamented on one face by fifteen small circular sinkings; whorl of yellowish sandstone, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter, semi-globular in shape; and half of another whorl.

From Nybster Broch.—Seven borers of bone, from $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches to $3\frac{7}{8}$ inches in length; weaving comb of bone, $3\frac{7}{8}$ inches in length by $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches in breadth, the handle ornamented with horizontal and diagonal incised lines; weaving comb, $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length by $1\frac{5}{8}$ inches in breadth, the handle ornamented with a large incised saltire; weaving comb, $4\frac{3}{8}$ inches by $1\frac{5}{8}$ inches, the butt end of the handle deeply notched; flat piece of bone, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length by an inch in width, rubbed to a sharp edge on one side; piece of bone, $3\frac{7}{8}$ inches by $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches, pierced near the ends and in the middle by three small circular holes, and with a circular projection an inch in diameter on one face; flat thin piece of bone, $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches by $\frac{5}{8}$ inch, with a circular perforation at each end; small bead of bone, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter; skull of ox and antlers of red-deer: half of a small cup or lamp of stone; whorl of sandstone, $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter; circular disc

of sandstone, with roughly-made circular depression in the middle of one face: thin and well-shaped disc of slaty stone, $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter, smoothened on both faces; disc of sandstone, $3\frac{7}{8}$ inches in diameter, with an incomplete perforation $\frac{3}{4}$ inch wide in centre: whetstone, $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches in length by $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in width, broken; oval vessel of sandstone, $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length by $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches in width and $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches in depth; roundish vessel of sandstone, $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length by $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches in width and $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches in depth; a fragment of decorated "Samian" ware: portion of a clay mould, with a tapering, square-sided hollow: two small cups or crucibles of reddish clay; a sample of grains of oats, partially calcined.

From Ewerley Broch.—Bone pin, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, the point broken off; bone pin, $3\frac{5}{8}$ inches in length: needle of bone, $2\frac{5}{8}$ inches in length; needle or bodkin of bone, $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length, the eye in the widening of the head and some distance from the butt end; pointed implement of bone, broken; piece of slightly curved bone, with some notches on one side; two rings cut from a tine of deer-horn: eight tusks of boar: oval vessel of stone, $6\frac{3}{8}$ by 4 by 2 inches; oval vessel of stone, broken, $6\frac{1}{4}$ by $4\frac{5}{8}$ by $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches; stone cup, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter and $1\frac{5}{8}$ inches in depth, with an incised line round the circumference under the rim, and remnant of the handle on one side; three fragments of oval stone vessels: pounder or hammer-stone of grey quartzite, $4\frac{7}{8}$ inches in length, abraded by use at both ends; polisher of grey quartzite, cylindrical, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length; portion of whetstone of red sandstone, 2 by $1\frac{3}{8}$ by $\frac{7}{8}$ inches; broken whetstone of grey sandstone, 2 inches in length; disc of sandstone, $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter; five whorls, unornamented; four thin and roughly-chipped discs of slaty stone, from 4 to 2 inches in diameter; six chips of flint; six fragments of pottery, of which two are of "Samian" ware; fragment of fluted glass of yellowish colour: half of a rough disc of jet or albertite, $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter: two small bronze fragments.

From Ness Broch, Freswick.—Bone needle, $3\frac{1}{8}$ inches in length, eye broken; curved pin of bone, $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length, imperfect; pin of bone, $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches in length, with grooved head; curved pin of bone, $3\frac{1}{8}$ inches in length; two polished implements of bone: cylindrical bone handle, $1\frac{1}{8}$

inches in length, of an implement of iron; conical object of bone like a chess-pawn, $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches high, with a hole in the centre of the base as if for a peg; two small circular pebbles, polished by use; small crucible of clay; bronze pin, $3\frac{1}{8}$ inches long with projecting ring head, imperfect; two bronze rings, $\frac{5}{8}$ inch in diameter; two small bronze rings, linked together; bar of bronze, $8\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length by $\frac{3}{8}$ inch in width; piece of thin bronze, $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length.

From Freswick Sands Broch.—Two humeri of the Great Auk (now extinct); narrow piece of bone, notched on both sides at each end; pin of bone, $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length, with globular head; pin of bone, $1\frac{7}{8}$ inches in length; needle of bone, $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length, the eye imperfect; borer of bone, 4 inches in length; half of a whorl of bone: double-edged small-tooth comb of bone, $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length by $1\frac{5}{8}$ inches in width, composed of sections held together by an ornamented slip of bone passing along the centre of the comb on each side and clamped together by rivets of bronze; double-edged comb, $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length by $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in width, ornamented with incised saltires; four portions of similar combs; two borers or pointed implements of bone, $6\frac{1}{2}$ and $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches in length; whorl of grey sandstone, $1\frac{3}{8}$ inches in diameter, decorated by eight small circular sinkings round the periphery, and also on both faces by an incised circle with four arcs impinging on its inner circumference, each enclosing a central dot; whorl of rough grey sandstone, $1\frac{3}{8}$ inches in diameter, having seven small circular sinkings on one face and six on the other; sinker of sandstone, $3\frac{1}{8}$ inches in length, with shallow groove round the middle; bent piece of thin, flat bronze with three rivet holes.

From Skirza Broch.—Oblong plaque of bone, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length by 1 inch in width, pierced by four holes; needle of bone, 6 inches in length; four borers or pointed implements of bone, from $4\frac{1}{4}$ to 3 inches in length; spoon-shaped article of bone, $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length, broken, and with three grooves on one side; handle-part of a weaving comb of bone, 3 inches in length, notched at the butt end; palmate portion of an antler of the Elk (*Alces Malchis*); whorl of sandstone, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter; lamp of sandstone, $5\frac{1}{4}$ by $4\frac{1}{8}$ by 2 inches; whetstone

of grey quartzitic sandstone, 6 by $1\frac{3}{4}$ by $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches; fragment of another whetstone; disc of sandstone, $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches in diameter, smoothed all over; small thick disc of sandstone; lump of slag.

From Elsay Broch.—Cylindrical handle of bone, 4 inches in length, for a tool of iron; weaving comb of bone, 5 inches in length, with four teeth and remains of a fifth; hollow bone handle, $3\frac{1}{8}$ inches in length; blade-like piece of bone, $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in width; portion of a large pin of bone, $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length; shank-bone, perforated in the middle; point end of a bone pin; needle of bone, $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length, perforated near the middle and tapering to both ends; two fragments of double-edged small-tooth combs; portion of a vessel of cetacean bone, $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches in height; two boar-tusks and piece of antler of red-deer; whetstone of grey quartzite, $5\frac{3}{8}$ by $1\frac{1}{2}$ by $\frac{5}{8}$ inches with rounded ends, the narrow edges highly burnished with use; whetstone of dark quartzite, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length and $\frac{5}{8}$ inch square in section; disc of slaty stone, $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter; two gun flints; portions of two rings of bronze; two pieces of small iron bars; part of a rude vessel of red clay.

From Barrock Broch (Hill-of-Works).—Four whorls of sandstone, from $2\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{7}{8}$ inches in diameter, unornamented; stone cup, circular, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches in depth, with side handle, partially perforated, and the outer surface of the side scored with vertical lines. [See also a large, incomplete vessel of clay from this Broch, formerly presented. *Proceedings*, vol. xxxviii. p. 252.]

From Hillhead Broch, Wick.—Large double-edged small-tooth comb of bone, $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length by $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches in width, the side-slips fastened with iron rivets; two flat pieces of bone, one with three holes, the other with two; two pointed tools or borers of bone, $5\frac{1}{4}$ and $3\frac{5}{8}$ inches in length; two pins of bone, and the point-end of a third; needle of bone, $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches in length, curved; needle of bone, $3\frac{1}{8}$ inches in length, with round eye; three slender pointed pins of bone; hollow piece of bone, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length by $\frac{3}{8}$ inches in thickness, cut smooth at the ends, the whole surface highly polished; narrow square-sided piece of bone, $1\frac{7}{8}$ inches in length; hollow piece of bone, $1\frac{7}{8}$ inches in length; whorl of

bone, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter, the upper surface convex; portion of palmated antler of red-deer; discoid piece of human skull, with three perforations arranged as a triangle (a similarly pierced skull was found with late Celtic remains in the Camp at Hunsbury, Northamptonshire; *Associated Architectural Societies Report*, 1885, p. 57); half of a whorl of sandstone, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter; flat circular pebble of quartzite, $1\frac{7}{8}$ inches in diameter and $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in thickness, with a perforation begun on one face; roughly-made circular disc of grey sandstone, $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches in diameter, with scored lines on one side; oval disc of sandstone, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches, clipped on one face; oval disc of grey quartzite, $3\frac{3}{4}$ by $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches, with picked markings on one face.

[A large quantity of small fragments of rude pottery, unglazed and hand-made, and mostly indeterminate as to the shapes of the vessels, of which about eighty typical specimens are shown in the case beside the other contents of these brochs, and need not be described in detail.]

From curious other inhabited sites in Caithness.—Ring of bone, $\frac{7}{8}$ of an inch in diameter, highly polished, from Hollmeyer. Part of handle of weaving comb, with three lines of decoration; animal tooth, perforated; bird's bone, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length, with six oblique notches in the middle; slender bone, $4\frac{2}{8}$ inches in length, tapered to a broken point, from Ballocharn. Brass pin, $2\frac{1}{16}$ inches in length; iron pin, with ornamented head; brass button, ornamented with a cross pattern; ink-bottle of clay, $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches in height by 1 inch by $\frac{7}{8}$ of an inch in breadth and width; two bronze needles, imperfect; bone needle, $5\frac{7}{8}$ inches in length, with flattened head; nine fragments of bronze and twenty-nine pins of brass from Freswick sands. Bone needle, $4\frac{5}{8}$ inches in length, flat; and part of glass bottle stamped "Brabster" from Brabster. Bone needle, 3 inches long, the head imperfect, bone borer, and two whorls of sandstone and steatite, from Kilmster. Bone pin, $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches in length, with notched head; whorl of grey sandstone; two small pieces of rubbed bone; and two small rings of bronze or brass wire, and two leaf-shaped arrowheads of flint, from Ackergill links. Leaf-shaped spear-head of light grey flint, broken, but

probably $2\frac{7}{8}$ inches in length; leaf-shaped arrow-head, imperfectly formed; arrow-head, barbed; and twenty-three cores, scrapers and chips of flint, from the site of a cairn in a field near Ackergill Castle. Whorl of grey sandstone from Harland. Whorl of reddish sandstone, from Norland. Whorl of grey sandstone, with concentric circles of small cup-shaped sinkings on both faces and a single row of thirteen round the flat rim, from Hollandmaik. Whorl of sandstone and three small glazed pebbles, from the shore, Keiss. Three barbed arrow-heads of flint, one of which is from Everley croft. Urn of food-vessel type, plain, 5 inches in height by $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter at the mouth, tapering to $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches at the base, from Keiss. Urn, of food-vessel type, of greyish clay, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height by $4\frac{5}{8}$ inches in diameter at the mouth and 2 inches at the base, from a cairn at Swordale Hill opened in 1898. Bone pin with square ornamented head; rudely-shaped whorl of steatite; bead of amber, $\frac{5}{8}$ inch in diameter; cylindrical bead of black glass, $\frac{3}{8}$ inch in length; ring of jet, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in diameter, $\frac{1}{8}$ inch in thickness, perforated by two holes opposite each other, from a mound on Keiss Moor. Harpoon of iron, 1 foot $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, the barb $1\frac{5}{8}$ by $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches with a slot below it, from the surface rubbish over the mound of Keiss Broch. Pointed implement of bone, $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length; piece of bone, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, notched at one end; fragment of an armlet of jet, $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches in length, circular in section: squarish piece of sandstone, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, with incised lines resembling a merchant's mark; candlestick of latten, $6\frac{3}{8}$ inches in height, the upper part open work, from a mound on an islet in the Loch of Alterwal, reputed to be the site of an ancient castle. Oval concave wooden dish, 12 inches in length by 8 inches in width, the sides $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in thickness, from the Moss of Tannach. Four oval wooden dishes, from 6 inches to $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length, from a moss near the loch of Hempriggs. Eight pieces of a barrel-shaped, single-piece wooden vessel found, in a moss in Caithness. Two barbed arrow-heads of flint; two bone needles; one fine bone pin; five other pins of bone; one pointed tool or borer of bone; whetstone of fine reddish sandstone, $3\frac{1}{8}$ inches in length, $\frac{7}{8}$ inch in breadth and $\frac{7}{16}$ inch in thickness,

with a perforation at one end ; mould of greyish sandstone, having a sunk circle $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches in diameter, with ten small circular sinkings ; Highland brooch of brass, $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches in diameter, with incised decoration and portions of two others, the localities unspecified, but all from Caithness. Flanged axe of bronze, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length by $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches across the cutting face, no stop-ridge, found in a field near Keiss village ; leaf-shaped sword of bronze, 19 inches in length by $1\frac{7}{16}$ inches in greatest width, with four rivet-holes in the handle-plate having three rivets in place, from Mey, Caithness.

Miscellaneous, English and Foreign.—Four roughly-chipped implements of flint, from $5\frac{3}{8}$ to $3\frac{7}{8}$ inches in length, from the South of England. Knife-like implement of grey flint, $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length, from Witchingham, Norfolk. Spear-head of dark grey flint, $3\frac{7}{8}$ inches in length, with tang, from Ipswich. Rudely-chipped, leaf-shaped implement of grey flint ; and two others, from Ipswich. Roman lamp of clay, piece of notched wood, and portion of fibrous material, from a mine at San Domingo, Spain. Two small arrow-heads of chert, from North America.

(2) By the Hon. HEW HAMILTON DALRYMPLE, F.S.A. Scot.

Key of Iron, found in one of the cellars of the Abbot's House, Arbroath Abbey.

(3) By JAMES EWING, through the Rev. JOHN M'LEAN, Grantully, F.S.A. Scot.

Small Adze-shaped Implement of Black Stone, $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length, flat on the under, and convex on the upper surface, greatest thickness $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch, found near Castle Menzies, Perthshire.

(4) Bequeathed by the late THOMAS A. CROAL, F.S.A. Scot.

Tinder-Box of Tinned Iron, with Flint, Steel, and Tinder.

Flint-lock Tinder-Box of Brass, with pistol-shaped butt.

Money-Weighing Machine of Brass, in a wooden case for the pocket, for weighing guineas and half-guineas.

Two old Wine-Rubbers of Dunfermline make.

(5) By ALAN REID, F.S.A. Scot.

Antiquities of Kirriemuir. By ALAN REID. 12mo. 1908.

(6) By ROBERT MUNRO, M.A., M.D., LL.D., F.S.A. Scot., the Author.

On the Transition between the Palæolithic and the Neolithic Civilisations in Europe. Reprint from *The Archaeological Journal*. 8vo. 1908.

Les Stations Lacustres d'Europe, aux Ages de la Pierre et du Bronze. Par ROBERT MUNRO, M.A., M.D., LL.D. Edition française, par le Docteur PAUL RODET. Paris. 8vo. 1908.

(7) By the Hon. HEW HAMILTON DALRYMPLE, F.S.A. Scot., the Author.

A Short Account of the Hamiltons of Fala, and of Fala House. Privately printed. 4to. 1907.

(8) By the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Portfolio of Sind Tiles prepared by HENRY COUSENS, M.R.A.S., Superintendent of the Archaeological Survey of India, Western Circle. Folio. 1906.

(9) By Sir NORMAN LOCKYER, K.C.B., F.R.S., LL.D., etc., the Author.

On the Observations of Stars made in some British Stone Circles. Preliminary Note, Second Note, Third Note. Reprints from the *Proceedings of the Royal Society*. 4to. 1905, 1906, 1908.

(10) By DUNCAN MACKENZIE, the Author.

Le Tombe dei Giganti nelle loro relazioni coi Nuraghi della Sardegna. 4to. 1908.

There were also exhibited :—

(1) By DAVID CHRISTISON, M.D., LL.D., F.S.A. Scot.

Photographs of the Portrait of Mary, Queen of Scots (known as the Orkney Portrait), and of the Portrait of James Hepburn, fourth Earl of Bothwell, in Dunrobin Castle, taken by special permission of His Grace the Duke of Sutherland

Photograph of the Portrait of James Hepburn, fourth Earl of Bothwell, at Smeaton Hepburn, East Lothian, taken by permission of Sir Archibald Buchan Hepburn, Bart.

(2) By Dr T. F. S. CAVERHILL, F.S.A. Scot.

Screen of Carved Ivory, $19\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height, consisting of a central panel with a representation of the Entombment, in an ornamental border, supported on a fluted pillar $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height, on a tripod base, with a male and female figure in flowing drapery on either side. In a scroll on the bottom of the ornamental border is the inscription :—
FRANCOIS · DE · VAL · ROY · DAVPHIN · DE · FR · ET · MARIE · ROYNE · DE · SCOS.

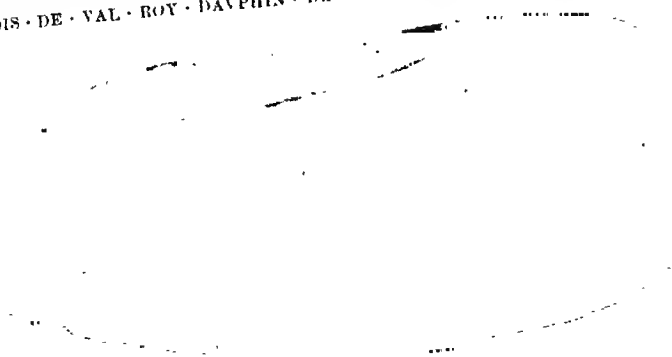


Fig. 1. Large Oval Knife of Porphyritic Stone.

(3) By Miss HILDA M. PATERSON, Banchory.

Large Oval Knife of Black Porphyritic Stone (fig. 1), from Tresa, Shetland. It is of the usual shape, measuring 12 inches in length by

5 inches in breadth by $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch in greatest thickness, and is peculiar in having a groove on each side hollowed nearly parallel with the back, apparently for the purpose of giving a more secure grip when using the implement. The grooves are placed somewhat obliquely and in reverse directions in relation to each other.

By Dr W. L. SELBY, Port William, Wigtownshire, through the
Right Hon. Sir HERBERT MAXWELL, Bart., LL.D., D.C.L.,
President.

Axe of Felstone, $12\frac{3}{8}$ inches in length, polished, with planed edges, from Auchingallie, Mochrum, Wigtownshire.

Spear-head of Flint, $3\frac{1}{8}$ inches in length, with barbs and stem, from Drumcil, Mochrum, Wigtownshire.

The following communications were read :—

I.

ON AN UNRECORDED ISSUE OF THE ABERDEEN PRESS OF EDWARD
RABAN IN 1627. WITH A HAND LIST OF THE PRODUCTIONS OF
HIS PRESSES AT EDINBURGH, SAINT ANDREWS, AND ABERDEEN.
BY WILLIAM E. A. AXON, LL.D., F.R.S.L.

The late Mr John Philip Edmond, in bidding farewell to the subject of early Aberdeen printing, which had occupied his leisure hours for many years, said: "That the mine is exhausted I do not for a moment imagine." It is an evidence of this that to the present writer, who had not until recently paid any special attention to the subject, falls the duty of recording a book from the press of Edward Raban that has not hitherto been described. A facsimile of the title-page is given in fig. 1.

It is a small octavo of 288 pages and 4 preliminary leaves. A late edition, issued in 1630, is named by Mr Edmond. The author, Thomas Tymme, of whose personal history little is known, died in 1620. He was the translator of some of Calvin's books, of La Ramée's *Commentaries on the Wars of France*, and the author of the *Chariot of Derotion*. The *Silver-Watch Bell* was, however, the most popular production, and went through at least nineteen editions, and probably more.

The printer, Edward Raban, was an Englishman, and his uncle Peter Raban, was "parson" at Melton Mowbray, and, in his nephew's opinion, not too clean in his mode of life. But the printer was a Puritan, and may have been too severe, not to say jaundiced, in his outlook on humanity. Of his early life nothing is known, but in 1600, when English soldiers went into Flanders to assist the Netherlanders under Maurice of Nassau, he was one of the company. Raban remembered what merry times these volunteers had in London, when day and night were made "all one with eating, drinking, playing, swearing, etc." They were a motley crew of bankrupts, both gentlemen and merchants, runaway apprentices and similar persons. "He that could not quaff off


A SILVER
WATCH-BELL.

The sound vvhereof is able (by
the Grace of *GOD*) to vvvin the most
profane worldling, and careles liver (if
there be but the least sparke of Grace
remayning in him) to become a true Chri-
stian indeed: that in the end
he may obayne everlasting
SALVATION.

Wherevnto is adjoynd a Treatise of the holy Sacrament of
the LORDS Supper, in part augmented.

BY THOMAS TYNNE.

The sixteenth Impression.



Printed in ABERDENE, by Edward Raban,
for David Melvill. 1627.

Fig. 1.

a dozen pots of beer or a bottle of wine and swear an hour together, he," says Raban, "was not fit to goe in our company." He contrasts these revels with the hardships that followed on shipboard, when they came to divide a biscuit between two and a can of water amongst four, and later, when these brave gallants were glad to receive the drops of rain and the water that dropped from the ropes and sails of the ship in their beaver hats to quench their thirst. They landed at Philippina, and were soon busy in driving the Spaniards "out of this scance and that fort" till they came before Newport, where they were "sharply assaulted by Albertus of Austenrich." He very piously thanks God that they slew "at least sixe thousand of the Spanish side, took many prisoners and returned into Holland with victory." He notes that "tender drunkards" could neither march nor stand in the days of battle. Some died from thirst, and five golden angels were given for some puddle water. Raban, speaking of this roystering, acknowledges that he had "too great a share in that business."

After he had served the Dutch "full ten years" in the wars of the Netherlands he travelled in Germany, passing through Cologne, Mentz, Frankfurt, Worms, Frankenthal, Speyer, and Strassburg, and joined himself to a company who were on the way to Rome; but when they came to the Alps he turned back in order to act as guide to some English gentlemen who had come from the Papal City. They had lost their guide by death, and Raban "convoyed them through all Germany, even to Hamburg, visiting all the fair cities and the churches." In the course of this long Continental stay Raban probably learned the printer's art. He was a strict observer of the Sabbath—or rather of the Sunday—and tells us: "A master whom I served in mine own science, in the fair city of Leyden, had it aye for a custom to boil his printing varnish on the Sabbath days in a garden-house without the city, but at last his house took fire and burned the man himself and his only daughter; he being a rich man, died thus miserable, leaving none issue to inherit his trash."

Raban's first known book was printed at Edinburgh in 1620. When we remember that he began soldiering in 1600 it is evident that he

must have been at least forty or forty-five years of age when he became a Scottish printer. In the same year he was appointed printer to the University of St Andrews, and in 1622 began to print at Aberdeen, where he remained for the rest of his life. He was twice married, and died in 1658. He was buried on 6th December at "Wast dyk," the part of the churchyard of St Nicholas where many of the most honoured citizens of Aberdeen were laid to rest.

Raban had some ambition both as author and editor. In 1622 he published a book of which a portion only remains, *Raban's Resolutions*, a treatise against drunkenness, whoredom and Sabbath-breaking, from which some entertaining extracts are given by Mr Edmond.¹

In another book by him, entitled *The Glorie of Man, consisting in the excellencie and perfection of Women*, he cites fifty-three authors whom he has laid under contribution. It includes some verse, in one of which his initials appear:—

It is no Bountie which doth flow
from Store.
Who gives his Heart, what Gift can
hee giue moRe ?

He also wrote in verse, "Raban's Regrate for the present loss of his very good Lord, Patron and Master, Patricke Forbes, Bishop of Aberdeen, Baron of Corse and O'Neill." He published almanacs for 1623, 1625, 1626, which contain some of his own matter both in prose and verse. To other of the books he printed he has added introductory or other editorial matter. Raban had his difficulties. He was, along with his wife, imprisoned and fined for a broil; he had difficulties with patrons, he was accused of heresy,² but he escaped from any serious consequences in these misadventures.

¹ *Last Notes on Aberdeen Printers.*

² He was examined before the General Assembly in 1640 on a charge of shortening the prayer at the end of a Psalm Book and Presbyterian Liturgy, and it was suggested that he had done this at the instance of some ministers unfriendly to the Covenant. He confessed that he had shortened the Prayer, but only in order to squeeze it into the page, as he was short of paper.

That he was not without a good opinion of himself we may judge from the imprint of Elizabeth Melvill's *Godly Dream* issued in 1644. where his style is: "E. Raban, Laird of Letters." After all, this is not a bad description of Edward Raban, the printer who for twenty-nine years "filled the case" in the preparation of serious books that had a direct bearing on the problems of individual and national life in a stirring and difficult time.

HAND LIST OF THE PRODUCTIONS OF EDWARD RABAN'S PRESSES.

(The references are to the pages of J. P. Edmond's *Aberdeen Printers*, 1884-1886. and (*L.N.*) his *Last Notes on Aberdeen Printers*, 1888.)

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— *Positiones*, p. 4.

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 Gordon (D.), Pharmaco-Pinax, p. 18.
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II.

THE VITRIFIED FORT OF LOCHAN-AN-GOUR, ARGYLLSHIRE.

By ALAN REID, F.S.A. Scot.

The picturesque rocky knoll shown in the centre of fig. 1 is situated in Glen Gour, on the western side of Loch Linnhe, and nearly opposite to Onich, in Lochaber. The knoll is about a quarter of a mile in length,



Fig. 1. The Fort of Lochan-an-Gour, from Salachan Bridge.
From a photograph by Mr James Black, B.Sc.

its eastern end rising over 100 feet above the marshy or watery levels of the glen. This higher portion of the knoll is separated from its lengthy western slopes by a depression that may be described as being partly natural and partly artificial. Its sloping surface is comparatively even, grassy mounds, and traces of roughly built walls appearing at intervals all round it. These have enclosed an area measuring, roughly, 250 feet in length by 30 feet in breadth—the fort of Lochan-an-Gour.

Glen Gour extends for some miles north-westwards of this knoll, which

figures in the Ordnance Survey as Torr-an-Duin, the Hill of the Fort. A Fort-William guide-book refers to it as "the vitrified fort of Lochan-an-Gour," the Lochan being a widening of the river Gour which stretches along the southern side of the knoll. A minor stream gathers the waters of the glen on its northern side. Very clearly the great knoll of

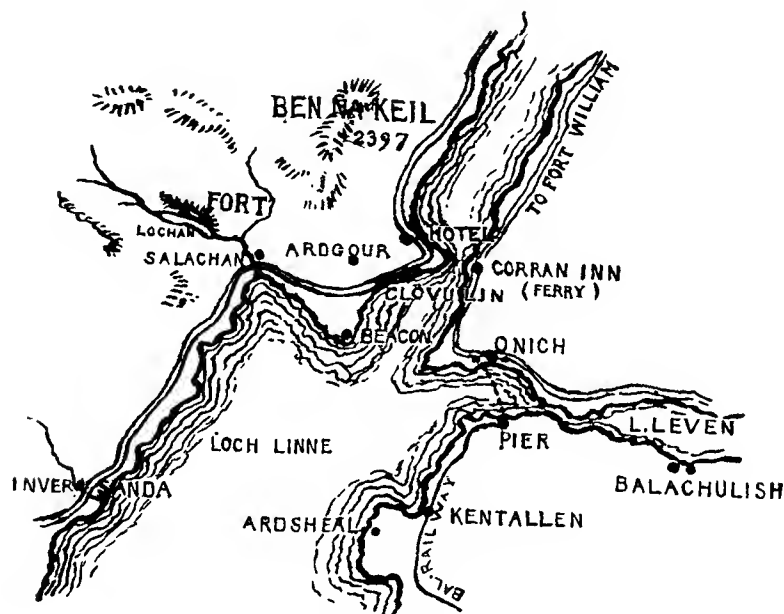


Fig. 2. Map of Ardour and District.

quartzite, nearly covered with heather and bracken, was at one time entirely surrounded by water. For fishing purposes, Captain MacLean of Ardour has just erected a dam near the entrance to the glen, which may soon restore to Torr-an-Duin its pristine appearance and isolation. Its geographical situation is shown in the sketch map, fig. 2, with reference to its better-known surroundings.

Unfortunately, this fort was not brought under Dr Christison's

notice when he was examining similar relics in the neighbouring district of Lochaber. Nor does there seem to be any record otherwise of its important features. A somewhat cursory examination of the site made in the summer of 1907 showed these to be noteworthy; and more careful search made in the spring of 1908 confirmed and deepened that impression. The guide-book note regarding vitrification was found to be correct. Vitrification does exist, as the specimens now in the Museum testify; and several other structural details clearly indicate



Fig. 3. Plan of the Fort of Lochan-an-Gour.

that the Ardgour fort was an early work of considerable extent and strength.

From the plan of the fortified area shown in fig. 3, the general appearance of the enclosure will be gathered. The growth of heath and fern is such as to make a clear view of the site impossible, but low mounds rising over buried stones and debris indicate the outlines fairly well. A little digging into several of these mounds brought to view the remains of walls built of waterworn and carried stones, of a texture foreign to the quartzite bed on which they lay. Where nature had indented the rocky sides of the knoll, courses of laid stones were found making good the deficiencies, so that the enclosing wall might run the straighter round the somewhat narrow area. On the lower knolls, lying westwards of the fortress proper, several similar mound-marked

enclosures are also traceable. Doubtless, these are the remains of pens for sheep or cattle, but they were stone structures, as an occasional boulder shows.

At the western or inmost end of the fort, and directly over the trench-like depression, is a remarkable tumulus, a few feet in height, and roughly circular in shape. At first sight this might be regarded as the ruin, or as the foundation of a round tower, the necessity for such a defence being clearly apparent here. On all sides but this, Torr-an-Duin is more or less precipitous. Here its approach, over a succession of gentle slopes, is easy; and even a fosse, if unprotected, would fail as a means of security. The fortress, also, would be peculiarly amenable to assault from this point, and might be damaged by the crudest weapons if not specially strengthened where most vulnerable. But the evidence for a tower goes no deeper than the sod. The removal of a few spades of turf simply proved the mound to contain the remains of a wall of exceptional strength and character, great masses of stone and vitrified fragments lying in confusion all through it.

Our serious investigation of the relic commenced at the point marked with a + on the plan, fig. 3. Here was the appearance of building in the shape of two courses of large stones, nearly hidden by heather, but showing plainly in their arrangement the hand of man. On clearing these of turf it was evident that they lay in an undisturbed position. Digging behind this fragmentary wall, we unearthed the first evidence of vitrification (specimen No. I.). The flux looked so pale, so milky-white among the dark turf in which it was embedded, that our first impression was that we had discovered a large agate or chalcedony. Soon all such ideas were dispelled, for behind that wall, as shown in fig. 4, lay tons, apparently, of vitrified fragments of every shape and size. Very carefully were these examined before they were lifted, ample time being spent in thought and remark. Search was made for an inner wall corresponding to that outside of the vitrification, but in vain. Our conclusion was that here an outer wall of built stones had been strengthened by a vitrified inner wall or lining. All around the Torr,

on its sides and at its base, lay the fragments of the outer wall still partly *in situ*, its inner, fire-fused lining lying in broken masses within the tumulus that overlooks the depression on the west.

No traces of vitrification were found in the clearings made at several points along the lines of wall stretching eastwards of the tumulus. All the vitrified materials lay gathered together, as it seemed, at the western end of the fort, and at no point did the vitrification bear the appearance of a solid wall. The largest portion found measured 2 feet in length,



Fig. 4. The Wall and vitrified material.

and was about 1 foot in diameter. With the aid of Mr Allan MacMillan, this large specimen, weighing nearly one hundred pounds, was removed, and carefully packed in a box for transit to Edinburgh, where it arrived in pieces. Possibly certain details of the railway service may have had more to do with its fracture than had methods of construction? But these, ingenious and laborious as they may have been, had little value in the eyes of Mr Ross, the obliging contractor for the Ardgour dam. He declared that he could make a better job with concrete in half an hour than the ancients had done through days of furious firing!

All the vitrified material lay inside of the stones that mark the

position of the defensive wall. It seemed as if it had simply fallen where it lay, or that it had been pulled down and spread over the circular west end of the fort. No clear marks of adhesion to the native quartzite of the knoll were discovered, nor was any portion of the vitrification found adhering to the stones of the wall. Though disturbance was obvious, the growth of bracken and heather roots that filled every interstice showed that it was remote. Every portion examined impressed us with the conviction that the fusion of the masses was the result of design, and not of accident. The Bale Fire theory of origin would not fit; for this portion of the fort lay comparatively low, and quite remote from the lofty eastern end, where alone a signal-fire could have been conspicuous. Besides, the stones knit together by the flux had been broken so as to present their freshly fractured edges to its grip, rounded stones and waterworn surfaces being conspicuous by their absence. Some of the pieces had a somewhat volcanic appearance, the flow of the flux being inverted through disturbance. Numerous small single stones (specimen No. II.) entirely covered with a brown enamel, and many groups of two or three stones (specimen No. III.) firmly joined by fluxes of various tints and textures, lay all over the uncovered area. It had the appearance of a mine or treasury of specimens of vitrification, but it offered little or no explanation of the mystery of its origin.

Nothing seemed clearer, however, than that the vitrification was the result of design and premeditation. This was evidenced, *First, by the systematic fracture of the stones.* In all the masses, larger and smaller, the cemented stones vary in size, but are all of small dimensions. They lie to each other so as to preclude the supposition that they were fractured by heat, nor were any of the small pieces riven as if by fire. *Second, by the downward flow of the cementing flux.* In every case the lava had the appearance of having run downwards, all the pendent nodules showing a symmetry of form similar to that of specimen No. III. None of the nodules were contorted as if driven from the side, and none were larger than those of the specimen. *Third, by the position of the*

vitrified portion in the configuration of the fort. A strong wall was a necessity at this easily assailable point, and the ordinary stone-built rampart was strengthened by a vitrified shell. By reason of its low and comparatively secluded situation, this point was not adapted for the display of the signal-fires to which vitrification has sometimes been attributed. If the specimens from Ardgour might be regarded as



Fig. 5. View of Torr-an-Duin from the S. East.

typical, vitrification was the result not of accident but of design ; for both premeditation and skill are apparent in these primitive, and not very successful, efforts to construct an enduring barrier.

The general appearance and character of the fort, and of Torr-an-Duin in its relation to the Lochan and the glen, will be gathered from fig. 5. From this point of view the fort, the fosse, and the contours of the site assume their most striking appearance. The waters of the Lochan are rapidly covering the marshy foreground, making access to the hill

more difficult than before, but adding greatly to the picturesqueness of its aspect.

One other feature connected with Torr-an-Duin is noteworthy, if not unique. Up its steep, eastern end a rough pathway leads to the



Fig. 6. The Post-cheek and Dook-hole.

top of the rock, interesting traces of a gateway appearing at a point about one-third up this ascent. On the right is the sharply cut recess for a gate-post shown in fig. 6, the chiselled hole for the dook to which the head of the post had been fastened appearing also in the drawing. This hole is no mere natural fault, for it pierces the quartzite to a depth of 6 inches, tapers in shape from mouth to socket, and bears the

marks of some sort of tool. Evidently, the flattened rocks on the left had borne the counterpart of this natural door-cheek in the form of a built wall, against which the door, swung on the post to the right, had closed. To the left, inside of this barrier, is a large quarry-like clearing, which, if used as a fold for animals, proves the necessity for a door at this particular point. These details are more curious than profound, and may, of course, belong to a period comparatively recent, though certainly not within living memory.

No tradition regarding the fort of Lochan-an-Gour lingers in the locality, nor appears in literature. Bronze weapons have been found in the neighbourhood; coins, also, of some age and importance, as has been described in the *Proceedings* of the Society. Stone or slate-lined burial-cists are not uncommon. Hugh Campbell, one of the Clovullin crofters, pointing to his slate door-step, told me he had taken it from the side of a grave disturbed by the plough on his little farm. The entire district belongs to Captain MacLean, to whose mother, Mrs MacLean of Ardgour, we were indebted for permission to make the investigation now recorded. According to Dr Christison, the nearest vitrified fort is in Glen Nevis, 12 miles distant from Glen Gour; and this record adds one to the scanty number of such structures connected with Argyllshire.

III.

ANCIENT IRISH CASTLES COMPARED WITH SCOTTISH TYPES.

By J. S. FLEMING, F.S.A. Scot.

In the thirteenth century the Anglo-Norman invaders had firmly established themselves, with their laws and institutions, in Ireland, and thoroughly Normanised and encastled their conquered possessions.

These Castles may be divided into two classes—the scientific planned fortification of a massive donjon or citadel, standing in an extensive court of several acres, surrounded by embattled walls with towers, entered by a barbican gateway, with drawbridge, and all surrounded by a moat, of the Norman period—in which we have in Trim Castle an excellent example; and *second*, the lesser castle or keep, a single massive tower of the Anglo-Irish period, of which the ruins now existing show they were so numerous as to have formed the residences of the principal inhabitants of the island. The writer possesses 250 sketches, most unpublished, and many without either name or history, of these structures. Of the last, Balleybur Tower is a fair example. Of the castle proper, few, if any, exist in their original condition or are inhabited (Cromwell's campaign accounts for the ruined condition of most), and only a few of the tower type are inhabited, chiefly by the labouring class, or they are generally utilised as cattle stalls, or for storing farm produce, lumber, etc., by the adjoining farmer. This keep, in its earliest erection, which seems to have been general in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, retains more markedly the Norman features, and all subsequent erections show the added English influence, evidently following closely the architectural changes in England down to Queen Elizabeth's reign, when these characteristics, with the native combinations, had developed into a type as distinctive for Ireland as the Tudor and Baronial types at that period were for England and Scotland

respectively. There is no mistaking the architecture of an Irish keep of the period before named for that of either Scotland or England.¹

The general features of the tower type are rectangular 40 × 30 feet, and its massive foundations arising from a batter of about 12 feet to about 60 feet in height, with mid-height flanking turrets, and a larger machicolated one pending over, and thus protecting the doorway, the latter pointed, its lintel of two large stones, the basement and uppermost flat vaulted, the lights in the former mere slits, while the other, the principal apartment, is well lighted by two or more mullioned windows.

The narrow stair is within the thickness of the two walls forming the angle. The characteristics of the batter, mullioned windows, and crow-stepped, coronated battlements, supported on leaf or tongue-shaped corbels, form distinctive features from those represented in the Scottish type, and markedly so in the entire absence of external sculptured armorial panels with dates, or initials of its builder, a common feature in Scottish towers. The apartments and interior walls and chimneys, etc. of the Irish towers are, however, more skilfully arranged and perfectly built, and show great taste in the sculptured chimney-pieces, wall recesses, and windows.

The erection of this type of fortified residence in Ireland seems to have continued a century later than similar structures in Scotland, and a Scottish antiquary's experiences mislead him in estimating their ages.

There is an absence in Ireland of the "mansion" residence, so numerous in Scotland, which replaces the fortified tower discarded in the early seventeenth century (1603), on the accession of James VI. to the English crown.

Trim Castle (fig. 1), ancient name *Ath-Trium* ("Ford of Bourtrees"), is admitted by archaeologists to be the only castle in Ireland deserving that name, and is regarded as the finest specimen of an Anglo-Norman fortress. It was a principal stronghold of "The Pale." The erections cover a triangular area of about 3 acres, and the outer walls are 486 yards in circumference, with eight circular towers placed at equal

¹ Contrast the difference of types in the sketches, figs. 17, 18, and 19.

distances in them, and two large gate towers on north and south sides respectively. The north-west boundary was formerly washed by the river Boyne (which flows through the town), now a marsh. The *west* or Town Gate tower occupies the centre of that wall. It is greatly ruined, has grooves for a porteullis, and over the archway of the passage an aperture of 2 feet square, named the "Murder Hole" in Ireland,

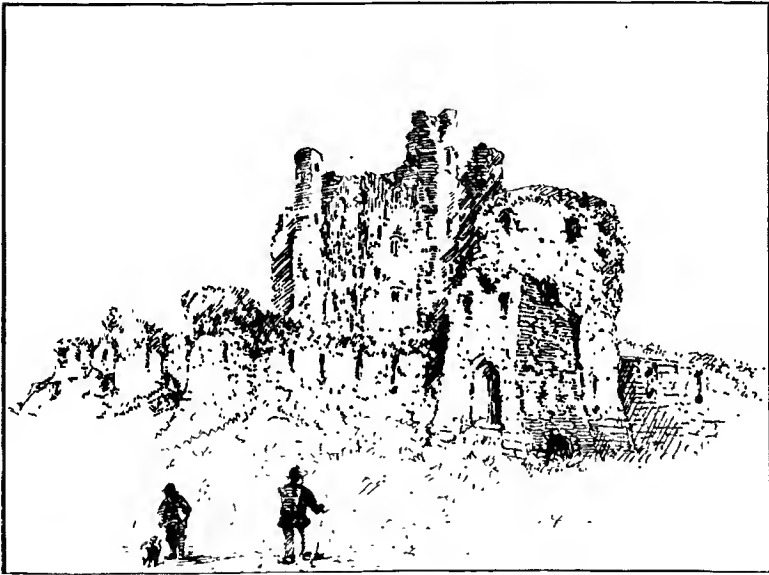


Fig. 1. Irish type, Trim Castle, South Gateway.

through which the garrison could throw stones, or from which lead, etc. could be poured on its assailants. The extramural ruins bear indications of an added drawbridge, and probably a barbican beyond. The lower half of the tower is rectangular, the upper octagonal, and its ruins about 20 feet high, and the passage 40 feet deep, through it. The *south* Gate Tower is circular, but with Gothic-shaped doors, and has grooves for a porteullis, and ruins of pointed arched buildings; a stair descending through them crosses the moat by a stone arch, with a barbican beyond,

and a drawbridge. The *moat*, its waters supplied from the Boyne, surrounds two sides of the wall, and that river bounds the third. The *citadel*, or *donjon*, a square structure, stands in the centre of the courtyard or bawn. It is externally in fair condition, but the inside is almost gone. It is composed of four narrow square towers at the angles of a massive rectangular building, and the whole form a 20-sided figure. The lower wall of the tower proper is 12 feet in thickness, and side ones 4 to 6 feet thick, with internal stairs to the top about 60 feet in height. On the summit of each angle of the centre tower a square turret of 17 feet high completes the apex. These square turrets have curved arched internal supports, and the sketch shows the manner of their junction. Inserted in the south wall of an upper chamber is a single stone, with small Gothic-shaped recesses (aumbreys probably), and a singular small triangular aperture right through the wall. The windows in this chamber have remains of mullions. No sculptured stone with heraldic bearings is seen on its walls. Hugh de Lacy, who accompanied "Strongbow" on the invasion, and then held Meath, erected the earlier part of this castle, upon what had been an ancient mote, in 1173.

The Irish type is more pronounced in the keep of *Auchanure Castle* (fig. 2). It is a roofless but otherwise complete rectangular tower of six storeys, 40 feet by 28 feet, with a batter of about 12 feet at the base. The stair formed in the internal south-east angle is entered by a pointed doorway, the lintel two enormous stones. It has flanking square turrets mid-height, and a machicolated gallery on the battlements immediately over the doorway, numerous loops in its walls, and, an unusual feature, also gun-loops in the three internal walls of and commanding each landing of the staircase. The top floor, the usual principal apartment, has large mullioned windows and a wide chimney. The castle buildings stand on what is virtually an island formed by a stream, which separates into two branches immediately above it, surrounds its walls, forming a deep fosse, and reunites (no doubt artificially) immediately below the rock, and the entrance is by that part of the rock which joins the mainland, under which this branch of the stream has tunnelled a passage. The

stream thus encloses a fortified walled court of an irregular triangle or quadrangle of 178 feet on south and 158 feet on east sides. It stands on the banks of Lough Corrib, at the point of the stream's embouchure into it, and is distant about 2 miles from the village of Ouchterard. It is stated



Fig. 2. Auchanure Castle, Irish type.

to have been erected by the chief of the O'Flahertys, of princely rank, in the early sixteenth century. The purpose of the circular, dome-roofed, small two-storey structure in the court is presently a subject of conjecture. It seems a watch tower, with gnardroom in its vaulted basement (which has loops) ; as a sentinel's position, on the gallery encircling its top, has a view of the whole court and its surrounding walls. The one wall

shown in the sketch is all that the erosion of the river has left of the great hall or chapel.

Sauchie Tower (fig. 3), a rectangular ashler-built keep, is situated midway between Alloa and Tillicoultry, and the sketch (1854) shows the roof



Fig. 3. Sauchie Tower, Scottish type.

(now gone), but then in a fairly complete condition. It is 34 by 28 feet, of four floors and basement, the latter divided into two apartments (a small guardroom and the kitchen, apparently), with an open draw-well. It has open circular turrets at its angles, and is entered by a doorway and spiral stair leading to the upper apartments, and thence to the machicolated battlements, to which it gives access through a small octagonal stone tower or guards' house.

The first floor is of one apartment, and from its fine sculptured chimney, 8 feet wide (fig. 4), seems to have been the principal chamber. The same pattern of the jambs I find prevalent in Scottish towers of this period (fifteenth century), and it may be contrasted with the jamb sculpture of similar Irish keeps of like date—Burnchurch Castle, for instance (fig. 14).

It was for centuries the chief seat of the Shaw family, and is supposed to have been erected by the noted Sir James Shaw in the reign of James III. or James IV. He held the office of comptroller to

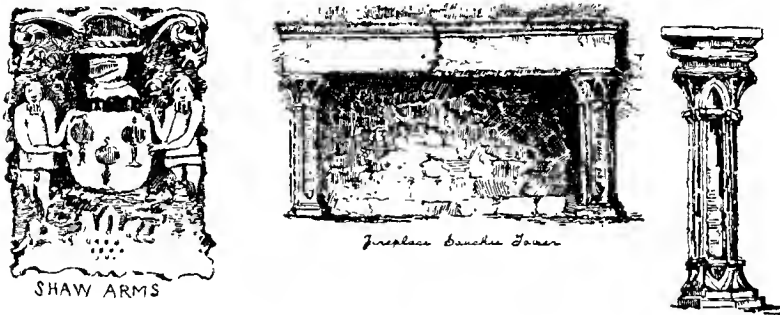


Fig. 4. Details, Sauchie Tower.

James III., and had the custody of his infant son Prince James, afterwards James IV. His armorial bearings (fig. 4) appear on the sculptured panel I found built in the wall of an adjacent modern building, viz. three flagons or covered cups, and two savages as supporters.

The more recent mansion, erected by Alex. Shaw in 1631, is shown as adjoining the old tower. It contains, rudely sculptured, his arms and initials, date 1631, and motto "I mein weil," and several curious French inscriptions on its dormers.

The Keep of Balleybur, Kilkenny (fig. 5) is situated about 4 Irish miles south of that town. Being inhabited, and that by a labourer's family, it preserves its original condition, and affords an interesting insight into

the social arrangements of fortified domestic buildings at this period. It is a square tower, 38 by 30 feet, walls 3 feet thick, and of four storeys exclusive of basement, all single chambers 20 feet square, now

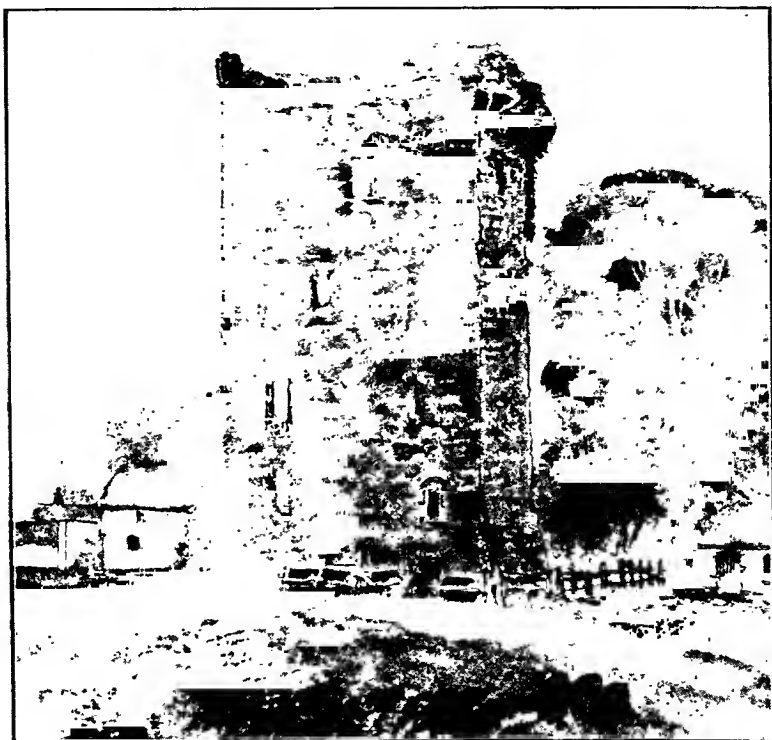


Fig. 5. Irish type (Balleybur Castle).

roofless, but the vaulted roof of the third floor makes the fabric weather proof, and preserves its inhabitants from discomfort. It is entered by a pointed doorway (fig. 6) (the lintel of two immense slabs) 7 by 4 feet wide, which has two shot-holes, one in the left jamb and the other at the junction of the lintel stones—a singular arrangement. This doorway may be contrasted with the Scottish type shown in the doorway of

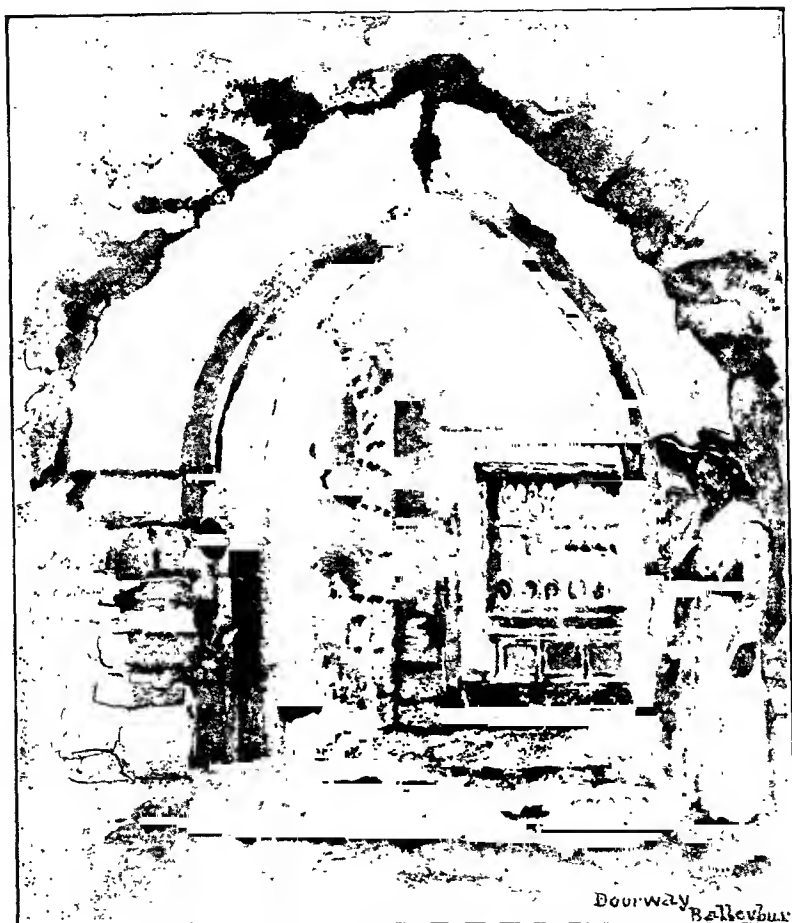


Fig. 6. Irish type (Doorway, Ballevbur Castle).

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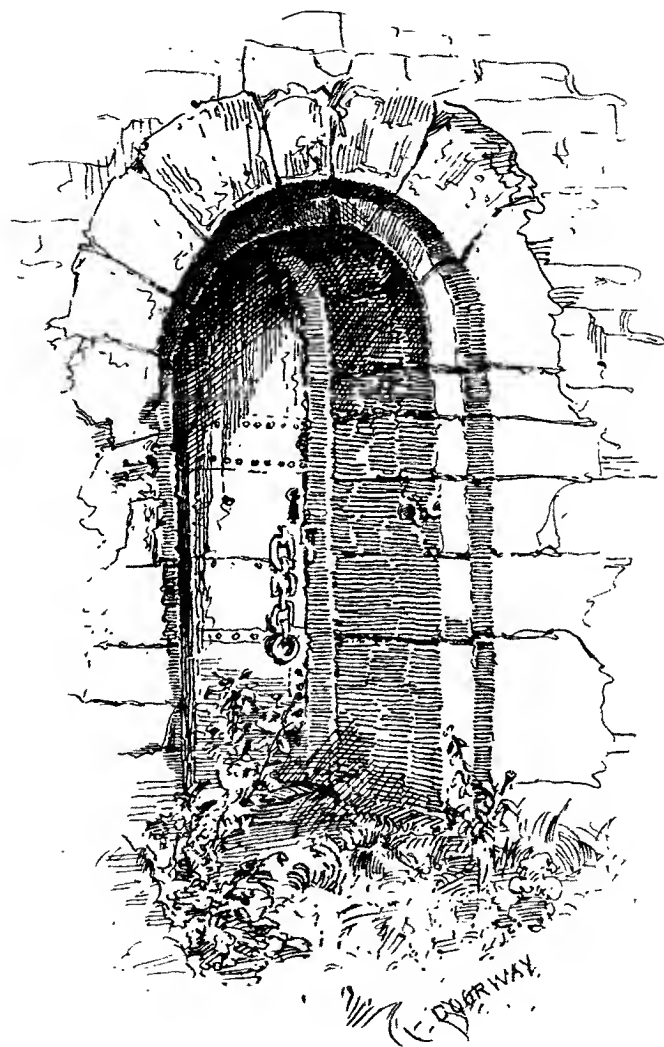


Fig. 7. Scottish type (Doorway, Cardoness Castle).

Cardoness Castle (fig. 7). A circular narrow stair in the angle of the thickness of the corner walls on the left leads to the upper flats, all single apartments, the uppermost, now roofless, being the principal

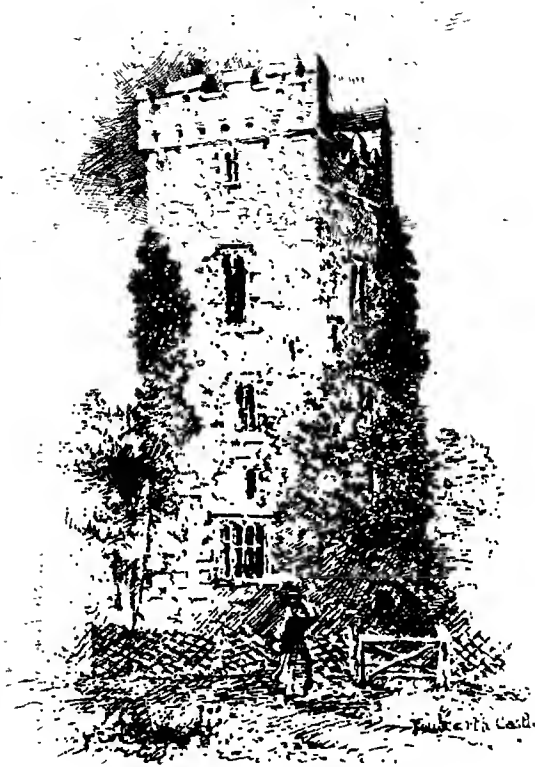


Fig. 8. Irish (Foulscrath Castle).

one. This has been well lighted by large mullioned windows, has a massive chimney, and from it a narrow stair leads to the battlements, on which is the usual warder's tower. The walls of this apartment, by the projecting corbels, evidently supported the beams of a wooden

roof, covered probably with slabs. The passage between it and the battlements, virtually the walls' thickness, is covered with moulded stone slabs, sloping to throw off the rain, and the square overhanging turret covering the castle doorway is entered off the battlements. The blackened oak beams supporting the roof of the basement, presently used as a kitchen, are 15 inches thick—all shown in the sketch. All the internal walls are plain and rude, with massive chimney, and window jambs, lintels without ornament or relieving sculpture beyond the mullioned windows. The second storey, covered by a vaulted roof, seems to have been the dormitory. Its construction is peculiar, as in the massive thickness of the walls carried up from the basement are formed in the masonry recesses or chambers which one writer ascribes as sleeping-places formed to secure the fixtures for sleeping purposes. They are so used by the present inmates. The castle's erection is assigned to Thomas Comerford, who died 2nd February 1588, "seized in the manor castle and town of Balleybur."

Foulscrath Castle (fig. 8) is situated $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Balleyraggit, Kilkenny county. A square keep of six storeys of ashler masonry is in excellent preservation, and had only recently been evacuated by the proprietor. The internal measurements of the upper apartments are 39 by 27 feet, of the basement 30 feet north to south by 24 feet east to west (this difference being accounted for by numerous wall recesses on this floor): its walls are 11 feet thick, with recesses in east and south sides. All windows are pointed, have mullions, and are all complete and glazed. A more modern, extensive, two-storey wing has been added to the rear, which has disarranged the original entrance, although the pointed doorway (fig. 9), with oaken door, in which was the massive key, remains perfect. The doorway is 7 by 5 feet, and enters on a vestibule 5 feet square; the wall facing the door has a gun-loop (a Greek cross), and in the left jamb of the doorway is a small gun-shot hole, both commanding the entrance.

There is no appearance of outer defences, either of wall or fosse. It is singular in having no angle turrets, galleries, or wall projections.

It is stated to have been erected by a family of that name, "Foul-

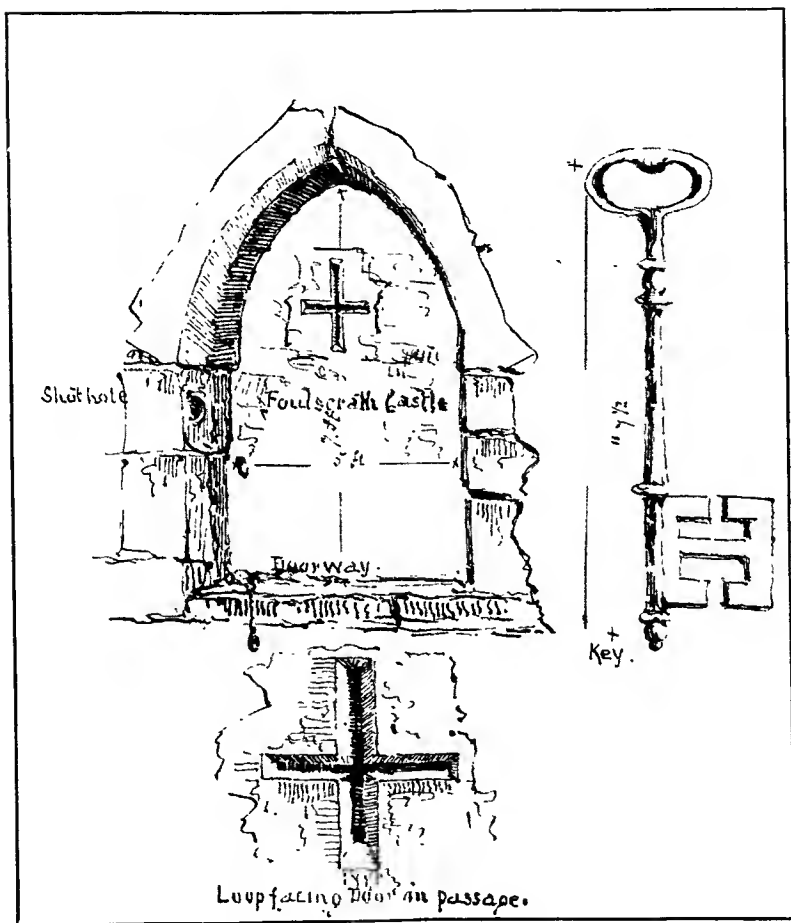


Fig. 9. Details (Foulscrath Castle).

scrath," probably in the late sixteenth century, as it is in excellent preservation.

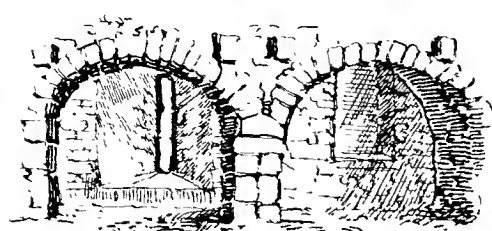
Newton Castle (fig. 10), about 6 miles from Kilkenny, is a rectangular,

roofless keep of ashler, 30 by 24 feet externally, walls 3 feet thick. The vaulted basement (fig. 11), presently used for cattle, has two arches, supported on a pillar near its south wall, supplementing the

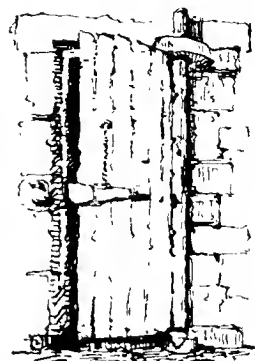


Fig. 10. Irish type (Newton Castle).

strength of the foundation, necessitated perhaps by the thinness of the foundation walls, and its ceiling is about 30 feet high, with corbels at mid-height for supporting the beams of an entresol. It is entered by the usual pointed doorway, 6 feet by 3 feet 4 inches, through a small



Newton SalWall basement arcade



Mode of hanging doors.

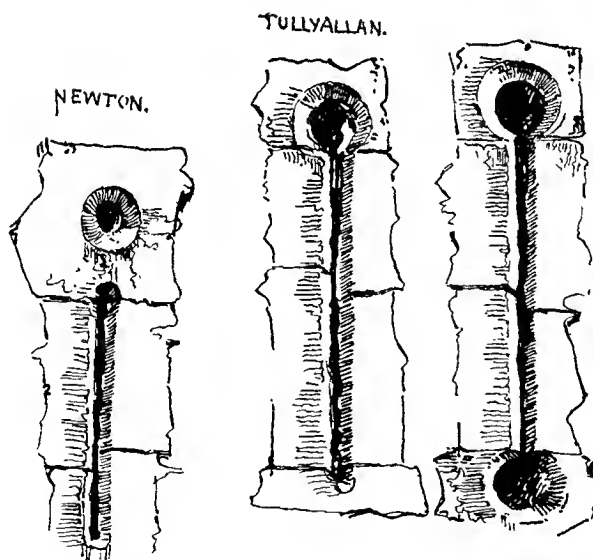


Fig. 11. Details (Newton Castle) and Scottish loops

vestibule, to the circular stair in the left angle; in the left jamb a

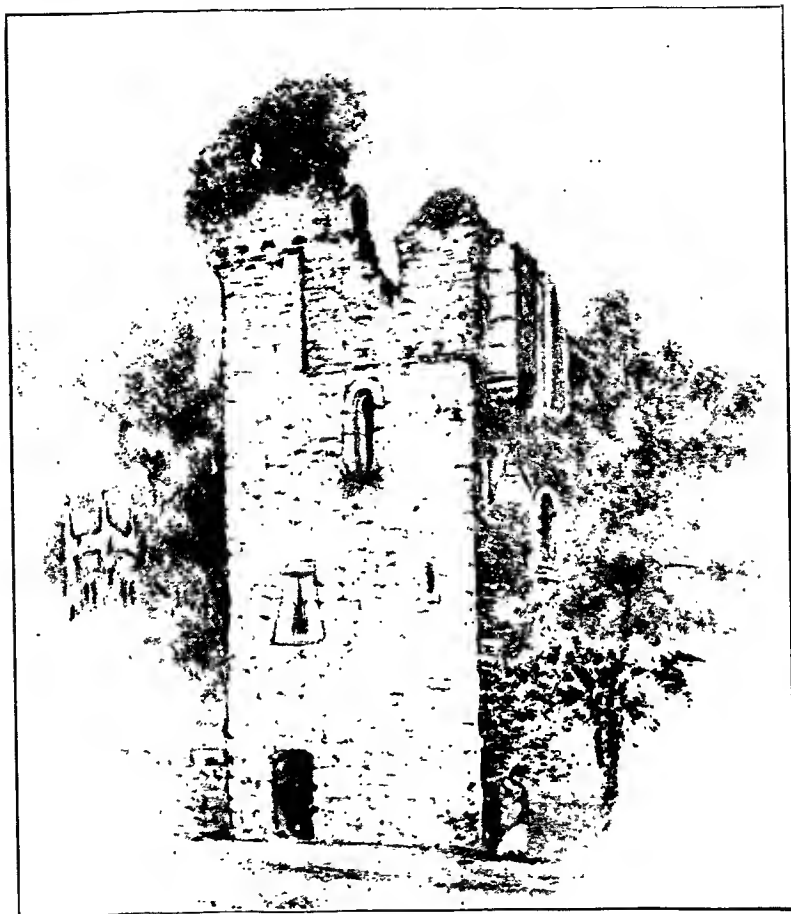


Fig. 12. Irish type (Dalkey Tower).

shot-hole and over the vestibule a "murder hole" respectively command the vestibule and entrance.

Dalkey has three Keeps or minor Castles of the usual Irish type,

one of which is now the completed, restored, or repaired building, presently used as the Town House, with its public clock (fig. 19), and



Fig. 13. Irish type (Burnchurch Castle).

the other (fig. 12) a small roofless tower, its walls imperfect and ruined, standing on the opposite side of the street, whose ages and the original owners' names are to me unknown.

Burchurch or Burutchurch Castle (fig. 13) is adjacent to Balleybur Tower, and 4 miles distant from Kilkenny. It presently consists of

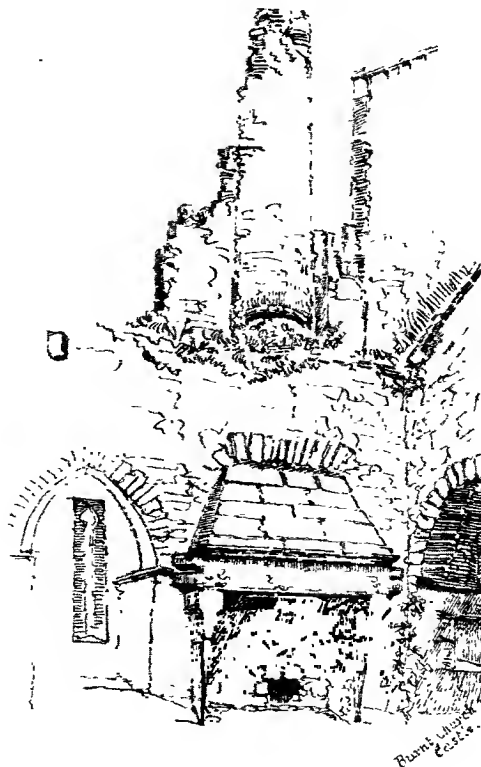


Fig. 14. Details (Burutchurch Castle).

an externally complete, but roofless, six-storey, square ashlar keep, with mullioned windows, and a small circular tower, situated about 150 feet distant therefrom, having formed the corner tower of an enclosing wall of a large triangular court or bawn attached to the castle, the connecting ruined walls of which appear in an early drawing,

but all has now been levelled down. The walls of the keep rise with the usual batter, and have in the apex of each corner, at about 12 feet in height, a slit or gun-loop. The upper and better chamber is roofless, and has a fine chimney-piece (fig. 14), and been well lighted with mullioned windows (fig. 15). The castle has a pointed doorway, and, what is unusual, this is raised 4 or 5 feet above the ground, and is reached by four or five stone steps direct off the court.

The castle belonged to the Fitzgeralds, Barons of the County Palatine, by whom it is alleged to have been built, probably in the sixteenth

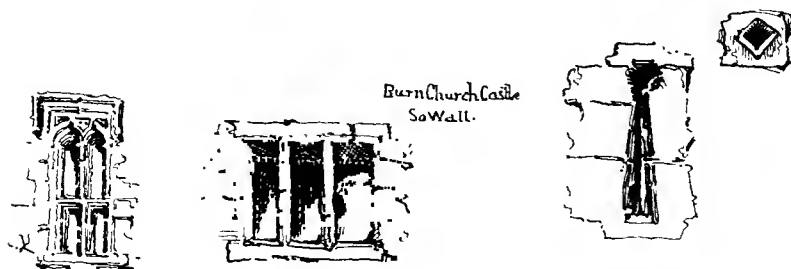


Fig. 15. Irish Windows, etc. (Burnchurch Castle).

century. It and the circular tower are in excellent preservation, and stand now in a large wooded park.

The early intimate relations between Scotland and England through the marriage of Alexander III. to Margaret, daughter of Henry III. (1257), which brought not only her English attendants, but an influx of English barons who settled down in Scotland; and the subsequent War of Independence on the invasions of Edward I. of England (ceasing only in 1314), who penetrated into every county, burning and destroying in his course the castles of the recalcitrant Scottish barons, and parcelling out their lands amongst his followers, who rebuilt and occupied them, were bound to show some English features in the fortifications re-erected between these dates. That influence had apparently ceased, and is invisible in the existing remains of structures ascribed to the fifteenth century,

the tower or keep of that period showing an independent native type. Although several keeps in Wigtonshire (with which Ireland in that epoch had, as the nearest point of intercommunication, necessarily frequent intercourse) show a suggestion of Irish castle architecture in the similarity of the internal arrangements of the keep type, it cannot be said with certainty that these characteristics are borrowed from that country. The large castles of Bothwell, Doune, and Inverlochy, and some others, seem more of Norman construction than of either English or Scottish, but not of Ireland. The three sketches—(fig. 3) Sauchie Tower (1431), Clackmannanshire; (fig. 16) Coxton Tower, Elginshire, some years later; and (fig. 17) Muckrach Castle (1598)—may fairly show the devolution from the fifteenth century square, massive, fortified keep, to the semi-fortified house of Muckrach, a type of the baronial mansion of the late sixteenth century.

Coxton Tower (fig. 16), a solitary square tower roofed with stone flags, situated about 4 miles from Elgin, and quite adjacent to Kinloss ruined abbey, having a square turret of stone on its left angle, and at two others circular turrets, although entire, is unoccupied.

The entrance is by a door on the first floor, to which access is presently by a modern outside stair, but formerly that must have been by a movable trap stair, as it is the only access to the main building, there being no internal intercommunication with the basement floor, which has a separate door direct off the court. This door of plate iron, and the main door of oak, trenailed, are still hanging on the respective doorways. The panel over the main doorway, with heraldic bearings and initials, apparently refer to the owner's name and arms, but if the date 1644 (which is in incised figures, whilst the other lettering, etc. are sculptured in relief, and may have been thus cut off a subsequent date) applies to him, then from its extra strong walls, 5 feet thick, numerous gunloop-holes, and defensive precautions against surprise, its period of construction would be applicable to an early unsettled state of the country, and he could scarcely be the builder.

The date of the erection might go back one hundred years earlier. It is an uncommon type of Scottish keep.

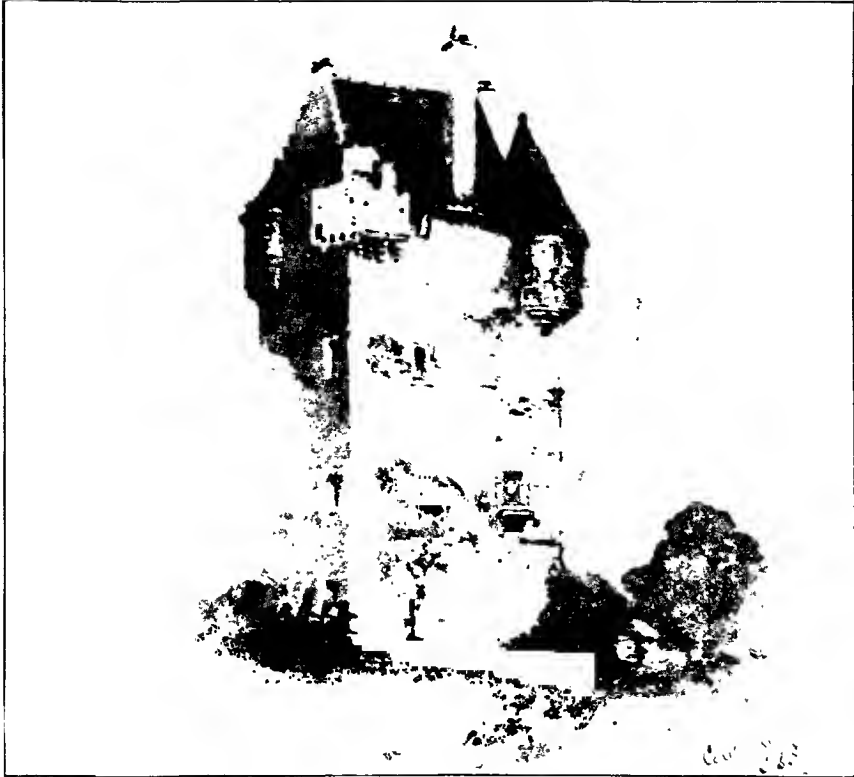


Fig. 16. Scottish type (Coxton Tower).

A panel with the same arms appears to be over the inside of the window of the principal apartment.

There is no appearance of a fosse or any outworks, but probably a small walled court surrounded it. Messrs M'Gibbon & Ross give very full detailed drawings of the tower, but no history of it beyond that

it belonged to the Inneses of Invermarkie, whose arms are over the doorway, and is now the property of the Earl of Fife. They add that it is one of the most remarkable buildings of its class.



Fig. 17. Scottish type (Muckrach Castle).

Muckrach Castle (fig. 17), the early seat of the Grants, stands on the north bank of a small but steep ravine, which formed its south defence, and is distant 4 miles from Broomhill station on the Highland Railway. The roofless walls had originally formed an oblong, four-storey structure, 52 by 24 feet, with an external circular tower (in which is the doorway and staircase) 30 feet in diameter, on its west

side, and this tower has a square superstructure. A narrow circular

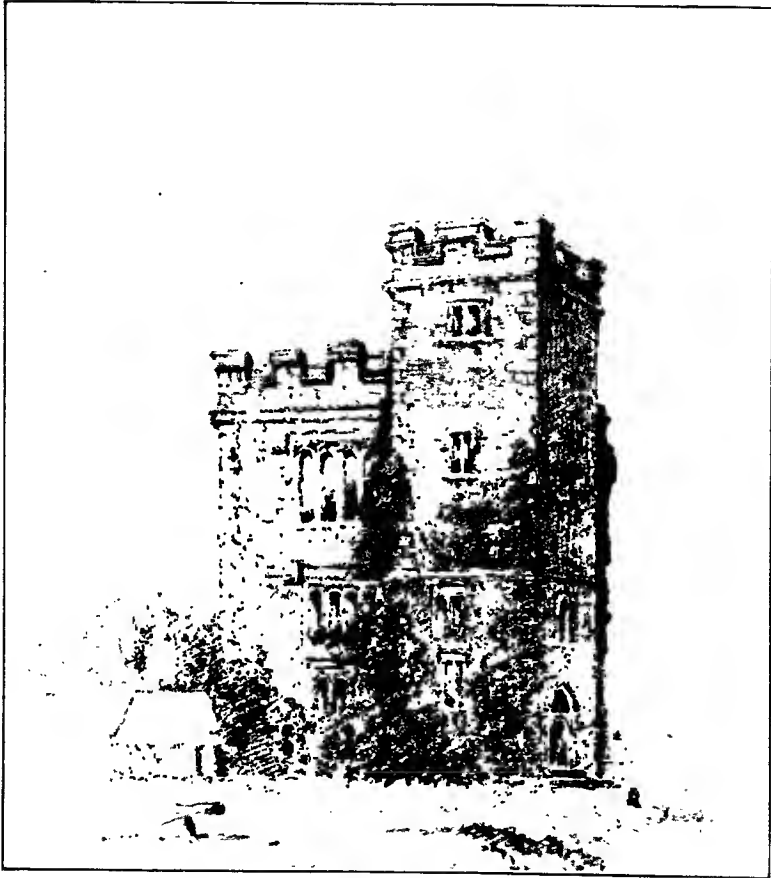


Fig. 18. English type (Pengergask Castle).

turret continued the stair from the first floor to the upper apartments, the floors of which are all gone. The walls are 3 feet thick, and the basement chambers are vaulted (9 feet high), and their walls pierced with

a gun-loop in each of the north, south, and west, and with two in the east walls, which form the only lights.

A space, 24 by 15 feet, seems, from its ruined walls attached to the east gable, to have been a court. All the windows had iron stanchions. No sculptured stone appears on its walls, but it is stated to have been erected in 1598, and that it formed the first seat of the chief of the Clan Grant, by whom it was erected.

ENGLISH TYPE.

Pengersey or *Pengergask Castle* (fig. 18), St Breage, Cornwall, which, when visited in 1904, was roofless, and used as a hayloft and storage for grain by the adjoining farmer, is described as a castellated *Block*, and as having been built (visited more likely) by Henry VIII. It is a square embattled tower, built of granite, of three storeys in height, and a lesser one forming the staircase, with pointed doorway on its north side. A hole in the gallery over the passage commands the entrance, and machicolations support the battlements.

Its modern appearance is deceptive to the eye as to its age, arising from the hard granite stones of the structure, and its mullioned windows being complete, thus exhibiting externally no disintegration from the weather effects of the four centuries of its existence.

There remains perfect a wainscot or oak panelling, accompanied by paintings and old quaint letter inscriptions in the first floor, the principal apartment.

The writer in the Cornwall Survey expresses his opinion that the building and decorations are of the time of Henry VIII., at the latter end of whose reign the manor was held by a Millington, who immured himself, from a supposed manslaughter he had committed. That and its subsequent accidental destruction by fire gave rise to a local legend. From the surrounding traces of walls it seems to have originally been more than a blockhouse, as M'Kenzie (*Castles of England*, 1897) calls it.

IRISH URBAN TYPE.

The distinction thus shown is as marked in the respective national



Fig. 19. Irish type (Dalkey Castle), contrasted with Scottish and English type (figs. 17 and 18).

types of their domestic or urban architecture, but with a better sense of refinement in the super-excellence of the buildings of Ireland; and two fairly typical examples, both of wealthy merchants of the respective

nations, and benefactors of their respective townsmen, erected in 1582 and 1633 respectively, that period of remarkable commercial prosperity which benefited both countries, are the mansions of John Rothes, Kilkenny, and John Cowan, Stirling.



Fig. 20. Irish Urban type.

That of Rothes (1604) having been much altered and modernised, the adjacent house of Richard Shee, also a merchant, and a public benefactor, as existing in its original state (1582), is substituted (fig. 20). Although an almshouse, it carries the main features characteristic of the town architecture of Kilkenny.

The two panels enclosing the respective armorial bearings of the

owners, John Rothes, his spouse Rose Archer (fig. 21), and Richard Shee and his spouse Margaret Sherlock, are affixed to their respective edifices. The striking stone-canopied draw-well, with the exquisite ancient lettering in Latin sculptured on the pediment (fig. 22), appears the not least

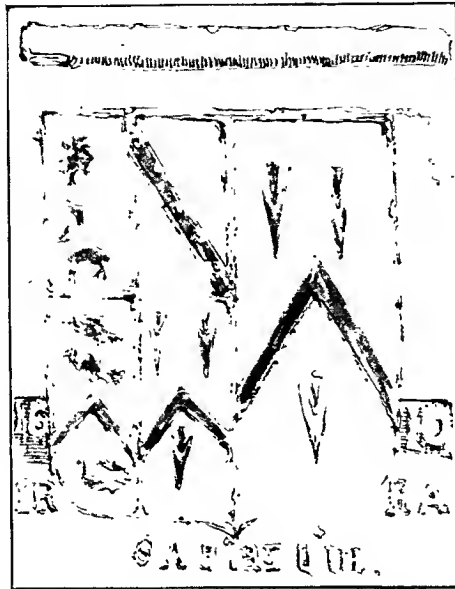


Fig. 21. Armorial Slab on John Rothes' Mansion.

interesting part of Rothes mansion. The inscription reads: *Orate pro animabus Johannis Rothe, Merratoris, et uxoris eius Rosae Archer qui fontem hanc, et hec (haec) Aedificia fieri fecerunt.* "Pray for the souls of John Rothes, Merchant, and his wife, Rose Archer, who caused this well and those buildings to be made."

The architectural features of the above house, sculptured armorial panels, and canopied well of Irish type, may be contrasted with John Cowan's Ludging (fig. 23), its dormers, with initials, dates, and armorial

shield sculptured thereon, and its plain stone-built open well, the type of Scotland.

A significant illustration of the scarcity of coin and resort to barter

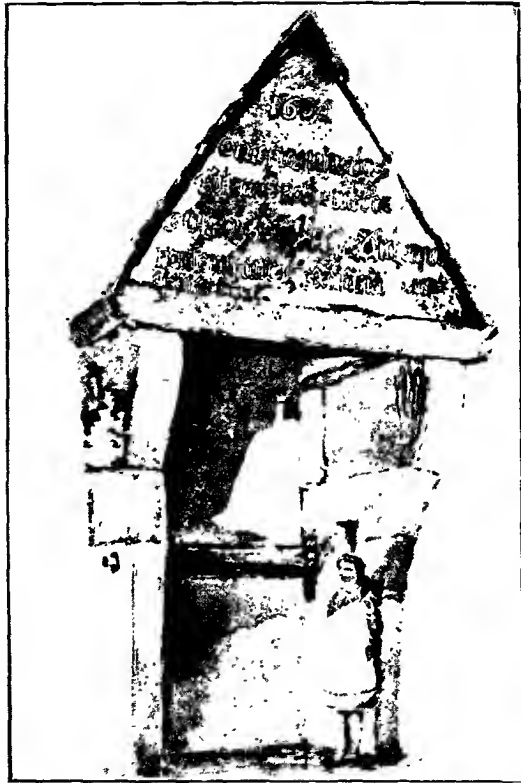


Fig. 22. Canopied Draw-well of John Rothes' Mansion.

during this period of commercial prosperity is given in John Rothes' Will (a voluminous document of 30,000 words). He bequeaths to his four daughters (named), *inter alia*, "Four score of bags of porte corn to help them to buy jewels, vizt.: 20 bags to every one of them, Kilkenny measure, in wheates, oates, and paritis."

To account for the number, diversified sizes and form of construction of these fortifications, one has only to refer to the charters of grants to the invaders, containing the conditions imposed on the undertakers at the Plantation of Ulster.



Fig. 23. John Cowan's Ludging, Stirling (Scottish Urban).

- (1) Every undertaker of the greatest proportion of 2000 acres shall, within two years after the date of his letters-patent, build thereupon a strong castle, with a strong court or bawn about it.
- (2) Undertakers of second or middle proportion of 1500 acres shall build a strong stone or brick house thereupon, with a strong court or bawn.

- (3) Undertakers of the least proportion of 1000 acres, a strong court or bawn at least ; and all the undertakers shall cause their tenants to build houses for themselves and families *near* the principal castle, house, or bawn, for their mutual defence and protection.

It might have been expected that consideration for their own safety in a hostile country, and protection of the property of which they had dispossessed the natives, would have made it unnecessary to stipulate for such compulsory obligations on the adventurers to build fortified houses as the charters imposed on them. Self-preservation obviously demanded this of themselves.



Scottish loop (Bothwell Castle).

MONDAY, 11th January 1909.

MR THOMAS ROSS, Vice-President, in the Chair.

A Ballot having been taken, the following were duly elected Fellows :—

JAMES PEARSON ALISON, Architect, Ladylaw, Hawick.

The Rev. ODO BLUNDELL, O.S.B., The Abbey, Fort Augustus.

Mrs M. J. C. BURNLEY CAMPBELL of Ormidale, Colintrave.

A. H. CHARTERIS, M.A., LL.B., 4 Queen Margaret Crescent, Glasgow.

The Rev. D. W. B. FLEMING, The Sanctuary, Culross.

JAMES TENNANT GORDON, Chief Constable of Fife and Kinross,
Bellbrae, Cupar, Fife.

NEIL BALLINGALL GUNN, F.I.A., F.F.A., Manager and Actuary of
the Scottish Widows' Fund and Life Assurance Society, 5
Drumshough Gardens.

JOHN WALKER, M.A., Solicitor, Commercial Street, Dundee.

The following Donations to the Museum and Library were laid on the table, and thanks voted to the Donors :—

(1) By ALEXANDER MACKIE, Corr. Mem. S.A. Scot.

Stone Ball with projecting Discs, ornamented with patterns of incised lines, found on the farm of Nochnarie, parish of Strathmiglo, Fife.

(2) By J. C. M. OGILVIE-FORBES of Boyndlie.

Two Urns of Drinking-cup Type, 8 inches and $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches in height respectively, and a Flint Knife found with the larger of the two at Upper Boyndlie. [See the subsequent communication by Mr J. Graham Callander.]

(3) By A. WATSON WEMYSS.

Five Powder Flasks, two Shot-Belts, four Wad-Cutters, and five other tools connected with muzzleloading guns.

(4) By ROBERT GLEN, F.S.A. Scot.

Combined Flint-lock Pistol and Clasp Knife, brass-mounted, and screwed on in front of the barrel, which is $4\frac{5}{8}$ inches in length, with a bore of only $\frac{1}{16}$ inch, the lock part wanting, formerly in the Meyrick Collection.

(5) By ROBERT BRUCE ARMSTRONG, F.S.A. Scot., the Author.

Musical Instruments: Part II., English and Irish Instruments. 4to. Illustrated. 1908.

(6) By ALEXANDER J. RAVEN, F.S.A. Scot.

The Bells of England. By the Rev. J. J. RAVEN, D.D., F.S.A. (The Antiquary's Books.) 8vo. 1908.

(7) By F. A. BRUTON, M.A.

Excavation of the Roman Forts at Castleshaw, West Riding, Yorkshire. First Interim Report. 1908.

(8) By W. H. KNOWLES, F.S.A. Scot.

Report of the Excavations at the Roman Forts of Corstopitum, Corbridge-on-Tyne, in 1907.

(9) By A. D. CUMMING, F.S.A. Scot., the Author.

Education in the Parish of Callander for Four Centuries. 8vo. Pp. 24. 1908.

(10) By the UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW.

A Catalogue of the Manuscripts in the Library of the Hunterian Museum in the University of Glasgow. 4to. 1908.

(11) By WILLIAM REID, F.S.A. Scot., the Author.

The River Tay Illustrated : A Travelling Handbook and Guide, with Historical Notes on the Abbeys, Mansions, and Monuments. 12mo. 1908.

There were also Exhibited :—

(1) By the Rev. JAMES KIRK, M.A., Minister of Forteviot.

Stone Ball with six projecting Discs, plain, found in the river Earn above its junction with the May.

(2) By F. C. INGLIS, F.S.A. Scot.

Cast of a Stone Ball with six projecting Discs, the interspaces ornamented with triangular patterns of incised lines, found in Aberdeenshire.

(3) By A. C. MACPHERSON of Cluny.

Stone Ball with four projecting Discs, polished, the interspaces ornamented with incised lines, found at Cluny, Inverness-shire, many years ago.

The following Communications were read :—

I.

NOTICE OF THE DISCOVERY IN ABERDEENSHIRE OF FIVE CISTS,
EACH CONTAINING A DRINKING-CUP URN. BY J. GRAHAM
CALLANDER, F.S.A. Scot.

I. A SECOND CIST AT MAINS OF LESLIE.

In November 1906 a stone cist containing the remains of the skeleton of a man of middle age and an urn of the drinking-cup type was discovered in the parish of Premnay, Aberdeenshire, on the farm of Mains of Leslie. This discovery is described in our *Proceedings*, vol. xli. p. 116. On the 3rd April 1908, while James Craig was ploughing near the same spot, the point of the "sock" of the plough got fixed under the edge of a flat slab, which on being raised proved to be the cover of a finely constructed stone grave. It was full of soil, which had percolated through the interstices between the stones forming the chamber. This soil was removed and a small drinking-cup urn, fortunately complete, was found standing on its base, in the north-east corner of the cist. The urn was handed over to the laird, Mr Leith-Hay, and is preserved at Leith-Hall. The top of the urn was about 6 inches below the cover stone. A few small pieces of bone in a very friable condition, and some fragments of charcoal, were found in the grave, from which it is supposed that an unburnt body had been deposited in it. The presence of charred wood does not necessarily imply cremation, as it is often found with unburnt interments. Charred wood was found with unburnt human bones in the cist first discovered at this place, and in several of those about to be described.

The cist was formed by two side and two end slabs placed almost perpendicular, the top edges of the slabs being quite straight, so that when the cover, a flagstone of quadrangular shape, was placed in position, it fitted quite closely. The side slabs overlapped the ends, and the complete structure formed a particularly neat little chamber. The

interior measurements of the grave were 2 feet 7 inches along the north side, 2 feet 9 inches along the south side, 1 foot 8 inches and 1 foot 9

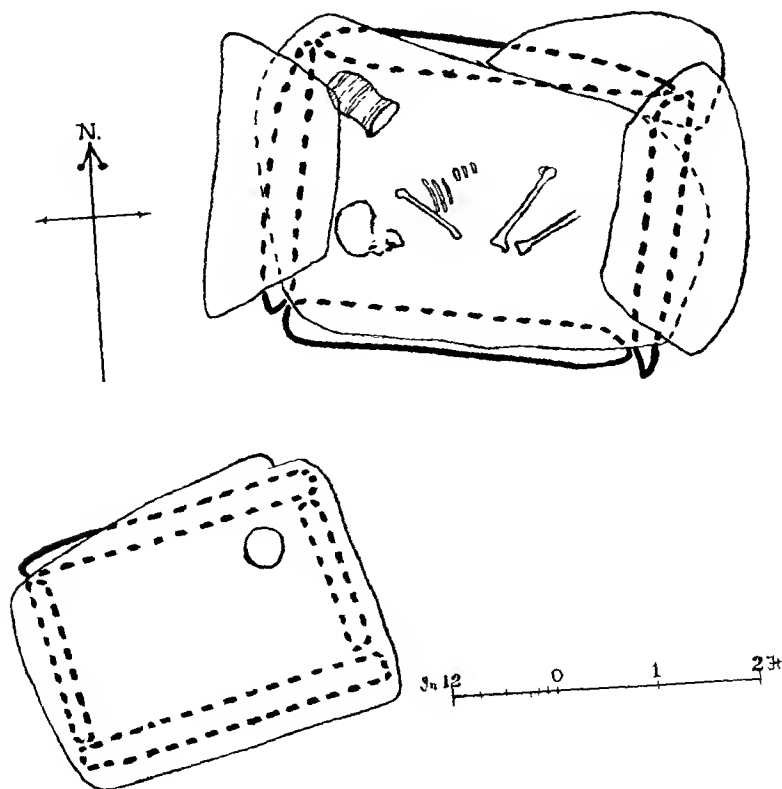


Fig. 1. Ground-Plan of Cists at Mains of Leslie.

inches across the east and west ends respectively, and it was from 12 to 14 inches deep. The longer axis of the grave lay 32° N. of E. and 32° S. of W. magnetic, or nearly north-east and south-west. The slabs were of the local "coreen stone"—andalusite mica schist—from the neighbouring Coreen Hills, and, like those of the grave formerly dis-

covered, had been finely dressed, although, from the weathering of the stone, the tool marks cannot now be seen. The ends of the upright slabs, like the top edge, were dressed beautifully straight, and the angles at the top were well squared. The stones were of a regular thickness. The cover stone measured $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in thickness, the ends 2 inches, and the north and south sides 3 and 4 inches respectively. In the first grave the slabs were rather thicker, varying from 3 to 5 inches, but the whole structure was on a larger scale. The newly discovered grave lay to the south-west of the first, about 18 inches distant, and overlapping it by 6 inches (fig. 1). Clay had been packed into the joints between the slabs forming the first grave, and a layer of it



Fig. 2. Urn from Mains of Leslie. ($\frac{1}{4}$.)

covered the bottom of the chamber, but none was found so used in the second. The latter chamber was smaller than the first, and the urn recovered from it is also smaller than that from the first grave.

The urn (fig. 2) is of small size and of the drinking-cup variety. It varies in height from 5 inches on the one side to about $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches on the other. The exterior diameter of the mouth is 5 inches, of the neck $4\frac{5}{8}$ inches, of the bulge $4\frac{7}{8}$ inches, and of the base 3 inches. The wall of the vessel is $\frac{1}{4}$ inch thick. The exterior of the urn is ornamented by three zones of design impressed on the clay. One zone encircles the vessel between the rim and the neck, and is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide; the second zone, 1 inch wide, encircles the urn just above the bulge, and the lower zone, $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch wide, adjoins the base. The central band of ornament

is separated from the upper and lower bands by plain spaces $\frac{3}{4}$ inch and 1 inch broad respectively. The highest zone of ornamentation is composed of two transverse bands of roughly crossed lines, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch broad and about $\frac{3}{16}$ inch apart; two transverse parallel lines separate these bands, and there are two similar lines on the upper and lower margins. The middle and lower zones have each a transverse band about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide, the former composed of perpendicular lines about $\frac{1}{8}$ inch apart, and the latter of roughly crossed lines; both zones have two transverse parallel marginal lines on their upper and lower edges. The colour of the vessel is reddish on the outside, and the clay is of fine texture, being strengthened by an admixture of small broken stones.

Though the site of these burials is near the summit of a hill, there is quite a wonderful depth of soil, and it was only through some of the earth having been removed from above this last discovered grave to fill in the first one, that the plough was enabled to penetrate so deeply as to come in contact with the cover. Formerly there must have been more than a foot of soil above the grave. No large rounded stones were found above this burial, although they were present over the first. From the absence of these stones in the case of the second grave it seems unlikely that a cairn had ever been erected here.

II. THREE CISTS AT UPPER BOYNDLIE.

In the beginning of last September (1908) Dr Anderson received a letter from Mr J. C. M. Ogilvie-Forbes of Boyndlie, announcing that a grave containing a beaker urn, a semicircular implement of flint, and part of a human jaw, had been discovered in a sand pit on a farm on his estate. Dr Anderson informed me of this, and on communicating with Mr Ogilvie-Forbes he very kindly arranged that I should visit the site and record the discovery. On the 11th September I went to Boyndlie House, when Mr Ogilvie-Forbes told me that a second grave containing a drinking-cup urn had been exposed. After examining and measuring the urns we proceeded to the site of their discovery, where, as arranged, we met the men who had uncovered the

graves. They were able to inform us of all the circumstances attending their discovery

On the farm of Upper Boyndlie, which is in the parish of Tyrie, there are two prominent mounds almost adjoining each other, called the Castle Hills. At first sight they have the appearance of artificial cairns, but the partial excavation of the north-eastern mound shows that they are natural stratified deposits of sand and gravel. Almost in line with the Castle Hills, and rather more than 100 yards to the south-west, is a peculiar formation called the Rebel Hill. It is almost square, and is hollow in the centre. Round three sides there is a broad rampart, which, however, does not extend across the fourth or south side. Here there is a low mound, about the middle of the side, with gaps between it and the adjoining corners. This place much resembles a small fort or encampment, and the gap at the south-west corner has the appearance of a gateway with an approach leading to it, but I think the whole formation is natural. This could soon be proved by a slight excavation. On the Ordnance Survey map "Site of Cairn" is marked on the eastern rampart of the Rebel Hill, and "Stone Cist found" on the north-eastern Castle Hill, the site of the three graves to be described. About 200 yards south of the Castle Hill there is a rough uncultivated piece of ground called Cairnycroch. This is a peculiar group of place names in so small an area, but Mr Ogilvie-Forbes has not been able to discover any special explanation of them.

On the 28th August 1908, Mr Francis Anderson, son of the farmer at Upper Boyndlie, was digging sand on the south-eastern face of the mound when a quantity of it slipped down, carrying with it three sides and the cover stone of a slab-lined grave, leaving one side standing. The grave was full of sand which had trickled through the crevices between the stones. Amongst the sand, near the centre of the north side of the grave, the greater part of an urn was left standing on its base, and a small flint knife and part of an unburnt human jaw were recovered, though their exact positions were not ascertained, as they slipped down with the slabs. A few days later one of Mr Ogilvie-

Forbes's workmen came upon a second cist, 18 feet south-east of the first, and nearer the base of the mound. The only relic recovered from this grave was the greater part of a small urn, which was found at the east end of the grave with the mouth to the west. On the 20th November a third cist was exposed by the further removal of sand, and again, thanks to the courtesy of Mr Ogilvie-Forbes, I was enabled to visit the site on the 25th, when I saw the cist *in situ*, and secured a record of the discovery. In anticipation of further discoveries Mr Ogilvie-Forbes had instructed his men to inform him immediately any other structure should be encountered, and so this grave was opened under his supervision, Mr Ralph Prendergast and the Rev. George Wiseman being present. This grave, like the others, was full of sand when opened, and it contained the remains of the skeleton of an old man and a complete urn. The skeleton lay on its right side in a flexed position facing the north-west, the skull being in the south-east corner of the cist. The urn was found near the middle of the north side of the chamber, standing on its base and slightly tilted to one side. No other relics were found, but a small piece of charred wood about the size of a hazel nut was noticed. Charcoal was also seen in the first grave from this mound.

Although the first two graves had been removed, the stones of which they were made had been preserved, and with the assistance of the discoverers we were able to reconstruct the chambers so as to secure the approximate dimensions. The longer axis of each of the three graves was about north-east and south-west. The first grave was near the base of the mound on the south-east slope. It was covered by 6 feet of sand, and rested on one of the layers of gravel. The sides and ends of the grave were formed by four fine slabs placed on edge; three small slabs made the bottom, and a single stone the cover. The side and bottom stones were 3 to 4 inches thick, and the cover stone, which was roughly quadrangular, measured from 2 feet 6 inches to 2 feet 8 inches in length, 2 feet in breadth, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in thickness. The interior dimensions of the cist would be about 21 inches in length, 16 inches in

breadth, and 15 inches in depth. The second grave was exceedingly small. It could not have been more than 15 inches square and 12 inches deep, as the longest side stone was only of these dimensions. It had been covered by several small slabs, and it had sand in the bottom, there being no constructed floor. It was nearer the edge of the mound and further east than the first, and was buried to a depth of 2 feet 6 inches. The third grave was the larger of the three, and was placed further up the face of the mound, at a depth of 3 feet from the surface. The sides were nearly parallel, but the north side was rather longer than the opposite one. The west end was square and the east end slightly angled. The ends and south side were each formed by a single slab set on edge, while the north side was composed of two closely-fitting slabs. A large flat flag completely covered the mouth of the structure. The north side was carefully fitted inside the end stones, which overlapped it, but the inner corners of the opposite side just touched the adjoining corners of the end stones. To make these corners closer, a small flag was placed across the south-west corner, and a well-split prismatic stone of square section was inserted at the south-east corner. The south side and adjacent portion of the east end being rather lower than the rest of the cist, had been brought up to the level by a single course of flat stones. No clay had been used to pack into the joints of any of these graves. The floor of this last cist was causeyed with water-worn pebbles of uniform size, 3 to 4 inches in diameter. It was slightly hollow in the centre. The chamber measured 3 feet 9 inches in length at the north side, 3 feet $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches at the south side, it was 2 feet 4 inches in width and 1 foot 6 inches in depth. The south slab was from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick, while all the other end and side slabs were 5 inches thick. The cover stone, of an irregular egg-shape, varied from 4 feet 4 inches to 4 feet 7 inches in length, and from 1 foot 9 inches to 2 feet 10 inches in breadth; it was about 8 inches thick. The slabs used in the first and third graves are of mica schist, which is found at Aberdour, three miles distant, and they all had been carefully dressed along the top, and some of them at the ends. The

small slabs forming the second grave were of whinstone, and of irregular shape. The third grave was placed 24 feet north-north-east of the first, and 26 feet from the second. The second grave was 18 feet distant from the first.

Unburnt human remains were found in the first and third graves. From the first a small part of a human jaw with two molar teeth in position was recovered. The bone crumbled away on being handled, leaving the two teeth. The skeletal remains from the third grave were much broken and decayed. Barely half the skull survived and none of the long bones were complete, but portions of the leg bones, pelvis, and ribs, and a number of vertebræ and teeth, were secured. From small bony nodules which had grown round the edges of several of the vertebræ it was evident that the deceased had suffered from rheumatism. Professor R. W. Reid of Aberdeen University, to whom I delivered the bones, reports that "The skull is much broken. The right half of the skull-cap shows the same outline as is seen in the skulls in the Anatomical Museum here, obtained from Aberdeenshire short cists. The piece evidently belonged to a brachycephalic skull. The three remaining teeth are much worn. The bones of the limbs are badly broken, and the pieces of the femora show much flattening in their upper thirds. The right tibia has its shaft intact, and has an estimated length of 37 cm. It shows distinct flattening. The bones of the pelvis are much broken and portions are absent, but by piecing together those which are present, the characters of a male pelvis are well shown. Altogether the skeletal remains are those of an adult brachycephalic muscular male of a height approximately not more than 5 feet 6 inches."

The flint knife found in the first grave is semicircular in shape and of a bright yellow colour. It has been secondarily worked on the straight side. It is $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches long and $1\frac{1}{16}$ inches broad.

The urn (fig. 3) recovered from the first grave is of the drinking-cup type. It is incomplete, about two-thirds of it having been recovered. It measures 8 inches in height, $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches across the base, and from the arc of the remaining part of the rim had been $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches across the

mouth. Its wall is $\frac{5}{16}$ inch thick, and its colour is dark reddish. The vessel bears three zones of ornamentation encircling the everted brim, the bulge, and the lower part. They are 1 inch apart, and measure about 2, $1\frac{7}{8}$, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in breadth respectively. The three zones have each a series of upright zigzag lines slanting first to the left, and there is a single transverse line on the upper and lower margins, but the



Fig. 3. Urn from the first Grave at Upper Boyudlie. ($\frac{1}{2}$.)

lower zone has no bottom marginal line, and it has zigzags of four parts, while the others have five. The space between the rim and the top marginal line already mentioned in the upper zone is occupied by two transverse parallel straight lines and a transverse zigzag line. As in the other four urns described in this paper, the ornamentation has been impressed on the soft damp clay with a toothed stamp, but the oblique lines seem to have been made by a larger and rougher tool than the transverse lines.

The urn (fig. 4) from the second grave is of the drinking-cup type. It is reddish in colour, and little more than half of it remains. It is of small size, and the scheme of its ornamentation is seldom seen. The height of the vessel is $4\frac{3}{8}$ inches, the breadth across the base $3\frac{1}{8}$ inches, and the diameter of the mouth has been about $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches. The wall of the urn is about $\frac{3}{16}$ inch thick, and the rim is rounded instead of being flattish, like the generality of beaker urns. The decoration



Fig. 4. Urn from the second Grave at Upper Boyndlie. ($\frac{1}{2}$.)

on this vessel is simple, being composed of two bands of roughly parallel transverse lines, one immediately below the rim and the other above the base. The upper band, composed of eighteen lines, occupies a space about 2 inches broad, and the lower band has eleven lines occupying a breadth of $1\frac{5}{8}$ inches. The central bulging portion of the urn, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch broad, is plain. Two of the lines at the foot of the urn being complete, it is seen that these lines are not spiral, and it is probable that those on the upper zone were similar.

The urn (fig. 5) from the third grave is also of the drinking-cup type. It is of a dirty drab colour, with a tinge of red in it. It is complete, and

of very unusual shape. The vessel is 6 inches in height, the exterior diameter of the mouth is $5\frac{3}{16}$ inches, of the neck $4\frac{3}{8}$ inches, of the bulge $5\frac{5}{16}$ inches, and of the base $3\frac{5}{8}$ inches. The wall is about $\frac{5}{16}$ inch thick. Besides being of uncommon shape, this urn bears the rare feature of a broad band of ornamentation on the inside of the rim. The body of the vessel is a regular oval, and is surmounted by a thin sharply everted rim. The effect of the lip curving out so much is that a larger part of the inside of the brim is exposed than is usual in pottery of this type.



Fig. 5. Urn from the third Grave at Upper Boyndlie. (1.)

This flattened rim seems to have appealed to the potter as specially suitable for ornamentation. This takes the form of straight radiating lines, about $\frac{3}{8}$ inch long, each line having a short oblique line, $\frac{1}{4}$ inch long, at each end, that next the rim slanting to the right, and the other, next the inside, slanting to the left. The complete band is about 1 inch wide. The exterior of the vessel bears four ornamental zones, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{5}{8}$ inch apart. The highest band of ornament, $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches broad, is composed of three parallel transverse lines encircling the neck, the space between these and the rim being filled in with vertical straight lines. The second and third zones, placed above and below the bulge, are of the

same design, and are $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches broad. Two zigzag lines go round the vessel, the space between them being filled in with perpendicular straight lines, and three transverse parallel lines form each of the upper and lower margins. The lowest zone, contiguous to the base, is $\frac{3}{4}$ inch broad. It is formed by a series of crossed oblique lines forming a transverse diamond or lozenge pattern; three transverse straight lines on the upper margin complete this band of ornament.

III. A CIST AT BLACKHILLS, TYRIE.

Thanks to Mr Ogilvie-Forbes I am also able to put on record the discovery of another drinking-cup urn, which was recovered eight or ten years ago by Mr John Willox, while digging sand at Blackhills, in the parish of Tyrie.

The site of the burial lies about $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles south-east, and within sight, of the Castle Hills, where the three graves just described were unearthed. The urn had been enclosed in a cist, which, having become undermined by the removal of the sand, came slipping down the sand face along with the urn, fortunately without breaking it in bits. The discoverer being now in America, I am indebted to his parents for permission to have the urn photographed and for the information about its discovery. As they distinctly remember about the stones coming down with the urn, there is little doubt that there had been a stone-lined grave.

The urn (fig. 6) is of the drinking-cup type, and is nearly complete, only a small part of the rim being broken off. It is very small, is of uncommon shape, and is ornamented on the brim, an unusual feature in this class of ware. The vessel is only $3\frac{7}{8}$ inches in height; the mouth, neck, and bulge have an exterior diameter of $4\frac{1}{4}$, $3\frac{7}{8}$, and 4 inches respectively; and the base is $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches across. The wall is $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{5}{16}$ inch in thickness, and the colour is a yellow drab. The urn is squat, and has a short recurving rim. Although it bears a slight resemblance to some urns of the food-vessel variety, from the curve and thickness of the wall there is no doubt about its being a drinking-cup urn. The

scheme of ornamentation is very simple, there being only two bands of design encircling the vessel. The first band, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, occupies the upper part of the urn from the lip to near the bulge, and the second, 1 inch wide, is placed below the bulge, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch from the upper band and 1 inch from the base. The two zones of ornament are composed of a series of rows of chevrons placed above each other, with a single transverse line on the upper and lower margins, but the upper zone has also three other parallel transverse lines between its top marginal line and the lip of the vessel. The number of chevrons superimposed on each

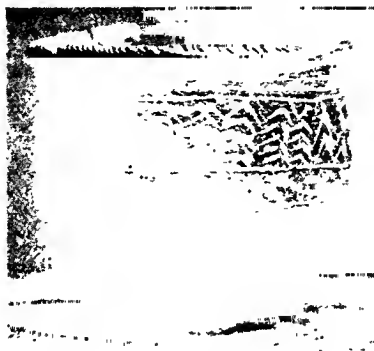


Fig. 6. Urn from Cist at Blackhills, Tyrie. ($\frac{1}{2}$.)

other varies from three to six in the upper band and from three to seven in the lower. The top of the rim is decorated with a series of short lines slanting to the right impressed on the outer and inner edges of the rim, thus forming a herring-bone design, the top ridge of the rim being the dividing line.

These four cists with drinking-cup urns do not exhaust the prehistoric interments recorded from the Boyndlie district. It has already been mentioned that a grave was found on the same mound as the three cists, and that it is marked on the Ordnance map. Previous to 1876 a skull from this grave was presented to the Anatomical Museum at Marischal College, Aberdeen, by the late Mrs John Charles Ogilvie-

Forbes. From his old gamekeeper, Andrew Young, Mr Ogilvie-Forbes heard that "all the bones except the skull were replaced in the cist, which was left *in situ*," and no doubt covered up again. The exact provenance of a second skull from Boyndlie in the Museum is not known. These skulls have been described by Dr Alexander Low.¹ He has also fully recorded the discoveries of two short cists found at Auchlin, Aberdour, in November 1904, and at Blackhills in March 1905.² The Auchlin cist was 3 feet 8 inches long, 18 inches wide, and 16 inches deep. It contained the calcined remains of an adult, and portions of the skeleton of a child about five or six years old which showed no evidence of having been calcined. Pieces of charcoal were also found in the grave. The Blackhills cist was opened in his presence. It measured 3 feet in length, 2 feet in breadth, and 1 foot 9 inches in depth, and contained the skeleton of a male about 5 feet 4 inches in height, which was lying on its back in a contracted position. Apparently it had been covered by an ox hide, as it was covered by a felted substance, which under the microscope was seen to contain hairs. There was an urn of the food-vessel type in the grave. Thanks to Professor R. W. Reid I am able to reproduce a photograph of the urn (fig. 7) which is now in the possession of Lord Saltoun. The bottom of the grave was paved with rounded pebbles of uniform size. There is no record of the opening of the cairn on the Rebel Hill mentioned on the Ordnance map.

A very small portion of one of the Castle Hills has been excavated, and four burials have been exposed. That there are more graves both in it and the other adjoining Castle Hill and Rebel Hill is very probable. The mounds are prominent spots on the landscape, and command an extensive prospect, and being composed of sand the digging of a grave was an easy matter.

From the illustrations it will be noticed that three of these five drinking-cup urns are worthy of special note, those from the second and

¹ *Proc. Anat. and Anthropol. Soc. of the Univ. of Aberdeen*, 1902-4, pp. 9, 14.

² *Ibid.*, 1904-6, pp. 126 and 133.

third graves at Upper Boyndlie, and the example from Blackhills. The first of these (fig. 4) is of small size, and the contour of the wall does not show the fine curves usually seen in pottery of this type, the bulging portion springing more abruptly from the upper and lower parts of the vessel. Also the ornamental design, one band round the base and another round the brim, leaving the bulge plain, is unusual. The second (fig. 5) is an extremely interesting vessel, and has no prototype amongst the long series of beaker urns figured by Mr Abercrombie in our *Proceedings*, vol. xxxviii. The body forms a more



Fig. 7. Urn from Blackhills.

perfect oval, and the thin brim is recurved to a greater extent and more sharply than any of his ovoid group. Besides this, the band of ornament, an inch broad, on the inside of the flattened brim, is more elaborate and more striking than in any urn I have seen. In our National Museum there are three drinking-cup urns ornamented inside the rim. One from the Court Hill, Dalry, Ayrshire, has a series of four transverse lines occupying a space of about $\frac{3}{4}$ inch; another from Crawford, Lanarkshire, which contained a ring of bronze 3 inches in diameter, has a band of crossed lines of a width of $\frac{5}{8}$ inch; and a third, from Bathgate, Linlithgowshire, has three transverse lines inside the lip, its exterior being ornamented by a continuous spiral from the base to the

lip, with a break $\frac{1}{8}$ inch broad at the widest part of the vessel. A drinking-cup urn decorated on the outside by a continuous spiral found at Tents Muir, near Leuchars, bore three transverse parallel lines inside the brim.¹ One of the numerous fragments of what apparently were drinking-cup urns discovered in a kitchen-midden at Tusculum, North Berwick, had the interior of the rim decorated with four transverse lines about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch apart.² Cinerary urns, it may be mentioned, are occasionally ornamented inside the mouth. The third urn (fig. 6) from Blackhills is small and squat, and it is ornamented on the top of the rim, which recurves very slightly. Seven beakers in the Museum have this peculiarity: two from Ellon, Aberdeenshire; one from Broomend, Inverurie, Aberdeenshire; one, No. E. G. 21 in our Catalogue, from Aberdeenshire; one from Buckie, Banffshire; one from Ross-shire; and one from Callachally, Glenforsa, Mull, Argyllshire. The two from Ellon have a thickened lip more like the food-vessel urn. The Blackhills drinking-cup urn is not unlike some food vessels in shape, but the texture of the clay, the thinness of the wall, and the scheme of ornament, place it in the beaker type. Indeed there is at times some difficulty in saying if an urn is of the drinking-cup or food-vessel type, as the two Blackhills urns testify. Were it not for the small everted brim the beaker from Blackhills is almost identical in outline with the urn from the same district which Dr Low has named a food-vessel.

Elsewhere I have drawn attention to the fact that twelve of the thirteen drinking-cup urns found with skeletons in short cists, in the north-east of Scotland, had been associated with males, only one having been found with a female.³ The third urn from Upper Boyndlie is the thirteenth beaker found in a man's grave. Perhaps too much stress should not be placed on this point, as drinking-cup urns have occasionally been found with women's remains in England. Future discoveries will probably help to prove whether or not drinking-cups were, as a rule, specially reserved for the graves of men and not of women in Scotland.

¹ *Proceedings*, vol. xvii. p. 384.

² *Ibid.*, vol. xli. p. 121.

³ *Ibid.*, vol. xlii. p. 283, fig. 16.

Two of the Boyndlie graves were provided with a floor, the first of slabs and the third of rounded pebbles carefully causeyed. The Blackhills grave which contained the food-vessel urn was paved with water-worn stones, and another Aberdeenshire grave, discovered in 1907, at Gateside of Scotstown, Old Machar, had a layer of flat pebbles superimposed on a thin layer of yellow clay which covered the gravelly sub-soil.¹ This cist, now re-erected in the vestibule of the Anatomy Department, Marischal College, contained the remains of the unburnt bones of an adult human skeleton, a finely-made flint knife, and numerous small pieces of charcoal.

The thanks of the Society are due to Mr Ogilvie-Forbes, who has generously presented to the Museum the first two urns and the flint knife found on his estate. The skeletal remains from the third grave have been given to the Anatomical Museum in the University of Aberdeen, and the urn found with them is meantime retained at Boyndlie House.

¹ *Proc. Anat. Soc. of the Univ. of Aberdeen*, 1906-8.

II.

REPORT ON STONE CIRCLES SURVEYED IN PERTHSHIRE (SOUTHEAST DISTRICT), WITH MEASURED PLANS AND DRAWINGS: OBTAINED UNDER THE GUNNING FELLOWSHIP. BY FRED. R. COLES, ASSISTANT KEEPER OF THE MUSEUM.

The sites examined during last September lie, for the most part, in scattered groups on both sides of the river Ericht, and in Alyth between that river and the river Isla, and also on the west between Blairgowrie and Dunkeld. A few others are considerably farther to the south, in the vicinity of Perth.¹ Considering the more northern portion of this district as that defined by the Ericht and the Lorny Burn, there is one feature noticeable on the Ordnance map; and this is the occurrence of the word "Circle," printed in old English lettering, but unaccompanied by any qualifying epithet. This word occurs frequently in groups close beside groups of cairns. The name being so vague, we were in duty bound to visit these sites; and, as the sequel proves, we found that it is admissible to state that in this peculiar variety of "Circle" Perthshire possesses a structural form of sepulchral site different from any hitherto recorded as such. The so-called "Camp" at Moutgoldrum, Forfarshire,² bears a close external resemblance to these Perthshire "circles," and there are probably many others hitherto unclassified and perhaps unnoticed. Although these "circles" are not composed of conspicuous Standing Stones, they are, in a modified sense, circles of stones, and therefore claim a brief notice in the current report.

¹ The resultant irregularity of treatment and paucity in the number of sites noticed in this report were unavoidable, owing to the extremely disconcerting weather conditions. After the 14th September, one perpetual burden of mist hovered over this part of Perthshire, absolutely unbroken by the sun's rays even at noon, until 1st October. On many days, therefore, the identification of sites in a new district was, even with a compass, a sheer impossibility.

² Described and figured in the *Proceedings*, vol. xxxvii. p. 193.

The form and features of this new variety of "circle" are well exhibited in the site first to be described, the site farthest north on the east bank of the river Ericht.

A. THE NORTH ERICHT GROUP.

No. 1. "*Circle*" at *Hillhead, near Milton of Drimmie*.—In this locality, about two miles south of the Forest of Alyth, a large extent of open moorland still remains at about 950 feet above sea-level, and near its centre, half a mile south-east of the farm named Gabert of Clayquhat and a quarter of a mile west of the Burn of Drimmie, this inconspicuous circular ridge may be seen (fig. 1). As it rises above the heather barely two feet, and the surface of the moor is itself uneven, such a slight piece of artificial work might easily be passed over. The annexed ground-plan, will show the following facts: that this bank encloses a flattish hollow measuring 43 feet N. and S. by 46 feet E. and W., irregularly circular; that its height above the centre of the hollow is about 3 feet; that it is distinctly broken on the south arc by an opening about 8 feet wide, and that a few stones lie about on its crest and slopes. I may add that the whole ridge feels stony to the tread and the probing of a stick.

It has been conjectured that this variety of structure, composed of a stony earthen bank, was a hut circle. This theory is, I think, untenable for the following reasons: because the diameter, between 40 and 50 feet, is much too great; because the inner face of the ridge is nowhere so sharply defined, nor so vertical, as in the hut-circle type of structure. Moreover, as will presently be pointed out, one such "circle" has already been proved to be a burial-place; and lastly, although these circular ridges occur in groups in at least this district of Perthshire, they do not occur in great numbers and closely adjacent, as hut-circles generally do.

No. 2. "*Circles*" *West of Parkneuk*.—These are situated close to the south edge of the moorland road running eastwards to Mains of Creuchies, and are distant from that farm one mile and a half to the

west. They are two in number, placed only a few yards apart, on the moor at a height of about 700 feet above sea-level. The measurements and description above given of the Hillhead "Circle" apply so closely

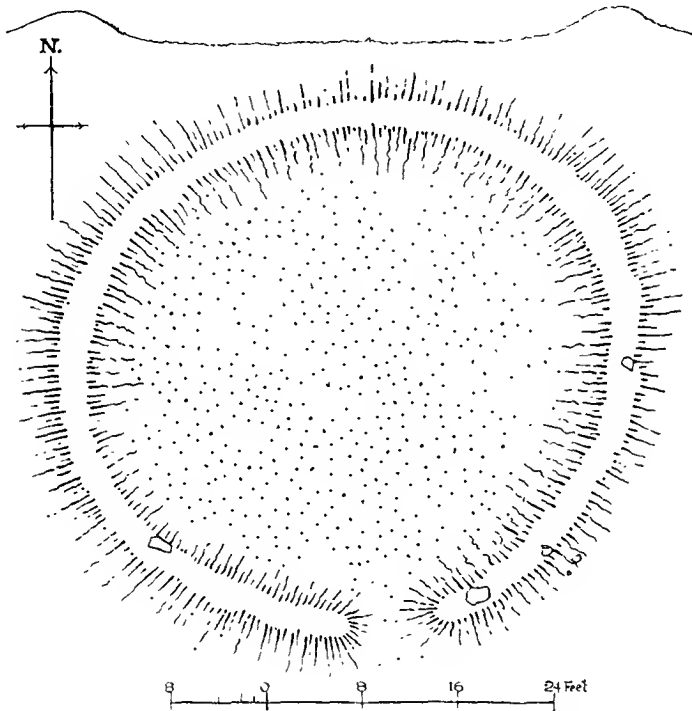


Fig. 1. Circle near Hillhead, Hill of Drimmie : Plan and Section.

to the features of these two that it is unnecessary to show ground-plans of them.

No. 3. Stone Circle near Parkneuk, Tullymurdoch.—This site, in an old strip of woodland now full of tree-stumps, is about 840 feet above sea-level, half-way between Olies Burn and the same road just mentioned

about one mile west of Creuchies. In this wood there are two distinct and separate groups of Standing Stones. The smaller but much more interesting of the two stands at the northern end of the wood.

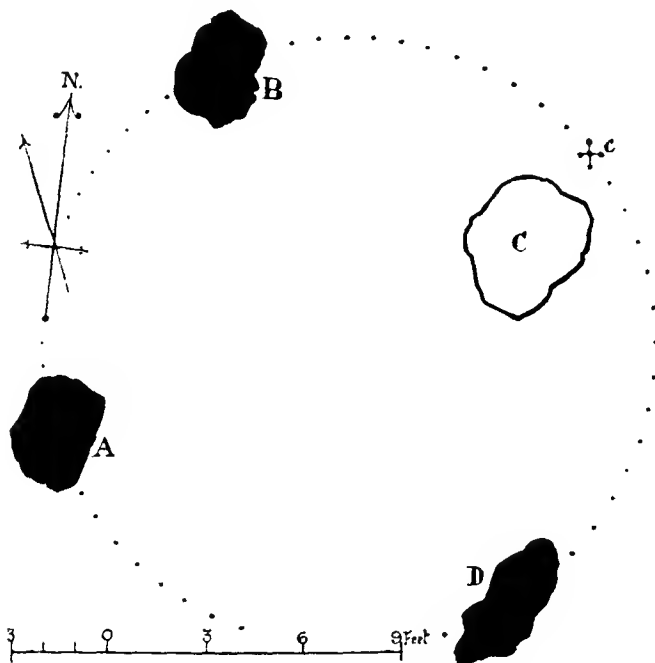


Fig. 2. Stone Circle near Parkneuk, Tullymurdoch ; Ground-plan.

The ground-plan (fig. 2) shows the bases of three Stones, A, B, D, still erect, and the contour of a fourth, C, which has fallen inwards.

Probably its original position was at the cross marked C, which would complete a truly circular group having a diameter of 19 feet. The ground enclosed is quite smooth and flat; and from its partial isolation, the ridge on which these and the other Stones were placed commands a somewhat extensive view in all directions.

The dimensions and characteristics of these four Stones are as follows :—Stone A, 4 feet in height, and in basal girth 10 feet, of grey granite ; B, 3 feet 4 inches in height, 10 feet 6 inches in girth, a very square block of whinstone ; C, the fallen Stone, of grey granite, is about one foot thick above ground, and 4 feet 6 inches by 4 feet in length and

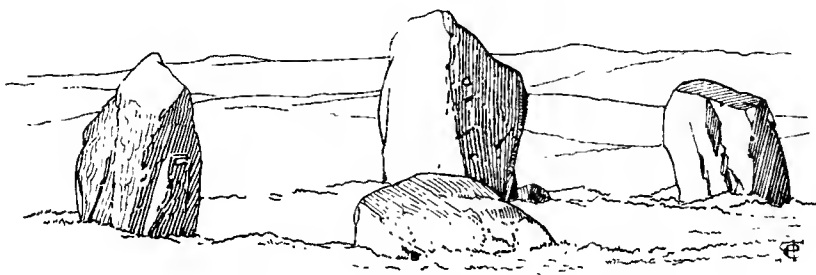


Fig. 3. Stone Circle near Parkneuk, Tullymurdoch ; View from the East.

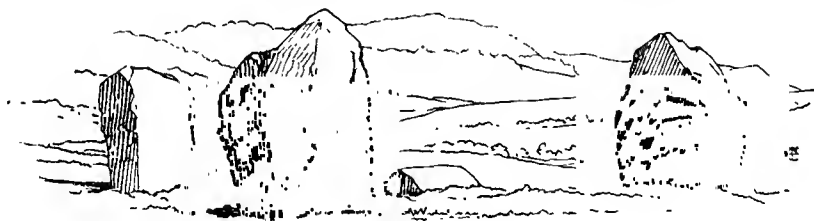


Fig. 4. Stone Circle near Parkneuk, Tullymurdoch ; View from the West.

breadth ; D, 3 feet 10 inches in height, and girth 10 feet 6 inches. It is probably of whinstone.

Two views are appended (figs. 3, 4).

No. 4. Remains of Stone Circle, Tullymurdoch.—If you pace from Stone A (fig. 2) in a south-westerly direction for ninety yards, you reach Stone D (fig. 5) in the ground-plan of the second group of now mostly fallen Stones near Parkneuk. On the actual site, these massive blocks lie about in a manner scarcely suggestive of a circular group ; but this is

partly accounted for by the comparatively great distance between the three prostrate Stones A, B, C, and the only erect one, F, on the east, and partly by the eye being arrested from the numerous tree-stumps, which, grey and hoary with lichen, almost resemble the Stones themselves. When worked out from measurements, the ground-plan shows that, in

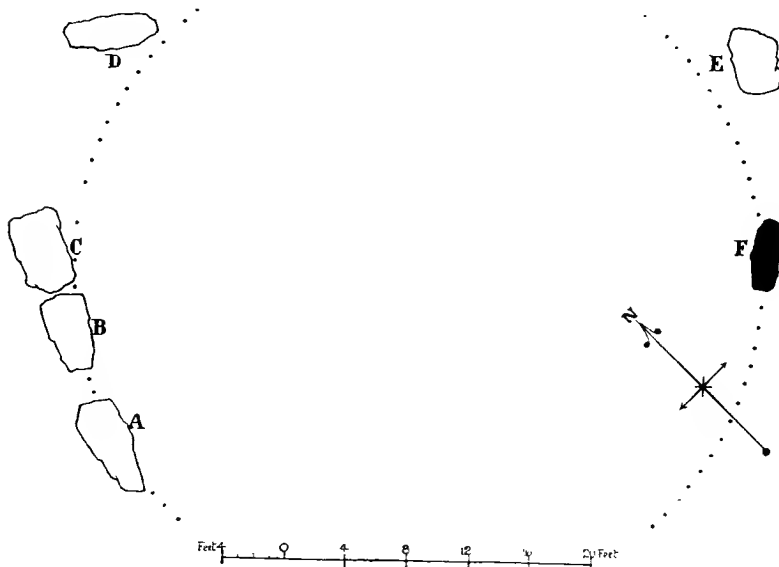


Fig. 5. Remains of Stone Circle at Parkneuk, Tullymurdoch : Ground-plan.

spite of much disturbance, and also probably of some destruction, the six Stones now here may be the component parts of a Circle with a diameter of 45 feet. Taking the space between the centres of F (the still erect Stone) and E, the nearest fallen block, we find that a distance of about 13 feet may have been the mean interspace. Therefore if equidistantly placed, eleven stones may have been the original number. How, or when, the three great blocks on the west arc became so misplaced it is now impossible to determine.

Stone A measures 7 ft. by 3 ft., and is 2 ft. 6 ins. thick.

„ B „ 6 „ „ 3 „ „ 2 „ thick.

„ C „ 6 „ „ 3 „ 4 ins. and is 2 ft. thick.

„ D „ 6 „ 3 ins. by 2 ft. 3 ins. and is 1 ft 8 ins. thick.

„ E „ 4 „ 9 „ „ 3 „ 4 „ „ 1 „ 8 „ „

The erect Stone F stands 2 feet 4 inches in height, and its basal girth is 11 feet 6 inches.

For the reasons above stated referable to the obstructed nature of the site, no illustration of the appearance of these Stones was practicable.

No. 5. Site of Circle, Hill of Drimmie.—Coming southward from Parkneuk, a wild moorland track, now rarely used, was formerly the means of communication between that place and Glenballoch, three miles down the river-side. At about three-quarters of a mile from Parkneuk, at the 800-foot contour line, there is marked on the O.M. the site of a Circle. Of this nothing now remains; and as from no one in the neighbourhood was there any tradition obtainable as to Standing Stones, the inference seems justifiable that this also was an earthen ridge-site similar to the three already noticed.

No. 6. Stone Circle, near Woodside, Hill of Drimmie.—Half a mile still southwards, and within a few yards of the fine fir-wood here skirting both road and moor, we found our next site. The height of the hillock to the north, just above the flat ground occupied by the Stones, is given on the O.M. as 818 feet above sea-level. Yet, though comparatively lofty, little or no prospect is obtained from this spot. A wire fence, K K on the plan (fig. 6), has been carried through the enclosed area in such a way as to cut off the largest Stone (B on plan), which now lies prostrate on the west.

It is, however, extremely difficult to be certain whether the four principal Stones, A, B, D, and E, were once erect, or were placed as they now are. It is evident that a true Circle, represented on the plan by a dotted line, almost precisely bisects A, B, and D. But it does not bisect E, the deeper portion of this Stone running into the ground as shown. If we suppose them all to have been set up originally vertically

(on what are now their outermost ends), we should have a Circle of 22 feet in diameter. As they lie, the Circle is only 15 feet 9 inches in diameter. Rather unusually, these four Stones are set almost exactly to the four main points of the compass. Their dimensions are :—

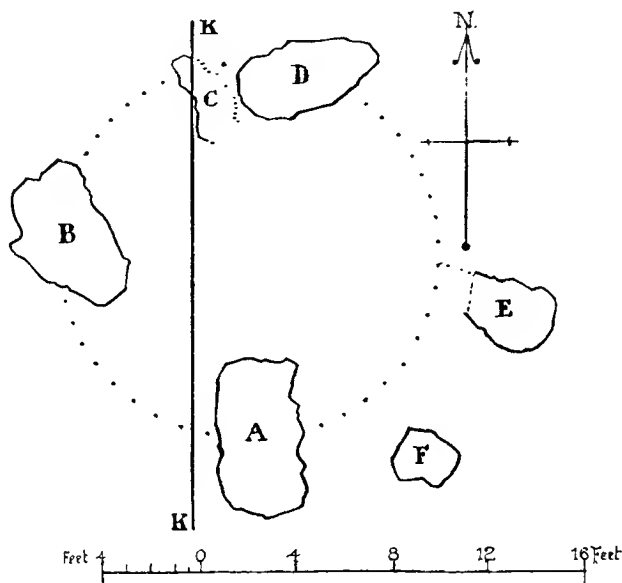


Fig. 6. Stone Circle on Hill of Drimme ; Ground-plan.

- Stone A. 6 ft. 9 ins. by 3 ft. 6 ins. by 1 ft. 2 ins., quartzose schist.
 „ B. 6 „ 4 „ „ 3 „ 9 „ „ 1 „ 10 „
 „ C. 3 „ 6 „ (runs in towards D).
 „ D. 6 „ by 3 ft. by 1 ft. 4 ins. ; grey granite, very rough and irregular.
 „ E. 3 ft. 9 ins. by 2 ft. 10 ins. by 1 ft. 2 ins., schistose.
 „ F. 2 „ 10 „ squarish, and low.

A view of the group as seen from the south-east is here given (fig. 7).

No. 7. Site of Standing Stone, Woodside, Hill of Drimmie.—It is recorded on the O.M. that a Standing Stone stood in a field here, a quarter of a mile S.W. of the gamekeeper's cottage at Woodside, and half a mile in the same direction from the Circle last noticed. There now remains nothing to indicate the site.

No. 8. Site of Stone Circle, Woodside.—This site is not marked on the O.M. It was, however, an important one, though not a vestige now remains of the monoliths composing it. I was led to the identification

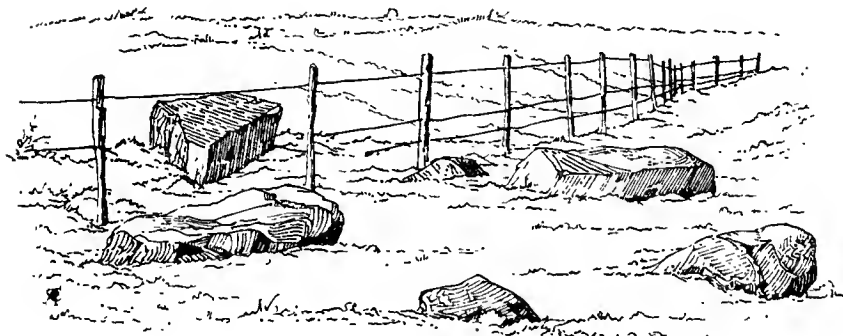


Fig. 7. Stone Circle on Hill of Drimmie ; View from the South-east.

of the site in the following way. At Glenballoch, near by, there is a great Standing Stone (presently to be described). It was figured by Mr J. Romilly Allen,¹ and in the course of his account it is recorded that he brought away to the museum the fragments of a remarkably fine cinerary urn, which had been presented by Mr George Harris, then tenant of Glenballoch. Mr Allen was assured at the time by Mr Harris that the urn had been taken out of a Stone Circle somewhere in the near vicinity. It is described as being "found full of bones, and protected by stones built round it in a bee-hive form." The urn is figured in the Museum Catalogue as EA2, and is a notable example. Being

¹ *Proceedings*, vol. xv. p. 89.



resolved to ascertain, if possible, the exact site of the Stone Circle whence the urn came, I wrote to Mr Harris (the son of the George Harris of 1881), and in reply obtained sufficient particulars to allocate the Circle, which, however, Mr Harris added, had long ago been destroyed, presumably prior to the date of the first Ordnance Survey, *circa* 1870. The site was not many score of yards to the west of the Standing Stone site above noticed (No. 7), farther down the hill, and therefore rather nearer the river Ericht.



Fig. 8. Standing Stone of Glenballoch ; View from the West.

No. 9. Standing Stone, Glenballoch.—This conspicuous monolith is a huge, rather pyramidal block of whinstone, set up in a field sloping steeply southwards, at a height of about 700 feet above sea-level. Its longer axis is N.E. and S.W. The top is flat, and 3 feet 9 inches wide from east to west, but wedge-shaped in the contrary view. The sides are fairly smooth and vertical, most so on the broad south face, on which occur the curious cup-marks and grooves drawn by Mr Romilly Allen.¹ The girth at 1 foot below the top is 11 feet 3 inches, at 4 feet 7 inches above ground it is 17 feet, and at the base 19 feet

¹ See *Proceedings*, vol. xv. p. 88. On the occasion of my visit, the total absence of sunshine precluded my being able to completely identify these sculpturings, and I therefore made no drawing of them.

2 inches. The computed weight of the Stone may be about fourteen tons. It stands clear above the ground to a height of 9 feet 3 inches.

I append a view of the Stone (fig. 8) from the west, which may serve to supplement that already referred to showing the cup-marks.

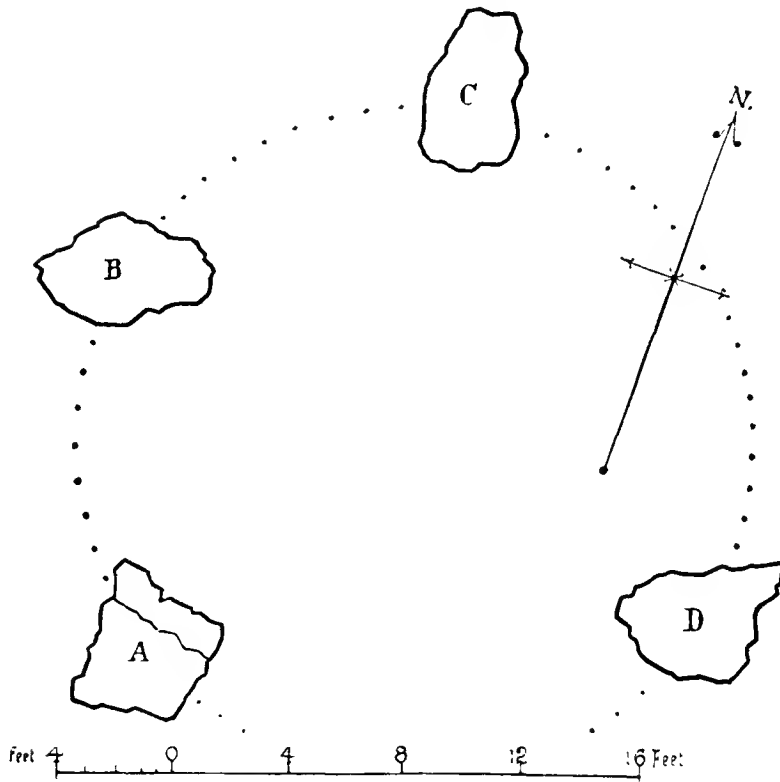


Fig. 9. Stone Circle at Craighall Mill; Ground-plan.

This striking monolith stands a few yards to the south of the road near Glenballoch, and within a quarter of a mile of that farmhouse.

*No. 10. Stone Circle at Craighall Mill.*¹—This site, just opposite the mill-dam, less than a quarter of a mile S.S.W. of the last stone described, is likewise conspicuous to any one passing leisurely along the road; but it is in a hollow of the land. It is about 600 feet above sea-level, at the western extremity of a long flattish ridge here filling up the middle of the little valley formed by Craighall Burn. It is closed in on all sides, with an especially high and partly wooded height on the east and south.

The Stones, four in number, rest upon flat ground, and a circumference through their centres encloses an area 23 feet 6 inches in diameter (see the plan, fig. 9). Towards the north, the natural fall of the ground is steep. In the ground-plan the Stones are drawn in outline; this, to record my doubt (as already expressed in the case of Hill of Drimmie Circle) as to whether these Stones were originally vertical and therefore taller, or whether they are now in their original positions. I incline to the latter inference, because their centres as they lie are bisected by a true circle; and if this be a correct inference, then we have here further confirmation of the results obtained during last year's surveys, namely, that in Perthshire there are numerous small more or less circular groups of four or six Stones all rude in shape and low in height. The Stone marked A, *e.g.*, is only 2 feet 2 inches above ground, but measures 6 feet across. It has been split right down to the ground. Stone B is 2 feet 4 inches in height, 6 feet 3 inches long, and 4 feet broad, very angular and rough; C is 2 feet 9 inches in height, 6 feet long, and 3 feet 6 inches broad, ridged and narrow; D, 3 feet 6 inches high, 6 feet 3 inches long, and 4 feet 6 inches broad. It resembles B in angularity and unshapeliness. All four are blocks of whinstone. It is to be observed that A and C are set almost precisely south and north, and D and B east and west.

Two views of this Circle follow (figs. 10 and 11). In the latter, there is an appearance of blankness, from the absence of the "wooded height" described as filling in the distance to the south and east of the

¹ Also noticed and planned by Mr J. Romilly Allen, *Proceedings*, vol. xv. p. 89.

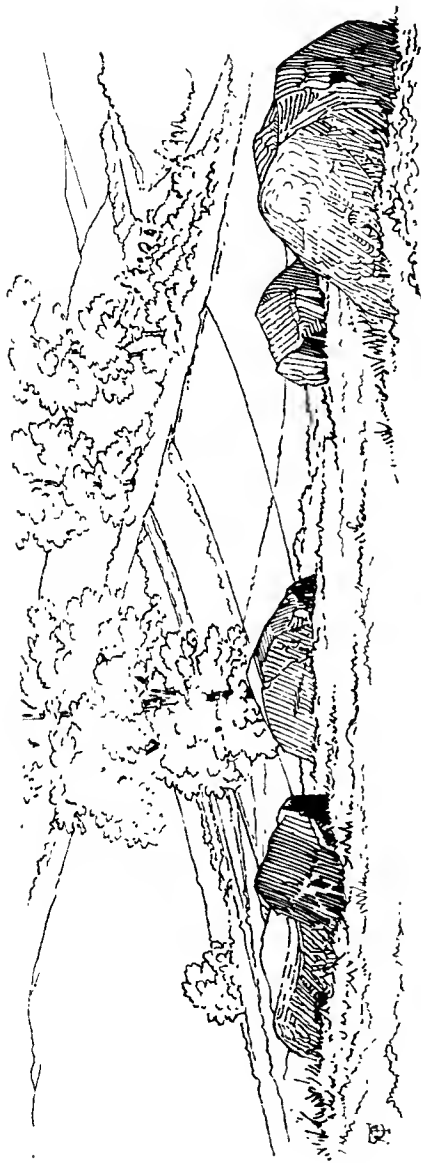


Fig. 10. Craighall Mill Circle ; from the South.



Fig. 11. Craighall Mill Circle ; View from the North.

site. The reason for this is that when the Circle was drawn the mists hung so thickly that no landscape contour was visible, and I preferred not to "invent" one. That the "wooded height" is there was subsequently proved by our being on it and looking down at Craighall Mill.

No. 11. *Standing Stones, Broad Moss.*—This wild piece of moorland extends from a point very close to and on the east of the long ridge

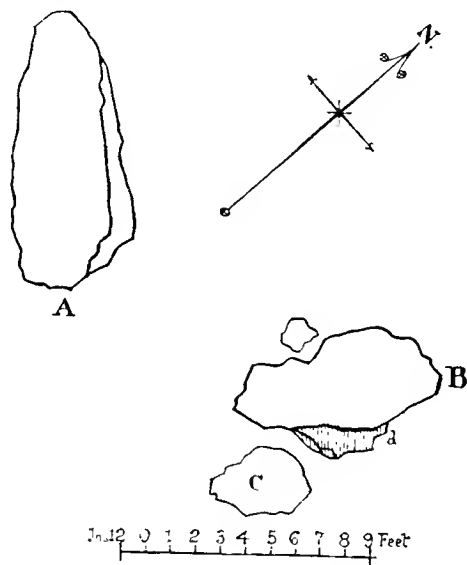


Fig. 12. Standing Stones, Broad Moss : Ground-plan.

containing Craighall Mill Circle, to a point about one mile and a half eastwards at Hill of Fink. Near the middle of its length, but close to its southern edge, there are marked on the Ordnance map the sites of Standing Stones and of Stone Circles. The position of the first group is better defined by stating that it is half a mile N.N.W. of Blackhills on the road up from Old Rattray, and at a height of about 800 feet above sea-level. These great blocks now lie as shown in the ground-plan (fig. 12), nearly at right angles to each other, the lower one

evidently broken up into three pieces. What were their original positions it is of course impossible to conjecture, or whether they were at the date of the Ordnance Survey known to be the remnants of a Circle. On the ground there are no fragments indicative of other Stones. Stone A measures 11 feet 2 inches in length, is nearly 5 feet broad and 2 feet 4 inches in present thickness; B is 8 feet 9 inches long, 4 feet 8 inches broad, and 2 feet thick. The shaded under portion (*d*) is a lower projecting part of its present base, to which the large fragment C has once partially belonged. These Stones, even when upright and uninjured, must have been singularly rough and amorphous in character. In the view (fig. 13) they are shown as seen from the east.

No. 12. Stone Circle, Broad Moss.—Scattered somewhat thickly over this part of the moor, amidst the entanglement of whin-bushes and heather, are several great blocks and boulders of whinstone, at nearly the same level as the two fallen Stones just described. From them at about 146 yards in a south-westerly direction, the O.M. shows two Stone Circles. After a thorough examination of the difficult ground, however, only one of these (fig. 14) was discoverable. It is now composed of nine small blocks of whinstone in the irregularly circular form shown in the ground-plan (fig. 15). Three only of these are now erect, namely, B, F, H; and by measurement it is proved that they rest on the circumference of a true circle 21 feet 9 inches in diameter. Three others lie in close proximity to this circumference, whilst three more, C, G, and J, have been thrown and pushed far out of position.

There may have originally been ten Stones in all, as there is space for that number. The dimensions of the Stones are:—

Stone A, 3 feet by 2 feet 2 inches by 8 inches.

„ B, 3 „ 3 inches by 1 foot 6 inches by 2 feet 0 inches high.

„ C, 2 „ 9 „ „ 1 „ 8 „ „ 3 inches.

„ D, 2 „ 2 „ „ 1 „ 3 „ „ 10 „

„ E, 1 „ 9 „ „ 1 „ 0 „ „ 0 „ flat.

„ F, 3 „ 0 „ „ 1 „ 6 „ „ 1 foot 8 inches high.

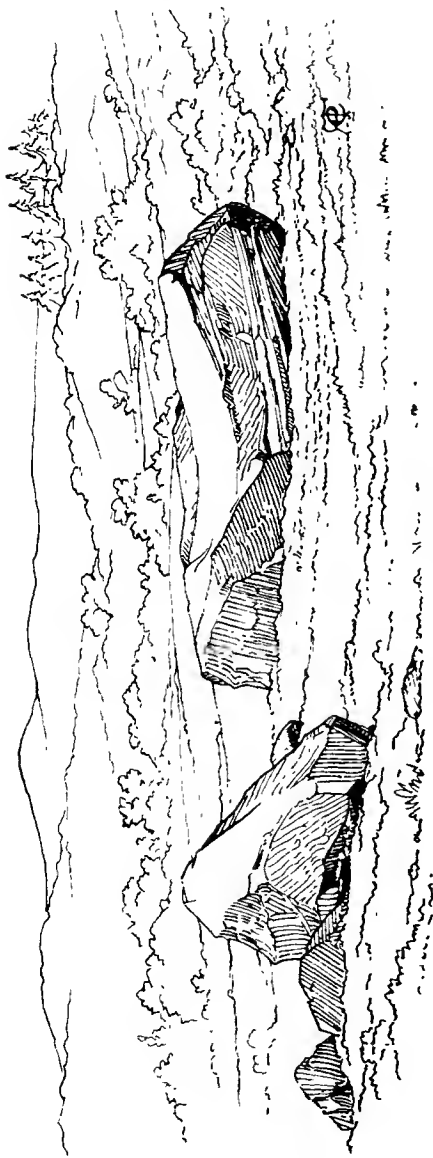


Fig. 13. Standing Stones, Broad Moss ; View from the East.

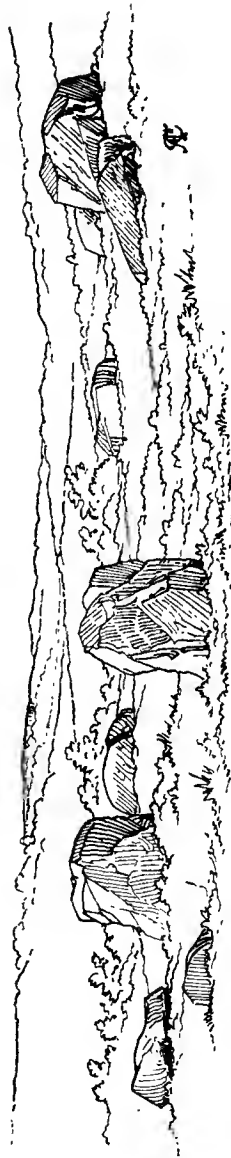


Fig. 14. Stone Circle on Broad Moss ; View from the East.

Stone G, 4 feet 2 inches by 2 feet 0 inches flat.

„ H, 2 „ 9 „ „ 2 „ 2 „ by 2 feet 0 inches high.

„ J, 2 „ 6 „ „ 1 „ 6 „ „ 0 „ 6 „

A view from the east is given in fig. 14. One of the massive

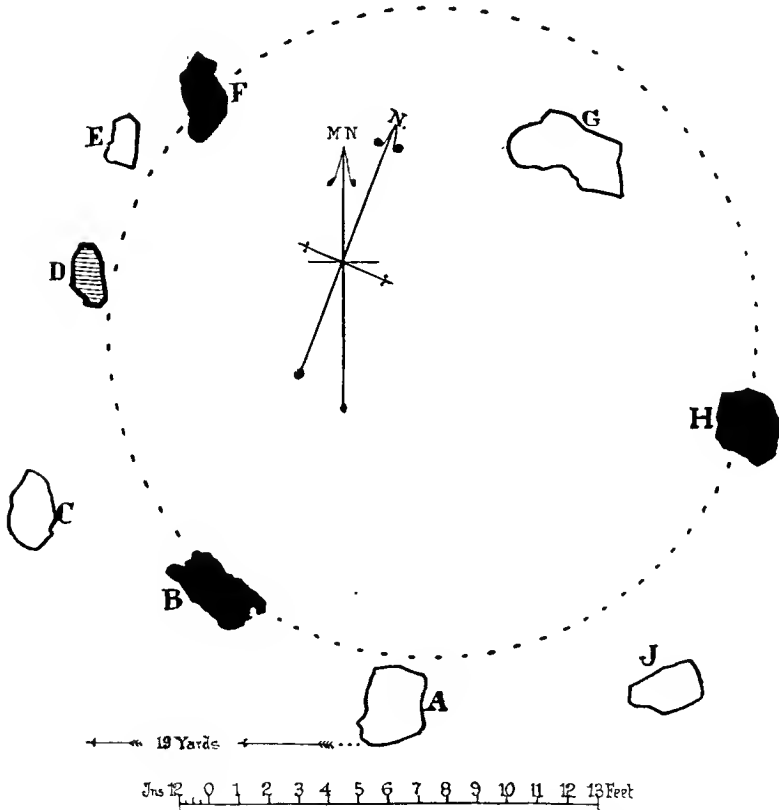


Fig. 15. Stone Circle on Broad Moss, Alyth ; Ground-plan.

boulders above referred to rests at a point 19 yards S.W. of Stone A, and at about 17 yards still S.W., there are four great half-buried blocks ; but

none of these seemed to me to belong to an artificial group. Possibly at the date of the Ordinance Survey there were others smaller and more circular in arrangement, and when the growth of herbage and bushes was less than now, contours undoubtedly would have been more easily picked out.

In recording the characteristics of the above-noticed twelve sites a few outstanding features of some importance claim attention. The locality which comprises these sites contains a tumulus (to the north of the Parkneuk Circles on Tullymurdoch), and in addition two more of the "Circles" of the new variety to the north of the Broad Moss¹—in all, therefore, fifteen prehistoric sites within a portion of land barely seven square miles in extent. Another feature is that all these sites are on distinctly high ground judged as a group, that is, between 600 and 950 feet above sea-level. The majority, also, are situated on open lands still uncultivated; and all the fifteen sites are situated on the hills between the Burn of Alyth on the east and the river Erich on the west.

B. THE ALYTH GROUP.

No. 13. *Site of Standing Stone, Shanzie, Alyth.*—The O.M. here records near the 200-foot contour-line the site of a monolith, in the middle of the second field on the east of the farm-steading of Shanzie, and scarcely a quarter mile north of the river Isla, where it divides the parish of Alyth from that of Ruthven in Forfarshire. The farm is $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles E.S.E. from the Broad Moss Circle. There is nothing on the site now to indicate the former position of any Stone, nor does Mr Murison, the tenant, well up in years though he be, remember having seen any Standing Stone in this field.

No. 14. *Standing Stone, Drumtarrach Wood.*—This wood, about 480 feet above sea-level, is to the north of Shanzie; and just outside of it, on the south, on flattish ground with a sudden and steep incline southwards, there stands the monolith of which two views are shown in figs. 16 and 17. It is a ridgy block of rough red sandstone, considerably

¹ These were searched for, but eluded discovery, owing to excessive heather-growth and other obstacles.

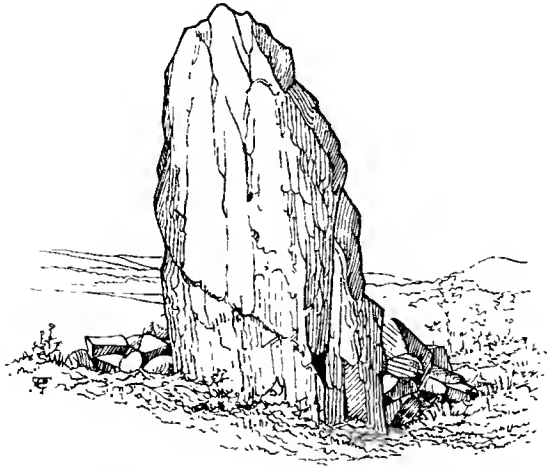


Fig. 16. Standing Stone, Drumderrach Wood, Shanzie :
View from the East.

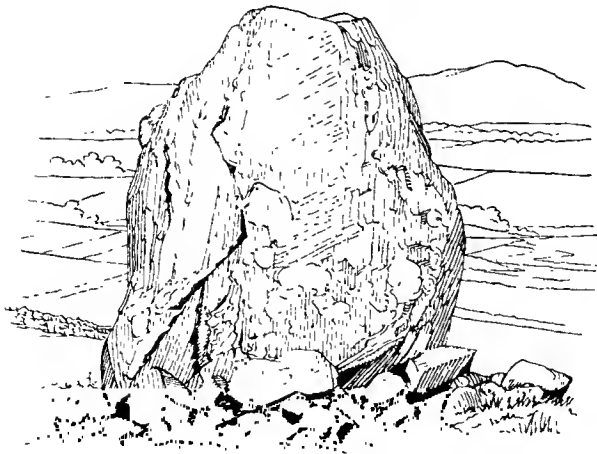


Fig. 17. Standing Stone, Drumderrach Wood, Shanzie :
View from the North.

fissured, and now so overgrown with saxi-colous lichens in large and thick patches as to render it difficult to see the nature of the stone itself. In height it stands 4 feet 10 inches above ground, and in basal girth measures 10 feet 2 inches. Its longer axis points S. 18° W. and N. 18° E., and its broad faces measure 4 feet 6 inches.

No. 15. Standing Stone, Burnside, Alyth.—The site marked here on the O.M. is nearly half a mile north-east of Alyth railway station, in

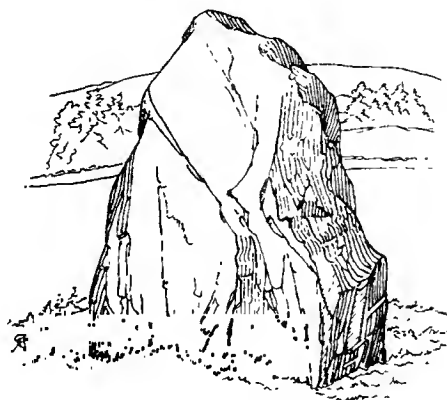


Fig. 18. Standing Stone near Burnside, Alyth.
View from the South-east.

a field about 300 feet above sea-level, and to the west of a cart-road going from the ford at Burnside to Loyal. The field has a very gentle downward slope towards the Burn of Alyth. The monolith—a rugged block of whinstone—is 6 feet 7 inches in height, and girths at the base 17 feet 9 inches. Its southern face is less rough than the others, and more vertical; the longer axis is set a few points off east and west. In the illustration fig. 18 a view is given.

No. 16. Standing Stone on the Farm of Standing Stone, Old Rattray.—About three miles and a half westward from the last, another monolith attracts our notice, in a field on the north of the main road, one mile

and a quarter east of the middle of Old Rattray village. The height above sea-level is 270 feet. This monolith (fig. 19) closely resembles the one last described, except that its mineralogical composition seems more analogous to the quartziferous schists so frequently found in the vicinity. The top is smooth, with an inclination towards the south-east, and the whole mass is squarish and pillar-like. It is set up with the longer axis N.E. 50° and S.W. 50° . The highest point is 5 feet 1 inch above



Fig. 19. Standing Stone, one mile East of Old Rattray ;
View from South-east.

ground, the basal girth 8 feet, but rather more than mid-way up it increases to 10 feet 4 inches.

In this lower-lying district, comprising an area of about 35 square miles, the megalithic remains are extremely sparse. Agricultural operations, doubtless, have swept away some monoliths, and possibly also whole circles of stones ; but at any rate it is somewhat significant that only four Standing Stones are now left, and that there is no record on the maps of any other variety of sepulchral structure.

C. THE STORMONT GROUP.

Stormont is the old name applied to the beautiful district on the north of river Tay extending from the Forest of Clunie near Dowally in the north-west, down to Rosemount, about two miles south-east of Blairgowrie—the whole of this being, of course, on the western side of the river Ericht, which stream, with its extraordinarily deep and rocky channel, forms such a well-defined line of demarcation, and was probably in prehistoric times a boundary of considerable importance. Within this district of something like 27 square miles there are comparatively few megalithic remains; and, as previously noted, the strange new variety of “Circle” is again frequent as a map name. It is a matter of regret that so few of these inconspicuous earthen ridges are now discoverable owing to large areas of the ground being planted, and, in other cases, owing to the dense growth of wild shrubs. These points are all too well exemplified in the next site to be noticed.

No. 17. *Circles on Lornty Burn*.—This stream, taking its rise in Loch Ben-achally, and largely increased by the Baden Burn on the north-east, becomes a good-sized stream amid picturesquely wild surroundings at the Muir of Gormack, which is its southern bank, Cochrage Muir forming the northern. Just here, about four miles up from Blairgowrie, the O.M. prints several names in the old English lettering indicative of antiquities. One of these, on the northern bank of Lornty, is Caledonian Camp, another Buzzard Dikes; and, in addition, there are drawn numerous circles and cairns. At the date of the map the moor was clear of wood, and doubtless much of the ramparts of the camp and the dikes and many of the circles and cairns were visible. Not being concerned with the so-called Caledonian Camp, we searched the ground as near as possible to the sites named Circles, only to discover that the greater part of it was now planted with a dense growth of fir-trees. Further, as the name “Circle” by this time had become familiar as the epithet for these low circular ridges alone, it was not deemed either desirable or necessary to continue an investigation of this locality.

The whole of this upper part of the Stormont is singularly destitute of Standing Stones; but the same circular ridge type of structure appears to abound and in several spots not noticed on the Ordnance Map. Such, at least, was the information obtained from Rev. A. Young, minister of Clunie, who described these "rings" as to be found in considerable numbers on the south-eastern slopes of Ben-achally and elsewhere. On Gormack Muir there are also vast numbers of Haer Cairns, the small, low, rather flat-topped cairns frequently observed over a wide area of Scotland.

No. 18. Standing Stone, Chapel Hill, Clunie Loch.—I have once more to record a disappointment. The Stone noted here on the O.M. is a modern and small slab, thin and rectangular, having on one edge a date cut, which, owing to weathering, looks like the numerals 1110, probably 1710. What purpose the Stone originally served, or what the numerals were intended to commemorate, no one can conjecture. It now stands several yards away from what is believed, by persons in the locality, to have been its original site. That site on the O.M. is given as being close to the southern extremity of a long low mound called Chapel Hill, near which, close to the loch, there is yet flowing a spring called the Chapel Well. To the west of Chapel Hill is a large circular space called The Ward, and to the south rise the lofty ramparts of the deeply-trenched Castle Hill, concerning which there are some interesting traditions. I mention these features because they possess an interest of their own; but there is no relic among them all which can justly claim a prehistoric importance.

No. 19. Stone Circle, Leys, Marlee.—This fine group of megaliths presents many features of interest. Its site, its name, its condition, are all exceptionally noteworthy, the more so because of the paucity of megalithic remains in this part of south-east Perthshire. Taking, *e.g.*, a comprehensive view of the district, we ascertain that the nearest true Circle of Standing Stones is that at Craighall Mill, three miles to the north-east, but with the deep-flowing Ericht intervening; the next nearest is the Circle in the grounds of the Murthly Asylum surveyed

last year,¹ five miles distant on the south-west; and the next is the remains of the Circle at East Cults, also surveyed last year, distant in a nearly west-south-westerly direction exactly six miles. All the rest of the country due south and east contains no representative groups of megaliths within a radius of about six to ten miles. It has already been pointed out that in the Alyth district, to the east, only separate and widely distant monoliths are found.

Regarding, next, the name of the ground upon which these Stones are set up, Leys is held by competent Gaelic scholars to be an Anglicised or Scotticised form of the old Gaelic word *Lia*, meaning a stone. It is frequently associated with the megalithic monuments, as at Leys in Inverness-shire, and in Banffshire in the parish of Fordyce,² and at Fearnan.³ Lastly, the site is of somewhat special interest, because the Stones stand, three on one side, three on the other side, of a well-made

¹ See *Proceedings*, vol. xlii. p. 160 and p. 150.

² See my Report on Stone Circles in the *Proceedings*, vol. xl. p. 187.

³ In discussing the probable origin of the word *leys*, Dr Bannerman believes that the *s* to form a plural is of no signification; perhaps it may have originated in the subdivision of a holding among portioners, or perhaps for no reason at all. Compare Whitehull, Whitehills, and Torphin, Torphins. Dr Bannerman also strengthens a conjecture of my own with regard to the name *Marlee*. "*Mar* is known to be the archaic form of *mor*=great (in Wales *mawr*); so that *Marlee* is, not improbably, *Mor-liae*=the great Stones." Now the people in the district pronounce the name *Marlee* with the stress on the first syllable; this would fit well with the above interpretation, as in the whole of the Stormont there is no group of Standing Stones greater than those of this Circle. Compare the name Loch Morlich (*Mor Leuc*), Loch of the big Stone, on Cairngorm (*The Cairngorm Club Journal*, January 1909, p. 87). Mr W. J. Watson, however, of the Inverness Academy, holds it improbable that *leys* has anything to do with Stone Circles: "The Gaelic of our *Leys* is *an Leighear* or possibly *Leithear*, and if I had to suggest anything, it would be *Leith*, half, in the sense of hill-side." To this I offer the following objections: first, that it is an assumption that early people thought or spoke of a hillside being divided into "halves"; and next, that at Leys of Mar-lee there is no hillside to be divided. It seems to become clearer with every attempt made to elucidate place-names, that each name must be judged purely on its own merits, and with a strict examination, not only of maps, but of the physical features themselves of the environment of the place brought under discussion. I am indebted, through Mr C. G. Cash, in the first instance to Mr A. Gow for confirming my conjecture, that in the sites where Standing Stones exist the name *Leys* is probably derived from *Lia*.

modern road; so that the very dust of human interments of three thousand years ago is, in these days, almost commingled with the road

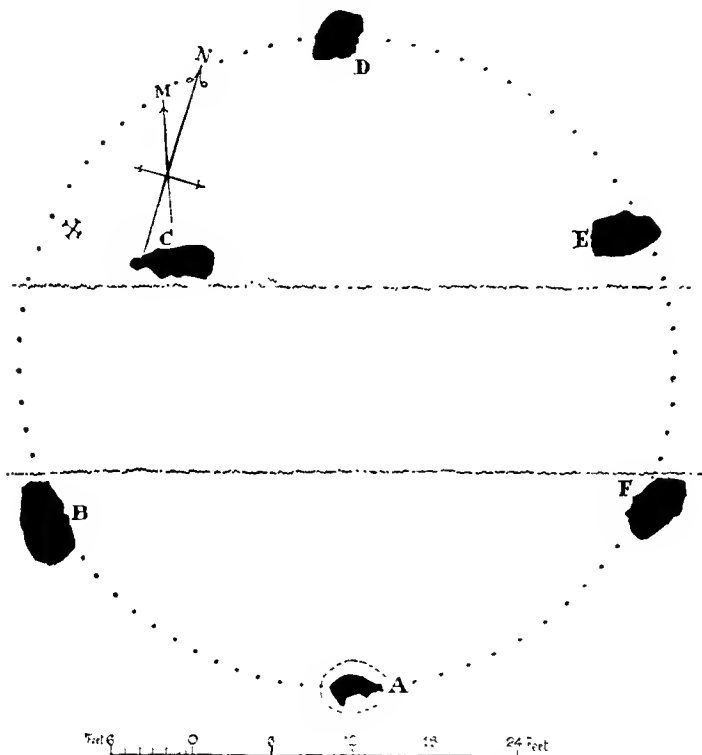


Fig. 20. Marlee Circle, Essendy Road : Ground-plan.

metal dust raised by carts and motors and many other mechanical means of twentieth-century locomotion.

The Marlee Circle stands less than half a mile S.S.W. of Ardblair Castle, and is now divided by the road (see plan, fig. 20) which turns off westward from the Perth road out of Blairgowrie, and goes to Essendy and Lethendy. This is 500 yards almost S.S.E. from the farm called

Leys of Marlee. More than forty years ago there was here a rough moorland track, which passed through amongst the six great massive Stones of the Circle. At about the date of 1856 this track was widened into the road as one sees it now. In this road-making I was informed that no disturbance or removal of the Stones took place; two, which were prostrate, were raised to the vertical as nearly as possible on the very spot on which their bases rested. One other, which was afterwards broken, was clamped together with iron bands and set in a bed of concrete on its original site. We have therefore here on the evidence of an eyewitness¹ a good example of a small Circle of six Stones in its original condition, so far, at least, as the Stones themselves are concerned.

What discoveries, if any, were made in the ground enclosed by the Stones during the making of the road my informant could not remember. It is just possible that, as the present road was a widening of the ancient footpath, no deep trenching was made, and therefore there may still be discoveries to be made here.

Walking up from Marlee Loch on the west, we meet the Stones as shown in the view fig. 21. The smallish pointed block on the extreme right is the Stone that was broken, imperfectly mended with clamps of iron, and then set up again. The nearest one on the left of the road presents towards it a very smooth, and at the lower part a fractured appearance, suggestive of its possibly having been split vertically downwards in order to be kept clear of the road. The Stone farthest away on the left was lying prostrate when the road was made. In no other respect do the Stones seem to be otherwise out of position, except that our measurements prove that the nearest Stone on the left, marked C on the ground-plan fig. 20, may have been placed hardly far enough out, as it does not now stand strictly on the same circumference as the other five.

The ground-plan shows the bases of the six Stones set on a circle

¹ John Robertson in the village of Craigie, resident in the neighbourhood for over half a century.

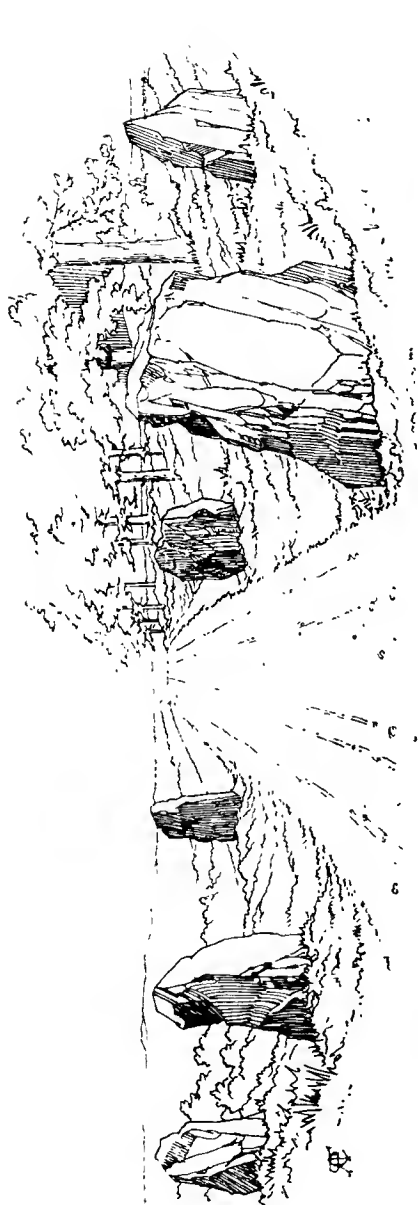


Fig. 21. Marlee Circle, Essendy Road ; View from the West.

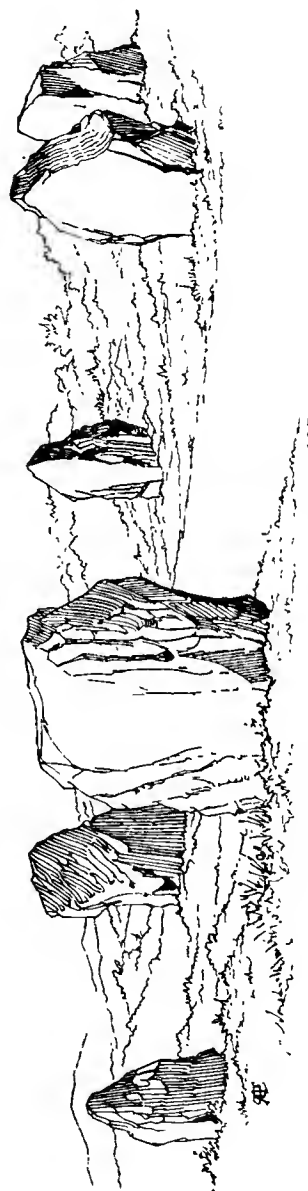


Fig. 22. Marlee Circle, Essendy Road ; View from the East.

49 feet in diameter. I append their characteristics and dimensions in the following table :—

Stone A.	4 ft. 10 ins. high,	4 ft. wide ;	whinstone ; the dotted ring represents the contour of its bed of concrete.
„ B.	5 ft. 11 ins. high,	16 ins. in basal girth ;	quartzose schist.
„ C.	5 „ 5 „ „	16 „ „ „	very rugged and angular.
„ D.	5 „ 2 „ high,	13 „ 6 „ in basal girth ;	flattish with hollow on top ; of whinstone.
„ E.	5 „ 11 „ high,	14 „ „ „	whinstone ; smooth and vertical.
„ F.	4 „ 4 „ high,	13 „ 8 „ „ „	quartzose schist, broad and flattish.

No two Stones are set either due north and south or due east and west. The surrounding land is somewhat flat, and only on the S.E., where the Sidlaw Hills fill the horizon, are there any conspicuous heights. As seen from the east, this Circle is shown in the illustration fig. 22, with Craigie Hill in the distance.

No. 20. "*Circle*," *Woodend, Ballathie*.—This site is almost exactly due west of Cargill Parish Church, but a mile to the west of the Tay, in the parish of Kinclaven. It is situated, at about 230 feet above sea-level, at the forking of the roads between Greenhead and Woodend. Being indefinitely named on the O.M., it was rather surprising to find that on it there were no Standing Stones, and that it partly consisted of a great earthwork ridge, circular in form, the most of it, however, having been demolished for the sand contained within the natural mound, above the surface of which the ridge rose to a height of about three feet.

On making inquiry at Woodend, I elicited two pieces of information ; first, that this Circle was in the district known as a Roman Camp, a not altogether surprising appellation in the vicinity of real Roman remains at Inchtuthil and Meikleour, and confirmative of that strange tendency towards claiming any prehistoric object, great or small, as Roman in

origin, which still sways the intellects of country people. The second fact is of paramount importance; it conveyed the information that several years ago, when the mound was being excavated for its sand, several stone cists were disclosed and human remains were found. These, so far as I have yet been able to ascertain, were not preserved; but some of the partly broken side and end-stones of the cists may yet be seen protruding from the inner face of this Circle. Externally, the structure corresponds closely with those already noticed in the present report; but of course no strict measurements are possible, owing to the demolition of the greater portion of the work.

Subsequently, I opened communication with Col. E. R. S. Richardson of Ballathie, and the substance of his reply to queries is that a good many similar burial-places have been from time to time discovered in the neighbourhood of Coupar-Angus; that the constructive feature in these Circles seemed to be that "the bodies were buried one at each point of the compass," and that "a burial was certainly found at the west end at Woodend Circle. It was a very rude sort, formed with flat stones, and about 3 feet long by 2 feet wide. It had fallen in apparently through time. Inside, we did find a very few pieces of bones."

No. 21. Remains of Stone Circle at Meikleour.—A quarter of a mile north of what used to be the ferry at Kinclaven (now a bridge) across the Tay, on the highest part of one of the fields surrounded by the beautiful timber for which the estate is far-famed, there lie, close to a lofty elm-tree, two large Stones supposed to be the remains of a Circle. Though I could obtain no definite information regarding the former conditions here, it is evident that these two Stones do not belong to the site in the sense geological; they are not perched boulders, and there are no outcrops of rock in the same field. It is also self-evident that they have been subjected to disturbance and have suffered damage in the process. A large fragment lies close to each (see the plan, fig. 23). Perhaps, therefore, the inference may be permitted that these blocks are the surviving members of a group, and that, after the others had

been removed or split up for some utilitarian purpose, the voice of authority interfered and orders were given that the work of demolition should go no further.

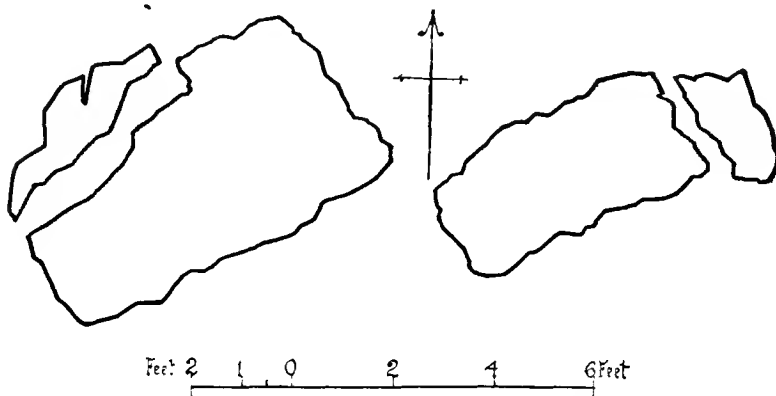


Fig. 23. Remains of "Standing Stones," Meikleour; Ground-plan.

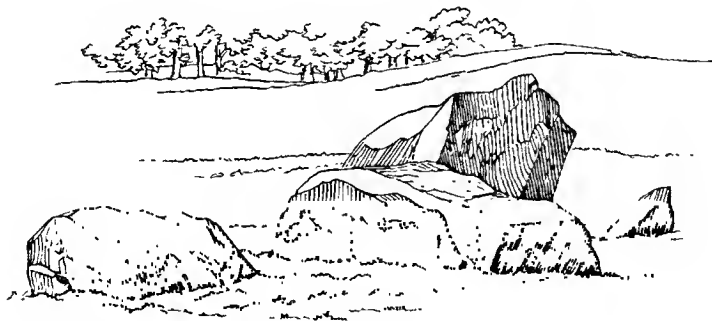


Fig. 24. Remains of "Standing Stones" in Meikleour grounds;
View from N.N.E.

Both the Stones are massive pieces of whinstone, the larger one extremely rugged, and so unequal in the height of its component parts as to give the impression that there are two separate Stones (see fig. 24).

It measures over all 7 feet by 4 feet 2 inches, and is 2 feet 10 inches at the thickest; the smaller block to the east, before being broken, would have been 6 feet 5 inches long, and in breadth is now 2 feet 9 inches. Its thickest part is 1 foot 8 inches above ground. The field where these Stones are is about 130 feet above sea-level.

No. 22. Standing Stone, Woodside, Cargill.—The little parish of Cargill, as has been ably pointed out by the late Rev. George Baxter,¹ is rich in megalithic and other prehistoric remains. Most of these, however, belong to the middle and south parts of the parish. At present I am able to deal only with two sites at the north end of the parish.

Of this site there is little to tell. It is shown on the O.M. as south-west of the road from Cargill Parish Church to Newbigging, and near the centre of a small wood there, a quarter of a mile north of that farm-steading. The map also prints the words, "human remains found." In the light of such a statement it is obvious that some excavation must have been made at the Standing Stone. Of this there is now no information to be had; but the statement may help in part to make clear the disappointing result of our quest for this Stone. On the day of my visit the mist was so abnormally dense and confusing that it was with considerable difficulty the wood itself was identified; and as its interior is an utter wilderness of trees, shrubs, brambles, broom, wild roses and tall grass, besides being a pheasantry, it is just possible that the monolith searched for evaded my zeal. I think not, however, because, hearing a hedger at work on the Newbigging side of the wood, I made for him; and after plying him with various questions, could get no statement to the effect that he had, though living so near, ever seen any conspicuously tall Stone in the wood.

On retracing my steps, I searched a fresh portion of the wood, and noticed one biggish block of whinstone lying on the grass in a slight hollow of the ground. It was somewhat cubical, about 2 feet 6 inches

¹ *Proceedings*, vol. xxvi.

square, and fractured. This may be a portion of the former monolith, possibly; and with this dubious result I had to be content.¹

No. 23. Standing Stone at Newbigging.—On the land of Newbigging, but a quarter of a mile S.E. of Gladsfield, close to a strip of firwood, about 400 feet above sea-level, there now stands a monolith which, besides possessing intrinsic points of interest, has a somewhat peculiar history. Its chief feature of interest is that it bears a remarkable set of cup- and ring-marks, and its history is to the following effect. It was first observed as an object of archæological value many years ago by Mr Fergusson, who, in addition to fulfilling his duties as schoolmaster in Cargill for forty years, displayed indefatigable zeal in searching for and recording the various antiquities of the parish. At the date of the discovery (now, I regret, not accurately ascertainable) the Stone was prostrate.² Sir James Y. Simpson, when collecting materials for his important monograph on the Cup- and Ring-marks of Scotland, heard through Mr Fergusson of this Stone, and has placed on record a print from a sketch made of it. In or about the year 1894 Mr M'Gregor became tenant of Newbigging. He told me that it had been proposed to blast and remove the Stone. To this Mr M'Gregor strongly objected, and, in lieu of consenting to this act of barbarism, he had the Stone lifted and set up vertically as it now stands. Would there were more tenant-farmers of the like sense and spirit! During the erection of the Stone several inches of its heavier end were unavoidably buried in the soil; so that the groups of cup- and ring-marks now seen do not fully display the entire sculpturing. In the appended illustration (fig. 25), I have endeavoured to show the complete groups, to scale, by incorporating the cups and rings shown on Simpson's sketch with those that are now visible. My illustration is treated diagrammatically, as I hold that it is of far greater importance to show what are, indubitably,

¹ On the Gallows Hill, not three hundred yards N.E. of this site, there used to stand Sculptured Stones, if the map statement be correct. They are not noticed in *Early Christian Monuments of Scotland*.

² See Simpson's *Archæic Sculpturings*, Appendix to vol. vi. of the *Proceedings* (1866), pp. 59, 60, and pl. v. fig. 4.

artificial sculpturings, measured and drawn to scale, than the mere picturesque roughness and pseudo-sculpturings which the weather-worn condition of many stones may have, in the course of time, helped to cause.

For the reasons above stated, it is of course a matter of no consequence to note that the sculpturings occur on the side of the Stone at

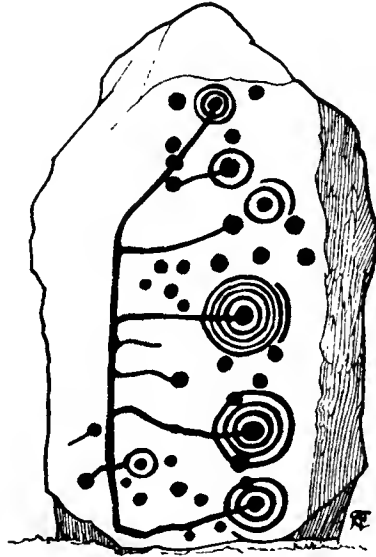


Fig. 25. Cup- and Ring-marked Standing Stone
at Newbigging, Cargill.

present facing southwards. It seems unlikely, from the massive thickness and pillar-like form of the Stone, that it ever was a cist-cover, although its former prostrate position might render it possible to put that construction upon it. It seems, from its form and size, more likely that at some date long prior to its discovery by Mr Fergusson this was truly a Standing Stone.

As at present seen, the apex of this block of rounded whinstone is

4 feet 8 inches above the ground; but the over-all length (or height) is in reality 5 feet 6 inches. The broad sculptured face measures about 3 feet 2 inches, and the greatest girth of the Stone, at about three-quarters of its height, is 7 feet 6 inches. In general form it is an oblong with rounded edges and smooth sides.

The sculpturing comprises 23 plain cups of about 2 inches diameter, unconnected with either rings or grooves; 2 cups surrounded each by a single ring; 5 cups surrounded by several rings, and 9 cups which are joined to grooves or rings, making 39 cups in all. In more than one of these last groups cups are bisected by some of the rings, a feature which occurs frequently in the Galloway specimens.¹ Another feature to be observed is that there are two groups each having the segment only of a circle cut outside its outermost ring; this is a somewhat rare characteristic. The smallest ring is $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, and the largest $9\frac{1}{2}$. The longest groove is 4 feet 7 inches, measured from the uppermost ringed cup to the base of the Stone; and the other grooves, counting down the Stone, measure respectively 7, 14, $15\frac{1}{2}$, 18, and 18 inches in length. Not one of the grooves is continued to the edge of the Stone.²

No. 24. Stone Circle in New Scone Wood.—This remarkable Circle is situated in the N.E. angle of a fine firwood, on the west of the Sandy Road coming out of New Scone, and due north half a mile from the parish church. The ground here, about 200 feet above sea-level, is thickly planted with firs, now very tall; but as their straight and stately stems are quite devoid of low branches, there is no obstruction whatever to mensuration.

The nine Stones are all smallish, comparatively speaking; seven of them appear to be *in situ*, and are erect; two have fallen, A and D on

¹ See *Proceedings*, vol. xxix. pp. 72, 76, 78, 87.

² Another Stone with cup-marks, at Newbigging, is figured in the same plate, by Simpson, above referred to; and to the east of the farm-steading a large surface of exposed rock, shown to me by Mr M'Gregor, contains a group of cup-marks. These, as well as some other discoveries near Gourdie Hill, I hope to put on record elsewhere.

plan (fig. 26); and the diameter of the Circle, when worked out from triangulation, proves to be 22 feet 9 inches. This circumference of 68 feet exactly bisects four of the Stones, C, F, G, and I, and passes

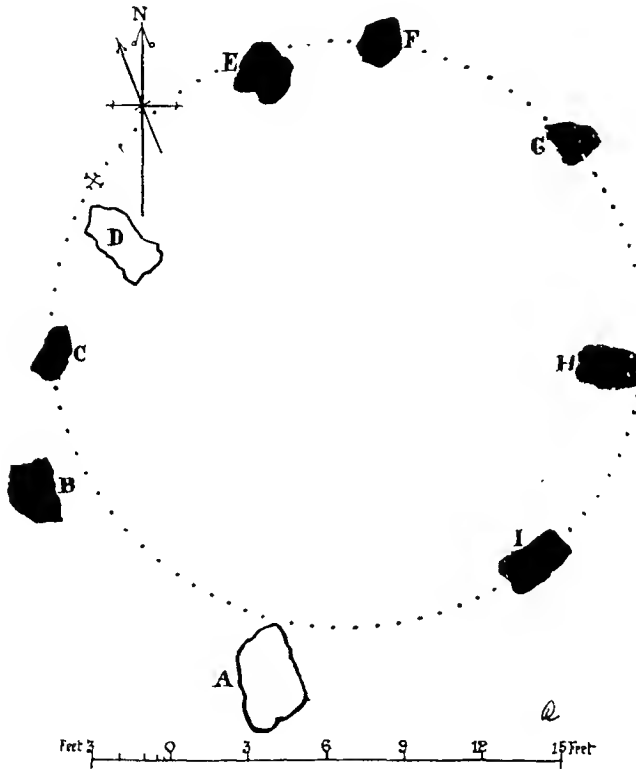


Fig. 26. Stone Circle in New Scone Wood ; Ground-plan.

very close to the bases of two others, E and H. I think all the nine Stones are of whinstone; they are all smoothish, and appear to be to some extent water-worn. Their dimensions and characters here follow:—

- Stone A, fallen ; 1 ft. 6 ins. thick ; 4 ft. 4 ins. by 2 ft. 6 ins.
 .. B, 2 ft. 6 ins. high, erect, squarish with flat top, basal girth
 7 ft. 1 in.
 .. C, 1 ft. 1 in. high, erect, oblong, pointed ; girth 6 ft. 3 ins.
 .. D, fallen ; 1 ft. thick ; girth 8 ft. 6 ins.
 .. E, 1 ft. high, erect, squarish ; girth 6 ft. 6 ins.
 .. F, 1 .. rounded boulder ; .. 5 .. 9 ..
 .. G, 1 .. 1 in. high, rounded boulder ; girth 6 ft. 6 ins.
 .. H, 10 ins. 7 .. 2 ..
 .. I, 2 .. 5 .. erect, square-sided ; .. 7 .. 0 ..

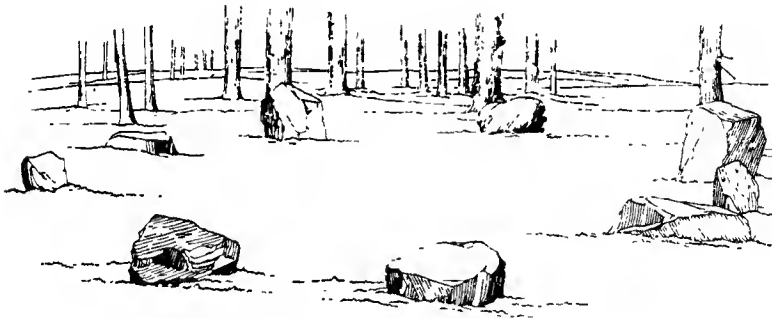


Fig. 27. Stone Circle in New Scone Wood : View from the South.

It will be observed Stones E and A are precisely due north and south, and H and C east and west ; that B and C, and E and F, are almost equidistant, their centres being 5 feet apart, and that FG, GH, and HI are also nearly equidistant, their centres being 8 feet 9 inches apart. Another characteristic of this Circle is, that the two Stones B and I, respectively on the S.W. and the S.E. arcs, are the two tallest, and are of equal height. But as A, the now fallen south Stone, measures over 4 feet in length, it, when erect, would have been "in keeping" with these two ; and this arrangement of placing the tallest Stones on the south arc and placing at the north arc a Stone very much less in height,

brings this Circle, so far, into analogy with many surveyed in Aberdeenshire. The two illustrations which follow show the Circle, first, from the south (fig. 27), clear of most of the fir-stems, and the other from the east (fig. 28), this last being reproduced from a photograph taken by Mr William Small, of New Scone.¹



Fig. 28. Stone Circle in New Scone Wood : View from the East.
(From a photograph by Mr William Small.)

In concluding the current report, there are one or two points upon which attention should be directed. Our survey bears evidence, again, of what diversity of form and size Stone Circles may be comprised in a district remote from those lying farther to the east and the north. The difference, *e.g.*, in mere diameters alone, in the employment of Stones much less in magnitude than those that give an added charm to the

¹ Mr Small is interesting himself in the skilful use of his camera in connection with the megalithic remains to be found in the districts adjacent to Perth.

sites formerly investigated in Kincardine and on Deeside, and the absence also of Recumbent Stones: these are all characteristics of which, in a comparative sense, very little was known until lately. Next, the extraordinary mixture of different varieties of Circle, in these Perthshire uplands, may come to be of importance when, after excavations properly conducted, sufficient evidence has been brought to light regarding the period of the funeral deposits; and lastly, we have been brought face to face this year with a new structural form of prehistoric burial-place, in the curious circular ridges above described and which may be more widespread than from mere map-records it is possible at present to estimate. On this head of new structural forms of burial-places there is something to report in the fact of an unique series of earthen mounds lying parallel to each other with trenches between, called in the district in Gourdie where they lie, *The Steeds' Stalls*. The evidence of their being purely sepulchral is by no means complete. I hope, however, to describe these mounds elsewhere, and to show some reasons why they may be held to be sepulchral.

III.

BRONZE AGE URN DISCOVERED IN A STONE CAIRN ON THE KILCOY ESTATE, BLACK ISLE, ROSS-SHIRE, 18TH AUGUST 1908. BY CAPT. O. H. NORTH, LANCASHIRE FUSILIERS. COMMUNICATED BY THE HON. J. ABERCROMBY.

Having been informed by my cousin Mr Evan Burton-Mackenzie of Kilcoy that a large stone cairn, situated in a wood about half a mile above Kilcoy Castle, had been partially removed to obtain stones for a new road, I went to inspect it and see if it contained a burial.

I found that the cairn was a large circular pile of stones with a diameter of 100 feet, but the edges were so overgrown that it was hard to obtain accurate measurements. The outer stones of the circle were fairly large boulders, and the pile rose gradually till near the centre and then ascended more abruptly to a height of about 6 feet above the level of the rest, and about 10 feet to 12 feet above the level of the surrounding ground. I was informed that the heap had been added to from time to time by cartloads of stones which had been cleared from the surrounding land by the farmers.

When I first saw it about six feet of the central pile had already been removed, so I have had to rely for my description of the cairn, as it originally was, mostly upon the description given to me by Mr Grant, the man who was in charge of the work.

I started operations in the centre of the pile, assisted by Mr Grant and an American gentleman, Mr Elliott Fairley. After removing some two feet of the stones I came on a large slab, and removing this found another rather larger one underneath, which I saw was the covering stone of a cist (fig. 1).

I cleared a space round the sides of the grave to see if there were any more burials, but only found earth and stones. Most of the earth was blackened by the action of fire, and contained many fragments of burnt wood. I sifted it all with a fine sieve, but only found what I

take to be a small portion of a human skull and a tooth, probably of an ox. Underneath the black earth there was a yellowish clay which contained nothing but stones. On removing the covering stone I found that the cist (fig. 2) lay east and west, and was 3 feet 6 inches long on the

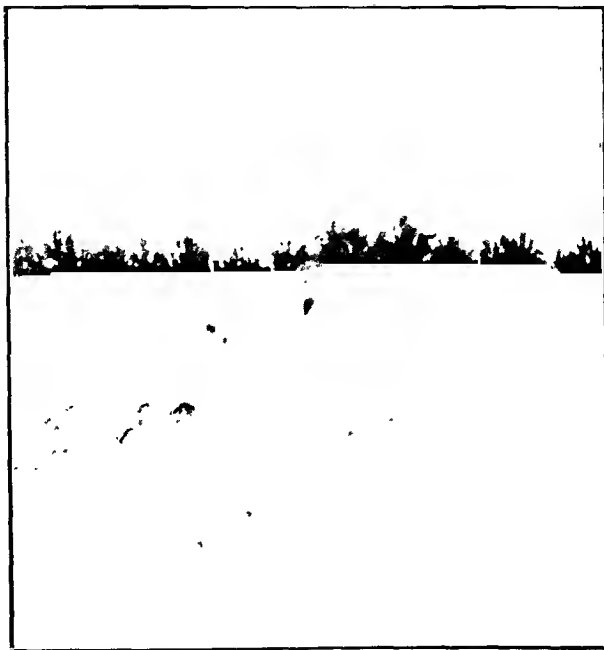


Fig. 1. View of the Cairn showing covering slab of the Cist.

north side and 3 feet 5 inches long on the south side, and 1 foot $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches broad. The south side consisted of one long flat slab placed on its edge. It was 3 feet 11 inches long, $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches broad, and about 2 inches thick. The north side was formed by two stones, the smaller 1 foot long at the east end, and then a longer one, 2 feet 6 inches long, and of about the same breadth and thickness as that on the south side. The longer of these stones had fallen from its upright position, and was

lying across the grave, leaning against the south side 5 inches to 6 inches from the top, and a certain amount of stones and black earth had fallen on the top of it. I removed this stone, which I feared would have crushed any urns which the grave contained, and then carefully



Fig. 2. View of the Cist with the covering slab removed.

removed the earth in the cist, which was a yellowish clay, by hand. I afterwards sifted it and found some more charred wood and some minute portions of bones. In the south-west corner of the grave I found an urn (fig. 3), the top of which was 18 inches from the top of the grave. It was lying at an angle of about 45° facing the north-west, and had luckily been protected by the smaller stone on the north side,

which had remained in an upright position. The longer stone had just missed it when it collapsed. I uncovered it carefully, and after leaving it exposed to the air for half an hour removed it. I found nothing else in the grave, and before leaving replaced the fallen stone on the north side in its original position and put back the two covering stones. I found nothing in the urn but fragments of burnt wood. The accom-

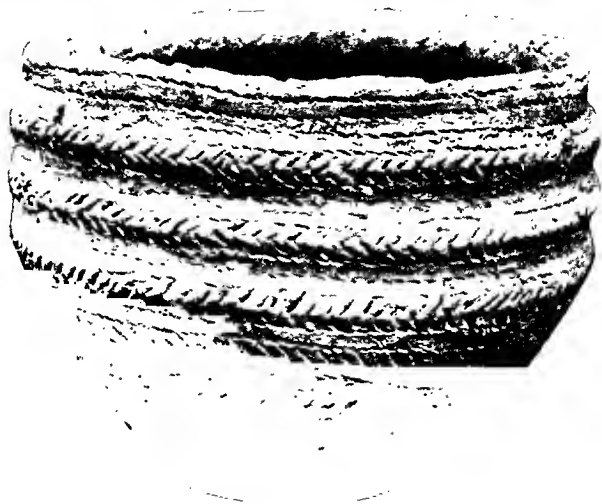


Fig. 3. Urn found in the Cist. ($\frac{1}{2}$.)

panying illustration from a photograph of the urn will give a better idea of its ornamentation than a written description would do. The top pattern, made by pressing a piece of plaited string on the wet clay before it was baked, is also present on the inside rim.

The dimensions of the urn are:—Extreme width across the top, $6\frac{1}{8}$ inches; width inside at angle, 5 inches; circumference round the top, $19\frac{7}{8}$ inches; width across base, $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches; depth outside, 5 inches; and depth inside, $4\frac{5}{8}$ inches.

The illustrations show (1) the top covering stone (removed) at the

top, and the second covering stone *in situ*; (2) the same view with second covering stone removed and the earth partly cleared out of the grave, showing the urn rather indistinct in the south-west corner; (3) the urn itself to a scale of half size.

IV.

THE STORY OF A "BARBER'S BLEEDING-DISH."

By GEORGE A. FOTHERGILL, M.B., C.M.

As the records of the Surgeon-Barbers' Guild of England carry us farther back than those of the same Guild do in Scotland, I have gathered a few particulars about this London Guild from its early history (written some years ago by Mr Sydney Young) with which to preface my remarks concerning the Edinburgh Guild.

London still possesses headquarters for its "barbers." The old Hall is in Monkwell Street, E.C. By the records preserved there we know the Barbers' Company, as it is now called, dates back to the middle of the thirteenth century. Richard Lebarber was the first master of the Guild, in 1308.

Edward IV. granted its first charter in 1462.¹ The charter is still preserved at the Hall. Barbers were surgeons, and surgeons barbers in those days. It appears that later on the actual surgeon-barbers were a stronger body than the surgeons, which proves there must have been some little distinction between the surgeon and the barber, and that there was considerably more haircutting and shaving, and possibly blood-letting, too, than surgery, hence the assertion of power of the surgeon-barber over the surgeon pure and simple. In 1540 Henry VIII. granted

¹ Dr J. Smith, LL.D., F.R.C.S. Ed., is therefore in error when he says, in his *Origin, Progress and Present Position of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh* (published for the surgeons privately 1st July 1905), that the earliest surgical corporation chartered in the United Kingdom was the Edinburgh Guild.

the Company another charter. By this charter barbers were forbidden to practise surgery, and surgeons barbery. The exceedingly valuable painting by Holbein, still to be seen at the Hall, commemorates this event. By the year 1745 the surgeons had gained pre-eminence over the barbers, and they sought for a dissolution. They were re-incorporated, and the Company of Surgeons and the Company of Barbers were henceforth distinct bodies.

In the *History of Edinburgh* by William Maitland, F.R.S. (published in 1732), I have found this reference to the Scottish surgeon-barbers:—
“The Barbers of Edinburgh, on the first day of July, in the year 1505, were by a Charter from the Town Council, incorporated with the Surgeons; but imagining themselves injured in their Rights and Privileges by their new Brethren, frequent Disputes arose; which continued till the 23rd Feb., anno 1722, when in a Process before the Court of Session, the Barbers were, by a Decree of said Court, separated from the Surgeons in all respects other than registering their apprentices with the said Surgeons, to be admitted both by them and the Barbers. The Barbers by the aforesaid decree, being a society empowered to govern themselves, formed certain Constitutions and Rules for their better government, and applied to the common Council of Edinburgh to ratify the same.”

From Councillor James Colston's *The Incorporated Trades of Edinburgh* (published in 1891) I have culled the following notes. The art of hairdressing, shaving, blood-letting, etc., was formerly termed “Barbourie craft,” and those who followed it as a trade were called “Barbouris.” When anyone had been attended to in this respect, he was said to have been “barbourised.”

To be a barber in Edinburgh in early times it was necessary to become first of all a freeman and burgess of the town. The would-be barber was also examined carefully by the “Maisters” in his craft before being admitted as a member of the Guild. Upon being admitted he was at once known as a “Maister Barbour,” and could “practise” as such. He was obliged, too, to pass an examination on “the anatomy of the human

frame, and the nature and complexion of every member of the human body; he must also know the veins of the same that he may mak Flewbothamea (blood-letting) in dew tyme."

As the surgeons and physicians advanced in the respect and esteem of the community, the barbers were left behind to continue a necessary but much lower grade of craft.

In 1818 there was privately printed by J. Hay & Co. for the surgeons of Edinburgh "A collection of Royal Grants, etc., relative to the Constitution and Privileges of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh." Therein is to be found a copy of the first charter, dated 1st July 1505.

It is evident, therefore, that at the beginning of last century this charter was in the possession of the surgeons: but the present secretary, Mr Robertson, informs me that he has never come across the ancient vellum, and yet he has had the care of the Surgeons' documents for over forty years.

Mr Robert Scott-Moncrieff, W.S., has furnished me with some interesting particulars. He writes:—"The surgeons further re-incorporated themselves in what the barbers termed a 'mongrel' society, known as the Surgeon-Apothecaries, about the year 1657. The Town *Act of Counsell* in favour of these two bodies was ratified in Parliament with a Patent granted by King William and Queen Mary on 17th July 1695.

"The result of these proceedings was that barbers became scarce in Edinburgh, and complaints were made to the Town Council by the landed gentry that in coming in to Edinburgh they could never get shaved, nor their hair and beard trimmed. The Town Council thereupon ordered the Incorporation of Surgeon-Apothecaries to license barbers in the town."

It appears these licensed barbers demanded a say in the administration of the Corporation, as they had to pay admission fees to the funds of the Corporation and fees for their apprentices. The quarrel dragged on for some time, and was finally brought to a head by some of the

barbers in 1718 raising an action against the surgeons. "This action," Mr Scott-Moncrieff goes on to say, "was keenly contested, the surgeons holding that under the original seal of cause barbers were bound to pass in anatomy and reading and writing, and that the Corporation would thus consist of surgeons who practised as surgeons, and surgeons who practised as barbers. The barbers contended that the Corporation consisted of two crafts, namely, surgeons who were to pass in surgery and reading and writing, and barbers who were to pass their own tests. From examination of the copies of documents I am inclined to agree with the view put forward by the barbers as being most reasonable. The Court at the time, however, decided contrarily, but admitting the hardship under which the barbers suffered, practically disjoined the two bodies. Henceforth the barbers were allowed to appoint their own præses and 'box master' (treasurer), and to administer their own affairs; the only link remaining between the two being that (1) all barbers' apprentices had also to be registered in the books of the surgeons, on payment of five shillings sterling for each; (2) that the clerk of the surgeons was also to be clerk of the barbers; and (3) that the rights of presentation enjoyed by the old Corporation of sending four children to the Trades' Maiden Hospital was to be enjoyed equally between the two bodies, the surgeons having a right to present two children, and the barbers having also a right to present two children.

"In 1845 the surgeons approached Parliament for a new Incorporation, and in order to simplify matters they agreed to pay £10 annually to the barbers, if the barbers would resign or discharge their right to the reversion of the rights of presentation belonging to the surgeons. The latter also agreed to allow the barbers to appoint their own clerk. In 1847 restricted trading was done away with by Act of Parliament, and this spelt death to the Corporation of Barbers.

"The body lingered on until 1893, when the last meeting was held, there being only one member in existence. Since then he has disappeared, and so have the funds."

I have sketched purposely for this account the small oak box (fig. 1),

dated 1724, which is now in the possession of Messrs Scott-Moncrieff & Trail, W.S. This, with its contents—a good many papers and documents—and a few old ledgers, etc., the earliest dated 1722, are all that remain to us relating to the barbers since they branched off from the surgeons.

The symbol of the barber of yore, viz., the pole, adorned with white,

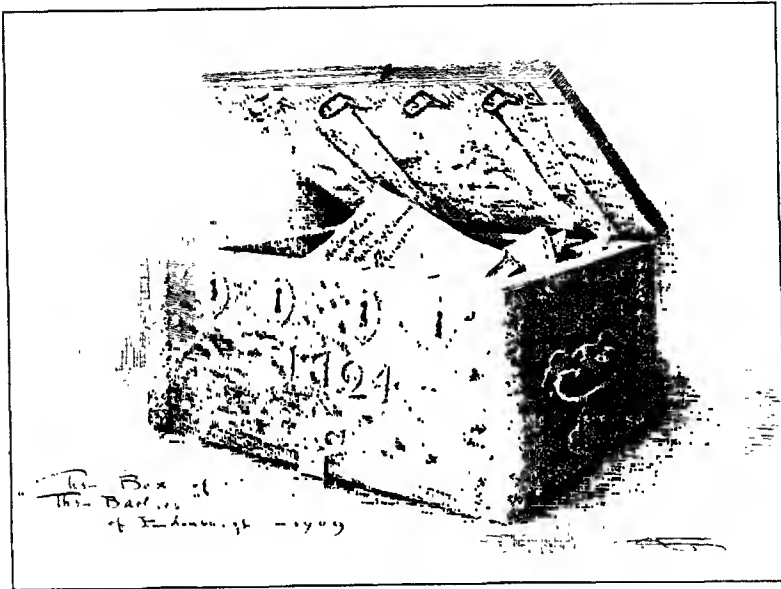


Fig. 1. The Box of the Barbers of Edinburgh.

blue and red paint,¹ is still in use with many who cut hair, shave, and sell scent, but it is not so common as it used to be to find the brass bleeding-dish hanging near the end of the pole. The *ancient* dishes are well-nigh lost sight of, and the modern ones, still made, are not so readily sought after. The pole alone is the usual symbol by which a barber of to-day advertises his trade.

¹ The white ribbon indicates the bandage, the blue the venous blood, and the red the arterial blood. Both veins and arteries had to be considered in blood-letting, whether from the arm or nape of the neck.

That these bleeding-dishes have come under the notice of the antiquary and collector of curios is shown by the following tale, which may also be taken as a warning to the collector to keep his eyes open.

In the year 1882 I visited Edinburgh, with my father, for the first time. My father, having also a love for what is quaint, and liking to see things and hear what is to be heard in some of the lowest quarters, as was Dickens' wont, strolled into a tiny shop—kept fairly clean a quarter of a century ago—at the top of C—— Road, to have a shave and a chat with the barber, and he took me with him. I was only fourteen at the time, but I remembered the queer little shop with its red, blue and white pole and the brass dish hanging from it under a large gold knob.

Out of sheer curiosity, then, upon coming up to these parts again twenty-six years afterwards, which was last September, I paid a visit to the shop; but the brass bleeding-dish was gone, I noticed, and a new barber presided at the sign of the same pole, since painted red and white only. I had a few words with the anything but busy barber, and told him I was interested in old signs and signboards, and asked him to direct me to a shop where I would find a bleeding-dish still hanging. "Yes, in the High Street you'll find one," he promptly said, giving me the address at the same time of another shop at the foot of Blair Street. I left him, and started off for the High Street, but hadn't gone twenty paces when he came running and shouting after me with a wish that I should return and see something he had wrapped up in a very dirty paper.

He brought out what I, at first sight, thought was a beautiful antique brass bleeding-dish. I knew such a thing would be looked upon as a great curiosity by the antiquary, and even valued more by the surgeon, whose profession in 1506 was incorporated by Royal Charter with the barbers' craft. I also noted that it was handsomely chased and had some letters on it. "Would you part with it?" I said. "No," says the barber: "it's very valuable indeed." "Well, what *would* you take for it?" I remarked eagerly. "It's worth three 'alfcroons—not a

farthin' less," he replied. I ended by leaving him all I had in my pocket, two half-crowns and a florin, and went off chuckling at my bargain, for I knew very well that if I wanted to part with it, after sketching it, I could easily get three times that sum for it. But before leaving him, I told him to write me down its history on paper. The following is what he wrote in a somewhat ready fashion, and in a much better handwriting than I expected to see :—

"My grandfather Had this Plate on his Pole in the Lawn-market in 1796 in Paterson's Close I have had it on My Pole in C—— Road Below L—— Street. F. D—— Oct. 8, 1908."

I next went to the High Street, and found out the barber's shop there to which he had directed me, but found no brass dish on the pole. Upon making inquiries I found that it had been stolen off the pole a day or two ago!—not an uncommon thing, I have since heard; and the barber in Blair Street couldn't lay his hands upon his dish at the time I called—this, too, was mislaid!

The next day I took my link with the old barber-surgeons to the Library of the Society of Antiquaries in Queen Street, and showed it to Dr Anderson, who said that he didn't quite understand it, as he'd never seen its like before. He pored over it, turning it first this way and then that, but could make no more out on its highly polished surface than I could at that time—indeed he did not think I was right in assuming the middle letter of the three which puzzled us, "Bre," was "R," but he saw with me the "J. & J. MORISON, EDINBURGH," and the chased thistle in the centre, and thought that this was surrounded by thistle buds. Dr Anderson invited me to sketch it for the Society so that an illustration could be made from the drawing: he also asked me to hunt up all the notes I could lay hold of concerning "Barbouriecraft," and put me in the way of getting books relating to it. He also suggested my looking into the old Town Directories for the name of Morison among the hairdressers, but no firm of that name *after* 1828 (the date of the earliest Directory in the Library) was to be found, so we presumed that "J. & J. Morison" must have been earlier than

1828. Some weeks afterwards I called at the house of my friend Mr Harold J. Stiles, F.R.C.S. Ed., who now possessed the dish, with a view of borrowing it. He had written me previously: "Many thanks for letting me see the old bleeding-dish. I am only too delighted to possess it." A first-class antique-dealer had also seen it, and advised me to take it to Dr Anderson for inspection. That dealer, too, would have liked to buy it from me, and another dealer expected a Georgian bleeding-dish would be worth a couple of sovereigns.

Mr Stiles had given the dish a place of honour on the mantelpiece of his consulting-room. Had I known at the time I saw it there what I knew twenty-four hours afterwards, I might have thought it was doing something else there besides recalling barbourie-craft—which will be explained when I come to the end of my story.

Next day I sat down to one of the hardest tasks I have yet set myself—drawing from the microscope was nothing to it.¹ I spent nearly four hours with the naked eye sketching what will seem to you to be but a simple "tricking" of a very simple subject (fig. 2). But I can assure you that two hours and more elapsed before I was able to decipher the eight most important letters, those that gave me the clue to the history. I went from one part of the dish to the other, filling in gaps indiscriminately wherever a dot or a line showed itself. I had eventually sketched in eight letters, but I stuck at the ninth, the *central* letter. It never occurred to me, oddly enough, to read what I had deciphered; in other words, to put four and four together, I was so completely off the "scent." But I hunted up indexes of various Edinburgh books on my shelf to see if I could find some street beginning with "PALE" that would fit in with the rest of the letters I had tricked out. Tired of the job, I left it for lunch, and when I returned to the task my eye read at once on the paper before me, not the name of an Edinburgh street, but—"PALE ALES!" And so there was no ninth or central figure to be deciphered—the task had already been completed.

¹ Its brilliantly polished surface made the faint outlines of the letters invisible, unless by constantly shifting its position, so as to alter the incidence of the reflection.

Instead of immediately collapsing and considering myself thoroughly taken in, I was the more delighted still, for here, thought I, was an "ancient" mode of advertising, the making use of a barber's bleeding-dish for the purpose of heralding some particular beer—and I knew



Fig. 2. The Barber's "Bleeding-dish."

Edinburgh was noted for its Cowgate breweries over two hundred years ago. I thought, in fact, I had made a double find.

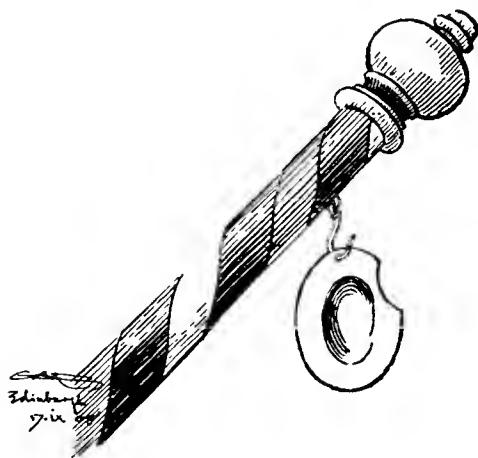
My next move was to go and consult the old Directories; but before I got to the Antiquaries Library I was attracted by the three golden woollen bales of Mr Harrison in St Andrew Square, and went into the shop to inquire about their history. In course of conversation with him I showed him the bleeding-dish, which I had with me. He told me

J. & J. Morison were not an "ancient" firm, and gave me their address.

I walked straight down to them to see what they had to say about their name appearing on a barber's pole! In a few moments, almost directly Mr Morison had seen the thistle, the name, and "PALE ALES," he told a clerk to bring forth one of their public-house trays, as supplied to tenants of their houses.

I need go no further, for it was at once evident, on comparing the bleeding-dish with the tray, that one of these brass things, made only about twenty years ago, had found its way out of a public-house; its rim had been cut off, and the plate stamped with enormous pressure, thus completely altering the appearance of the original common-place design, rendering it superior in style, and, in short, giving it the look of an old Georgian brass, which we all—those of us who had seen it—verily imagined it to be!

That is the story. Need I point the moral?



MONDAY, 8th February 1909.

THE RIGHT HON. SIR HERBERT MAXWELL, BART.,
LL.D., D.C.L., President, in the Chair.

A Ballot having been taken, the following were duly elected Fellows :—

ROBERT CRAWFORD, Ochilton, 36 Hamilton Drive, Maxwell Park,
Glasgow.

JOHN MARR DAVIDSON, Writer, Braedale, Lanark.

GEORGE FORTUNE, Architect, Kilmeny House, Duns.

Capt. COLIN MACRAE, Barnlongart, Otter Ferry, Argyleshire.

ROBERT TAYLOR SKINNER, M.A., F.R.S.E., House Governor,
Donaldson's Hospital.

The following Donations to the Museum and Library were laid on the table, and thanks voted to the Donors :—

- (1) By H.M. Board of Works, through W. T. OLDRIEVE, F.S.A.
Scot.

Two Quern-Stones; oblong piece of Micaceous Schist, perforated; nine cylindrical water-worn Pebbles, showing abrasion at both ends by use as hammer-stones or pounders; four flattish oval and three circular Pebbles showing similar abrasion by similar use, from the Broch of Dun Carloway, Lewis.

- (2) By R. C. HALDANE of Lochend, F.S.A. Scot.

Portion of Ornamental Pierced Work in oak, part of a cornice, formerly in the Douglas Room, Stirling Castle.

- (3) By WILLIAM BROWNIE, blacksmith, Westruther, Berwickshire,
through ALEXR. O. CURLE, *Secretary*.

Candlestick of Iron Wire, with a Horseshoe for a base, used in shoeing horses in the smithy.

(4) By D. D. SANDEMAN, F.S.A. Scot.

Two Photographs of Sepulchral Effigies preserved in the Sacristy, Arbroath Abbey.

(5) By HERMILO ALCALDE DEL RIO, Santander, Spain.

Las Pinturas y Grabados de las Cavernas Prehistoricas de la Provincia de Santander: Altamira, Covalanas, Hornos de la Pena, Castillo. Por HERMILO ALCALDE DEL RIO. Santander. 4to. 1906.

Peintures et Gravures Murales des Cavernes Paléolithiques. La Caverne d'Altamira, à Santillane, près Santander (Espagne). Par ÉMILE CARTAILHAC et HENRI BREUIL. Extrait de chapitre additionnel, Exploration des gisements d'Altamira, par M. H. ALCALDE DEL RIO. Monaco. Imp. 4to. 1908.

(6) By His Highness The PRINCE OF MONACO.

Peintures et Gravures Murales des Cavernes Paléolithiques. La Caverne d'Altamira, à Santillane, près Santander (Espagne). Par ÉMILE CARTAILHAC et l'Abbé HENRI BREUIL. Monaco. Imp. 4to. 1906.

(7) By ROBERT MUNRO, M.A., M.D., LL.D., F.S.A. Scot.

Archæology and False Antiquities. By ROBERT MUNRO, M.A., M.D., LL.D. (The Antiquary's Books.) London. 8vo. 1905.

(8) By THE RYMOUR CLUB, through ALAN REID, F.S.A. Scot.

The Rymour Club Miscellanea. Parts i. to iv.

(9) By the Rev. J. C. CARRICK, B.D., Minister of Newbattle, the Author.

The Abbey of St Mary, Newbattle. Third Edition. 8vo. 1908.

(10) By R. MURDOCH LAWRENCE, the Author, through ALAN REID, F.S.A. Scot.

Notes on the Rev. Lawrence Glass, Minister of the Associate Burgher

Congregation, Correction Wynd, Aberdeen, 1800-1813 : James Murdoch, minor poet ; Epitaphs in Stoneywood Churchyard ; in one volume. 8vo. 1907-1908.

The following Communications were read :—

I.

THE ECCLESIASTICAL REMAINS ON THE HOLY ISLE, ARRAN.

By J. A. BALFOUR, F.R. Hist. S., F.S.A. Scot.

Guarding the entrance to Lamlash Bay lies the little island now called the Holy Isle : it has also been known as Lamlack, Lamlash, or Molas Isle ; Melausey to the Vikings. It was under the lee of this island that King Hakon sheltered his fleet when negotiating with Alexander III. prior to the battle of Largs. The chief point of interest regarding this little isle is not, however, connected with that portion of civil history which was enacted by its shores, but in the cause or causes whereby it became the Holy Isle.

History provides very little information regarding the settlement made on the isle by St Molaise, or ¹ Molingus or Lasrian, the missionary

¹ "I had like to have forgot a valuable Curiosity in this Isle, which they call *Baul Muluys*, i.e. *Molingus* his Stone Globe : this Saint was Chaplain to *Mack Donald* of the Isles, his Name is Celebrated here on the account of this Globe, so much esteemed by the Inhabitants. This Stone for its intrinsick value has been carefully transmitted to Posterity for several Ages. It is a green Stone much like a Globe in Figure, about the bigness of a Goose Egg.

"The Vertues of it is to remove Stitches from the sides of Sick Persons, by laying it close to the Place affected, and if the Patient does not out-live the Distemper, they say the Stone removes out of the Bed of its own accord, and *e contra*. The Natives use this Stone for Swearing decisive Oaths upon it.

"They ascribe another extraordinary Vertue to it, and tis this—the credulous Vulgar firmly believe that if this Stone is cast among the Front of an Enemy, they will all run away, and that as often as the Enemy rallies, if this Stone is cast among them, they still lose Courage, and retire. They say that *Mackdonald* of the Isles carried this Stone about him, and that Victory was always on his side when he threw it among the Enemy. The Custody of this Globe is the peculiar Privilege of a little

to Arran of the Celtic Church, who came here about the year 680 A.D., nor yet about the monastery said to have been erected by Reginald MacSomerled, "Rex Insularum," near to the beginning of the thirteenth century. From archæological sources, too, very little can be gleaned; the retreat of the Saint is merely a water-worn recess in the cliff, with a number of Runic inscriptions upon it; the monastery is dismissed with the observation of Dean Monro of the Isles, made in 1594—"Ane Monastery of friars which is decayit."

Not being satisfied with the meagre accounts available, I determined upon a survey, to see if no further information could be obtained. In May of last year (1908) I went to the Holy Isle, but, unfortunately for the purpose of examination, the accepted site of the monastery was under crop. On some of the furrows traces of mortar could be observed; in the depression between the furrows grey slabs were visible, evidently the covering-stones of graves, this place being considered the principal burying-ground by the natives of Arran prior to the year 1790, about which date interments ceased. Inquiry brought forth the information that crops have been grown on this graveyard since 1835.

In regard to this burying-place, it is perhaps of interest to record that the beautiful cross (fig. 1) that lies face down within the roofless chapel of Kilbride (Lamlash), well deserving of a better fate than is being accorded to it, was taken from here about fifty years ago by the then tenant of the farm on the island, who transported it to Kilbride (with what intent is unknown), and buried it in the churchyard there. The finding of this cross was reported to the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland by the Rev. Mr D. Landsborough in 1896. Mr

Family called Clan-Chattons, alias *Mack Intosh*, they were ancient Followers of *Mack Donald* of the Isles. This Stone is now in the Custody of *Margaret Millar* alias *Mack Intosh*, she lives in Baellmianieh, and preserves the Globe with abundance of care; it is wrapped up in fair Linen Cloath, and about that there is a piece of Woollen Cloath, and she keeps it still lock'd up in her Chest, when it is not given out to exert its qualities."—Martin's *Description of the Western Islands of Scotland*, London, 1703, pp. 225-6.

Landsborough, in his notice, had evidently not ascertained the original location of the cross; and in his description of it, overlooked a beautiful and interesting part of its design, viz. that the *Corpus Christi* passes

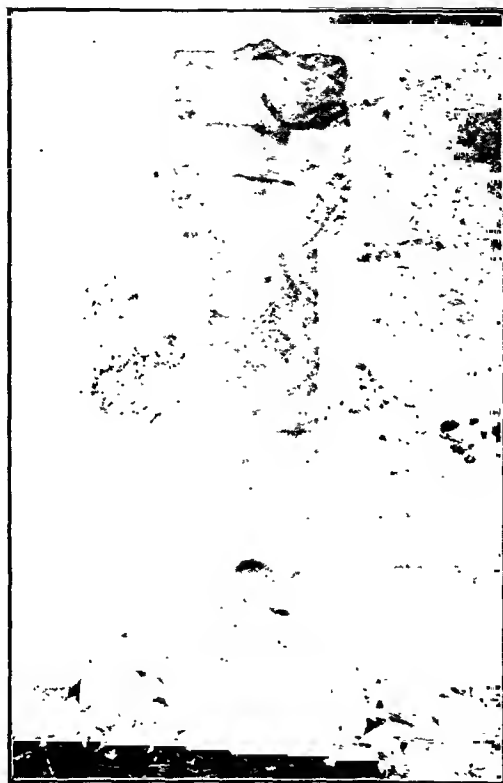


Fig. 1. Cross found in the Burying-place at the site of the Monastery on Holy Isle, Arran.

into a chalice, from which flows the saving stream of shed blood to the suppliant, who kneels at the foot in prayer with hands upturned. On these two points I thought it well to supplement his notice.

In the early days of November the work of examination was resumed,

and at the place where the mortar was seen digging was commenced. Only a little over 2 feet from the surface a foundation was got in the position shown on the ground-plan (fig. 2); this was laid bare, and

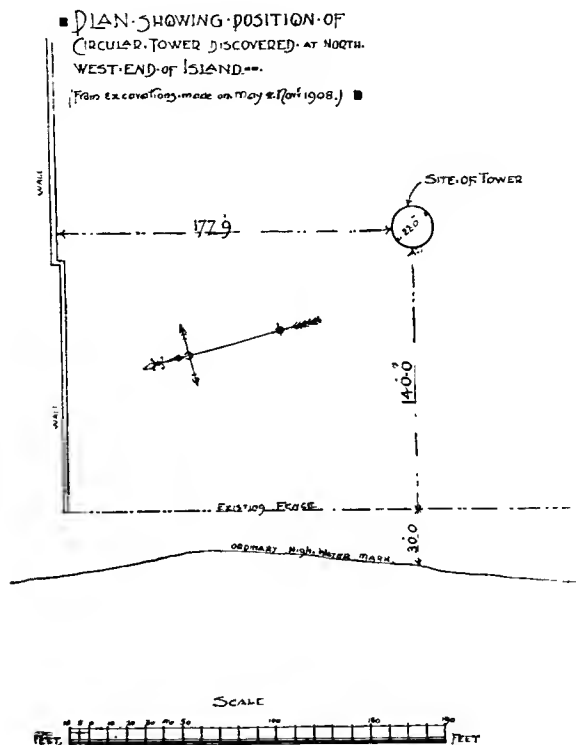


Fig. 2. Ground-plan showing position of Circular Foundation.

revealed a solid lime-built circular found, 22 feet in diameter. A fairly wide trench was dug round this base, going somewhat deeper than the base itself, but not the slightest indication could be got of any other building having ever been attached to it. The surrounding field was carefully examined, but no trace of any further building could be dis-

covered. The covering soil is slight, and concealment of a structure of even moderate size can be accepted as highly improbable. Can it have been that the monastery was constructed of wood, as we know some of the early Scotie monasteries were?

In the twelfth century, Somerled, it is stated, erected a fortress on the Holy Isle. With that building, I venture to believe, the circular foundation discovered should be associated, and not with its monastic contemporary. In defence of this statement, reference to *Letters and Papers of the Reign of Henry VIII.* may be made. There we find a navigator (L'Artigue) giving the following account—"To know the commodities of the West side of Scotland, you must pass by the foreland of Saynt George and the first town that you shall find is called Saynt Jhon Deir" (in the French original St Jean de Ayr). Four leagues thence is Mellache (Lamlash). Describes Mellache (a port which can float a hundred great ships, and is only defended by two small towers, one beside the haven and the other on the isle that makes the port)." The date of this account is 1543. The small defence tower on the isle, noted by L'Artigue, and the fortress erected by Somerled, are we not justified in concluding to be one and the same? A small fragment of the wall of this tower, supported by two aged trees, stood until December 1879, when they were blown down. In digging for the foundation, several pieces of stone were discovered that had been thickly coated with a green glaze or glass. None were seen in the found, but were picked up around it. Similar glazed pebbles have been found occasionally in connection with other early buildings, but their origin is not understood. A fragment of a circular ornament of shale, rudely cut, was also got.

Attention was next directed to the cave or cell, as it proved to be, of St Molaise, with much more satisfactory result. The cell is situated about one mile from the monastery site, and occupies a position on the hillside about 25 feet above the present sea-level. The cave was found silted up with soil almost level with the approach. On removing the soil near the entrance a stone was laid bare, beneath it still another. I

concluded that they formed part of a stair (fig. 3); the surmise proved correct, and on the soil being removed it was seen that the lowest step rested upon paving. On returning to Lamlash I stated to some friends what had been found, and that probably much more of interest would be revealed by thorough excavation. A volunteer party was very kindly made up, and the work was proceeded with on succeeding days



Fig. 3. Stair at entrance to the Cave of St Molaise.

till the entire cave was emptied of the accumulated soil. It was only when this had been done that the full value of the discovery could be realised. Here, before us, was the cell of the Saint, complete, but for a part of the face wall, which had fallen in, and a few courses of the side walls.

The cell, of which fig. 4 shows a ground-plan, is $38\frac{1}{2}$ feet long by 13 feet at the widest part, that is, close to the foot of the steps. The

cell is paved from the middle to the north-east corner, or for about 26 feet. In this paving is set a large stone raised but little above the paving; it measures 5 feet 11 inches in length by 1 foot 8 inches in breadth, and about 1 foot 8 inches in depth; the ends lie almost north and south. Some of the paving having got shifted, an examination was made of the rock below, and a drain was found cut out of the solid rock: it passes out under the flags at the foot of the stair. At the south-west end of the cell the work of excavation presented features of different interest from the earlier work done. When about 3 feet of soil and

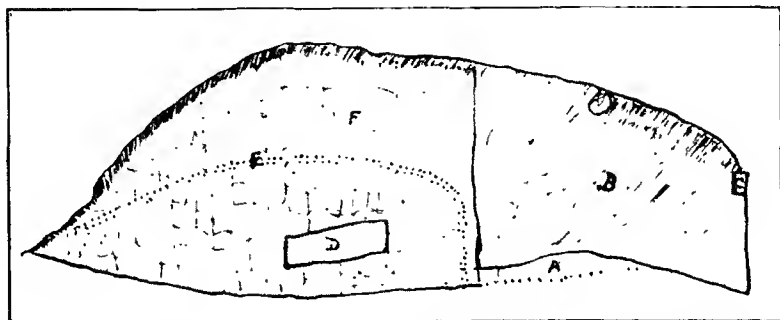


Fig. 4. Ground-plan of the Cave or Cell of St Molaise, Arran. A, the stair; B, rock floor; C, fire place; D, the large stone; E, drain; F, paving. Scale $\frac{1}{16}$ inch to one foot, nearly.

loose stones had been removed, a deposit was reached of black matter, in which were considerable quantities of shells, mostly of limpet and oyster. Then occurred about 2 inches of black sand without any shells; this was followed by more black refuse, with very large quantities of the shells observed higher up; and the full significance became obvious when a number of bones were found that had been split to extract the marrow—the mass was simply kitchen refuse.

When the rubbish had been removed a fireplace was brought to view; the accumulation from a higher elevation had evidently slipped down over it. It may here be mentioned that the greatest thickness of deposit

was round about the wall at this end of the cave; it gradually tapered away towards the pavement. The fireplace is built with a portion going under the south wall; attached to the wall had been uprights, with a flat stone on the top; unfortunately the weight of earth above had made this portion of the fireplace collapse. The vent is made between the courses of stone forming the wall. Some of the stones round the fire showed marked signs of the heat to which they had been subjected.

We may take it then, that when St Molaise occupied this cell, the north-east portion was used for devotional purposes, the south-west end as the domestic part. Most of the bones got were those belonging to domesticated animals.¹

The wall at the south end of the cave (fig. 5) reaches a thickness of 3 feet 5 inches, and this as well as the face wall is dry-built; the stone employed is sandstone and basaltic rock; both are found abundantly in the neighbourhood. The wall, from the stair to within a few inches of the north end, had fallen almost completely into the cell; the reason of the collapse is very easy to explain, as soil-slips are by no means infrequent from the almost perpendicular hill-face at this end of the cave—one only occurred a few months ago, when a ton or two of earth fell into the cell, and a large boulder was resting on what should have been the wall, but, as a matter of fact, upon the soil which it had driven before it. This fallen wall has been rebuilt so as to prevent in the meantime soil and loose stones from tumbling into the cell. The original wall was probably built up till it met the overhanging rock, this being indicated by the relation of such stones of the wall as still retained their original position to the bend of the rock. This being the case, the height of the wall from the paving to the ledge of the rock would be from 8 to 10 feet. It may be a question as to whether this wall

¹ A collection of these bones has been given to Dr Thomas H. Bryce, who has kindly made a thorough examination of them. They prove to be mostly fragments representing ox, sheep, pig, and deer. Most of the bones are those of young, immature animals.

should not be restored in the interest of the preservation of the cell, but I am glad to say the whole matter of the care of the cell is having the attention of Mr A. Hugh Douglas, factor to the Arran estate, and I have no doubt a wise decision will be come to.

Of the Runic inscriptions that Daniel Wilson recorded in his *Prehistoric Annals of Scotland* as being cut on the cave I was only able to find one ;

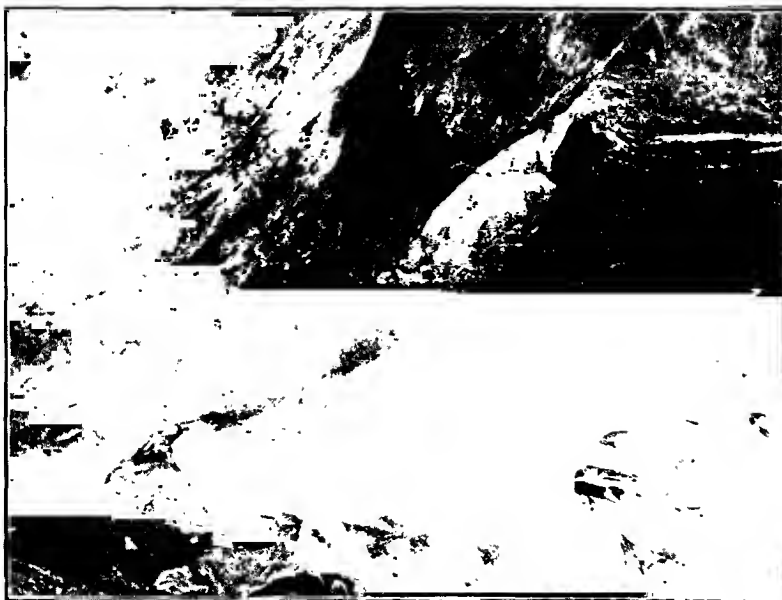


Fig. 5. St Molaise's Cave, showing South-west Wall.

though more may be found when the smoke deposit has worn off the roof of the rock, which in some places is thick enough to cover the grain of the stone, the cell being often used as a place of residence by the shell-gatherers who come to the island. Scores of crosses made by the pilgrims to this revered spot can still, however, be traced ; but, alas ! too often has the modern penknife been employed to cut initials, very detrimental to the older relics of pious visitors ; and we are glad to think

that means shall be taken to convince a sometimes not too sensible public that the engraved record on this cell is closed.

At one time steps, most likely, led from the low ground to the cell, but, owing to the large quantity of fallen soil and stones, all trace of them has been obliterated.

At a short distance from the cell, on the low ground, there rests



Fig. 6. St Molaise's Table, or the Judgment Stone.

an almost circular rock of sandstone (fig. 6); the top of it has been levelled, and four seats cut on the sides. At the south side of the rock, evidently, steps led up to the top, one of the steps being fashioned out of the rock; at the north end a handgrip is cut on the upper edge, and lower down a foothold has been made. The diameter of the top is 7 feet, and the circumference at the middle of the rock is about 31 feet; the height from the highest point to the ground is 7 feet 1 inch. On the east face a curious cross with a ring top is cut

(fig. 7): also there is to be seen, by careful scrutiny, some pilgrim crosses. What was this stone used for? At present the title given to it locally is "St Molaise's Table." In Wilson's *Prehistoric Annals* it is referred to as the "Saint's Chair." On making inquiry, I was

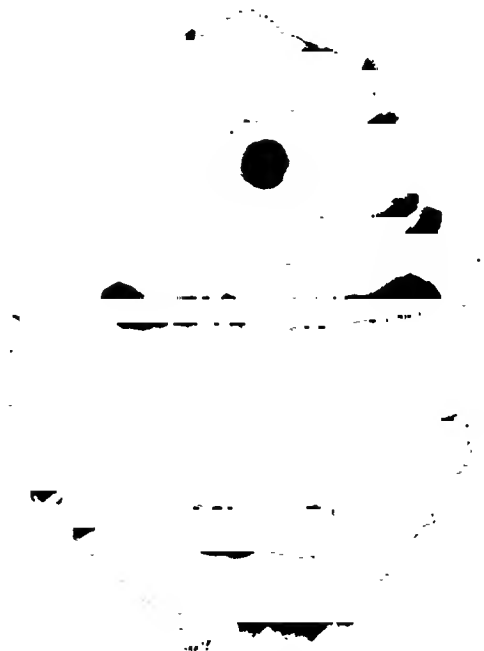


Fig. 7. Cross incised on the Judgment Stone.

told by a man who came from the west side of Arran that his mother had always called it the "Judgment Stone."

At the lower side of the remarkable rock just described there is placed a rudely chiselled stone with a shallow circular depression; probably it was used for "holy water"; it suffered some injury about two years ago by some vandals removing and throwing it upon the rocky shore,

from which it is only separated by a narrow path; it is now carefully restored to its original situation.

A few feet away from the "Judgment Stone," if we may so call it, is the Well of St Molaise (fig. 8). This well, until comparatively recent



Fig. 8. St Molaise's Well.

times, was much resorted to on account of the curative properties attributed to it, through its having been blessed by the Saint.

I venture to think that the primitive Cell, the "Judgment Stone," the Holy Water Font, and the Well, form in their conjunction as interesting a group as exists in Scotland, associated with the name of an early Saint.

II.

NOTICE OF THE EXAMINATION, BY MEANS OF A DIVING-DRESS, OF THE ARTIFICIAL ISLAND, OR CRANNOG, OF EILEAN MUIREACH, IN THE SOUTH END OF LOCH NESS. BY THE REV. ODO BLUNDELL, O.S.B., F.S.A. Scor.

In the bay at the western end of Loch Ness, and near the shore on the northern side, are two spots known by tradition as Eilean Muireach and Eilean nan Con. Eilean nan Con, or Dog Island, can seldom now be seen above the level of the water : hence an iron post has been affixed to one of the rocks of which it is composed, in order to warn off the boats that pass with their freight of salmon fishers. Prior, however, to the making of the Caledonian Canal at the beginning of last century, Loch Ness was 6 feet lower than at present. Under these circumstances Eilean nan Con would have been about 20 yards long by 15 wide. The formation, however, of the rock, as it is seen in very dry weather, points to this being merely one of the many rocks which raise their heads along the sides of Loch Ness. No artificial material can be detected about it, whilst the water between it and the shore is so shallow that Eilean nan Con would have afforded no protection in the days when crannogs were so safe a refuge for the dwellers upon them. It may be of interest to note that in other cases where an island-castle or fortress has existed, a small isle in the immediate neighbourhood is still known as Eilean nan Con, from the fact that when the castle was a hunting-seat, the Dog Island was the home of these faithful beasts. I believe this to be the case with the islands on Loch Laggan in Badenoch.

Eilean Muireach (fig. 1), properly Mnrdoch's Island, but popularly Cherry Island, is of much greater interest. It is situated about 150 yards from the shore : its highest portion is about 4 feet above the average level of Loch Ness ; whilst, though at present only about 60 feet by 48 feet, there are several fair-sized trees growing on it. In former times there would have been many more, but one result of the raising

of the water of Loch Ness was to submerge the stems of the trees nearest the island shore, so that they soon decayed and broke off, leaving the stumps to deceive the casual observer with the idea that these are some of the old piles on which the island was built.

In 1907 the suggestion was made that Eilean Muireach would probably prove to be a crannog, and with this object in view the following



Fig. 1. View of Eilean Muireach, Loch Ness.

investigations were carried out in August 1908, at a time when Loch Ness was unusually low and the water fairly warm.

The first discovery of interest was the fact, ascertained by means of a long pole, that at a regular distance from the margin of the island the rubble ceased, and the pole struck the soft bed of the loch. Moreover, it was found that the bed of the loch was struck at a depth of 12 feet, and at a distance of about 112 feet from the island shore. This led to the conclusion that the banks were at a regular pitch of about 1 in 10.

In order, therefore, to determine the original size of the island prior to Loch Ness being raised 6 feet, about 60 feet must be added to the radius or 120 feet to the diameter of the present island. Taking this now as 60 feet by 48 feet, we find that formerly the island must have measured 180 feet by 168 feet.

It had occurred to me that advantage should be taken of the canal diving-suit, which could be hired at a small cost, and accordingly on 7th August a start was made soon after 2 o'clock. By the time the island was reached and the diving-dress adjusted it was about 3. The first descent was made in about 12 feet of water on the west side of the island, but, owing to the inexperience of the amateurs at the air-pump, little serious work was done. The excess of air which was supplied to me had the effect of making me so buoyant that I was floating over the tops of the stones instead of stepping firmly on them, and that despite the two lead weights of 56 lbs. each attached to the already very heavy helmet and boots. Yet, even with this disadvantage, some points of interest were ascertained. First, the pitch of the rubble was perfectly even, evidently laid down on some regular plan, for under the first layer of large stones, all about $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet long, there was the great mass of rubble, composed of much smaller stones 6 to 8 inches long. The larger stones were evidently intended by the original builders to be a protection to the smaller. Secondly, it was interesting to observe the clearly defined line between the rubble building and the mud of the loch bottom. This was absolutely clear of stones, except in one case where a large mass, apparently of vitrified matter, lay about 20 yards from the rest of the stones. The third point of interest, which I noticed only a few minutes before it was time to ascend to the surface, was a spar about a foot in diameter, the one end of which was embedded in the floor of the loch, whilst the other end ran right into the rubble building, leaving about 4 feet exposed to view. Expecting to find this easily on my next descent, I returned to the ladder and mounted to the open air.

After resting a quarter of an hour (during which the two experienced divers, who had charge of the life-line and air-tube, heartily congratulated

their new apprentice on his successful performance from their point of view) I went down again, with the intention of following up the clue afforded by the embedded spar. The half-inch of sediment, however, which covered everything, had been disturbed by my previous visit, so that the water, instead of being perfectly clear, had a muddy appearance, only allowing one to see about a foot in front of one. For twenty minutes I walked to and fro, feeling for the spar, but had to return to the open without finding it.

The third descent was made on the north side of the island, and proved most interesting. Traces of the old causeway could be distinctly seen, starting at a point at the north-west corner of the island and going straight in the direction of three large boulders on the mainland, which were known from tradition to be part of the approach from the land side; but as a castle certainly existed on the island in the fifteenth century, it is uncertain whether this causeway formed part of the original building or not. Of still greater interest was it to find the floor of the loch at this point covered with beams of wood about 8 inches by 4, and 10 feet to 12 feet long. Every effort to dislodge one of these was unsuccessful, so tightly were they fastened together. A broken piece about 5 feet long was at last secured, and carried with one hand to the ladder, in mounting which it proved to be no obstacle. But when one end was handed to the two strong lock-keepers, they found it so heavy that they were scarcely able to lift it into the boat. This beam, which is of oak, is perfectly sound, and is preserved in the Abbey museum. It appears to have been roughly squared, and the beams on the floor of the loch had the same appearance.

This floor of beams can be traced all round the north side of the island, whilst at intervals large trunks measuring 3 feet in diameter and 10 to 12 feet long were found lying along the line of rubble building. From these trunks, spars similar to the one seen at the first descent were observed running into the rubble building. The same even pitch of the building was very marked, as also the sharply defined line between the artificially placed stones and the muddy floor of the loch.

During the days following this first investigation, I thought over what I had seen, and decided, before speaking much or writing about the peculiar floor of oak beams, to make a second investigation, and if possible to confirm the results of the first. Accordingly, on 31st August, a start was made in the early afternoon, and on reaching the island a descent was made on the north-east side. It was not without considerable satisfaction that I found the flooring of planks in this direction also, as well as two very large trunks of trees, lying, like the ones described above, along the line of rubble building, which they were evidently intended to

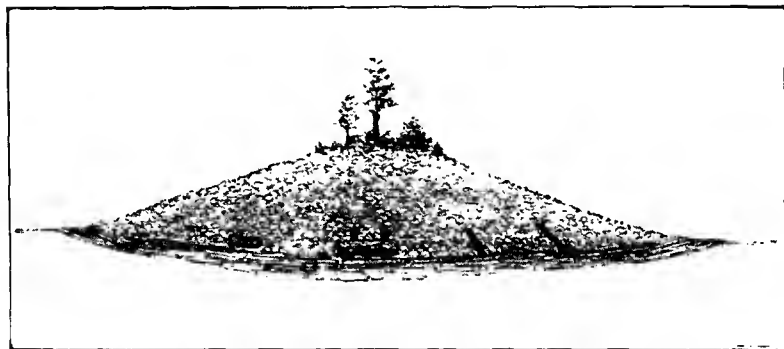


Fig. 2. Sketch of the appearance under the water of Eilean Muireach.

keep in place. From these large trunks the same arrangement of spars extended into the stonework, which on this side was more irregular, due, no doubt, to the high east winds and large waves which beat on the island in this direction. Indeed, at the south-east corner of the island a long narrow ridge of stones was very noticeable, evidently intended as a breakwater to protect the stonework.

By the kindness of Rev. Cyril von Dieckhoff I am enabled to submit a sketch (fig. 2) which gives a very good idea of the construction, though the pitch of the rubble has been exaggerated to 1 in 5.

The floor of the loch, which on the west side of the island was covered with verdure, was almost devoid of vegetation on the east side, the clay

mud being nearly bare. Mud, however, it was, and not rock, for I repeatedly embedded my hand in it, though the clammy nature made considerable effort necessary to effect this. Indeed, on one occasion the small anchor which held the coble stuck so fast in this clay that it needed three men with all their force to raise it. On reaching the surface the anchor was found to have about thirty pounds weight of clay sticking to it.

On none of the four sides was the natural rock to be seen, always the verdure-covered floor of the loch, except in those cases where the clay was bare, that is, on the storm-swept side of the island. Taking, therefore, the points above mentioned into consideration—the wooden flooring, the trunks of timber lying along the circumference of the building, and not to be seen elsewhere, the gentle and symmetrical pitch of the rubble, the even surface presented by the layer of large stones with the smaller ones underneath, and the clearly defined margin between the rubble and the floor of the loch quite free of stones—there seems to be ample proof that the whole island was originally of artificial construction.

111.

NOTICE OF THE EXCAVATION OF A CAIRN AT MOSSKNOW, ON
THE KIRTLE WATER, DUMFRIESSHIRE. BY Miss DOROTHEA
M. A. BATE.

The Border counties of England and Scotland are renowned for historical and antiquarian interest, for here it is that legends and remains of mediæval times are numerous : here the Romans have left behind them many enduring traces of their conquest and occupation, whilst records of more primitive races are still to be found in some profusion.

Although lying well beyond the Roman Wall and the limit of the influence which this ancient boundary may be considered to more or less represent, Dumfriesshire possesses numerous sites of archæological value, many of which have been fully examined and described. In the south of the county, however, the very early relics in the form of Tumuli appear to have received but little attention. It is true that some burnt human remains and a bronze blade contained in an urn were discovered in 1880 by a labourer when ploughing a field at Shuttlefield, near Lockerbie,¹ but I have been able to find only a single reference² to a mound which has been scientifically excavated ; and it is for this reason that I venture to hope that it may be of some interest to place on record the circumstances of the opening of a cairn situated not far from the village of Kirkpatrick-Fleming.

A considerable number of cairns occur in the valley of the Kirtle : and amongst about a dozen which I inspected, only one had apparently not been previously disturbed ; in fact, one immediately to the south of Creca, and which is marked on the Ordnance map, is entirely demolished ; and were it not for the presence of a circle of bushes, the spot would no longer be recognisable as the site of a former cairn. Another in very

¹ Anderson, Dr J., *Scotland in Pagan Times* (The Bronze and Stone Ages), Edinburgh, 1886, p. 21.

² Barbour, James, *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scotland*, vol. xxxiii, pp. 241. 242.

similar condition is found close to the sawmill at Mossknow. There appear to be two chief causes to account for the partial or total destruction of these mounds: they provide (especially when close to any highway) a convenient supply of road metal, and most of them have also been roughly (and fortunately often only superficially) opened in a search for the treasure they were supposed to contain. As a result of this second cause, the eists have in some cases been reached and the edges of the stone slabs of which they were composed left exposed to view, as in several instances near Irving Town, on the right bank of the Kirtle. That this demolition is certain to continue, and probably at a rapid rate, makes it an essential matter that, before it is too late, as many as possible of these cairns should be carefully examined, and their structure and contents recorded.

Through the kindness of Major-General Graham of Mossknow I was enabled to open one of the cairns on his property during May of last year (1908). It is perhaps most usual for burial mounds to be placed on a hill or in some other commanding position; but the one with which these notes deal is situated on low ground, in a field close to the road from Beltenmont Bridge to Rig, about 200 yards from the Kirtle, on its right bank, and immediately opposite Mossknow. It may be said to form one of a scattered group of burials, one of which is almost demolished, and provides a foundation for part of the buildings of a Mossknow lodge in the same field, while another is to be seen in an adjacent field, and a third is found in the remains (already referred to) close to the sawmill on the opposite side of the stream.

The illustration (fig. 1) shows the general appearance of the mound, which is raised about 4 feet above the field-level, and surrounded by beech trees—these doubtless indicating its former circumference, which would accordingly have been about 74 yards. Even a cursory view showed that it was greatly reduced in bulk; besides this, several depressions—one of which extends almost to the centre from the south-east side—seemed to show unmistakably that openings of some description had been made at these points. It was to avoid these that a trench

from 5 to 6 feet wide was cut from the north-west border towards and ultimately reaching the centre. Externally the cairn rose considerably towards the centre, though excavation showed that only 4 feet of foreign material overlay the natural soil both at the centre and at the edge where the opening was started. This seems to suggest the existence of an encircling ditch, which may have originally bounded the mound, and



Fig. 1. View of the Cairn before excavation.

has since gradually become filled up. The stones, mixed with loose earth, which were found to be 4 feet deep at the outer edge, towards the middle of the mound gradually became reduced to 3 feet, being replaced underneath by a layer of clay, a foot thick and yellowish in colour; this contained a large quantity of quartz, and had evidently not been previously disturbed.

The removal of this clay left exposed a flat stone, which was 5 feet 6 inches in length by 2 feet 6 inches in breadth, and lay, roughly speak-

ing, east and west. Below this was another and still larger slab, measuring 7 feet by 4 feet; it was placed in a similar position, and was separated from the upper covering-stone only by a small amount of soil, which must have gradually accumulated. On lifting this a cist sunk below the field-level was disclosed to view (fig. 2). Its sides and ends were built of four large single stones 3 to 4 inches thick, the



Fig. 2. View of the Cist and its covering Stone.

inside measurements of the cavity being—depth 22 inches, width 23 inches, and length 4 feet 3 inches. The stone slabs showed no trace of tool-marks, but may perhaps have been roughly dressed with stone; the joints between each were carefully plastered with clay, which had effectually prevented any infiltration of earth. The soil at the bottom of the cist was covered to a depth of 3 inches with clean river gravel, and on this lay some unburnt human remains, unfortunately in a very frag-

mentary state of preservation. A portion of the skull of an adult and a tooth lay at the eastern end, while at the centre was found an imperfect adult mandibular ramus containing several teeth, which immediately fell out when the specimen was handled. Close to this last were nearly a dozen and a half permanent teeth, with the crowns fairly well preserved, portions of others, and eight crowns of milk teeth. A number of decomposed limb bones also occurred. Neither these nor the other remains appeared to have been touched by fire, although many small pieces of charcoal were lying amongst the gravel, some of which was blackened and had unmistakably been in contact with fire.

The entire contents of the tomb were carefully removed by hand, but no pottery was found, nor trace of any weapon, even in the form of bronze stains on the bones, which Dr Prior of the British Museum (Nat. Hist.) very kindly examined for this purpose. Taking into consideration the fact that pottery would undoubtedly have been more easily preserved than the human remains, and that it can be said with certainty that the clay covering the cist had not previously been disturbed, this absence of all accompanying relics is of interest, in conjunction with the probable inference that this was the tomb of one or two adult persons, with whom were buried a child or children. The idea that this was a burial of considerable importance is supported, not only by the evident care with which this primitive tomb was constructed, but also by the size of the cairn, of which, judging from its central position, this was in all probability the original interment.

Owing to lack of time, it was unfortunately found to be impossible to remove the entire cairn, or to pursue further investigations amongst any of the other mounds of the vicinity. It seems probable that the excavation of a series of these would be of much interest, and might yield results of great value.

IV.

NOTICE OF THE DISCOVERY OF A GROUP OF FULL-LENGTH STONE CISTS AT THE SCHOOL HILL, OR TEMPLE HILL, LEUCHARS. By WILLIAM REID, F.S.A. Scot.

The School Board of the parish of Leuchars, Fifeshire, having resolved to improve the condition of the playground of Leuchars public school, the work was entrusted to Mr Robert Skinner, Balcornie, Pittenweem. On 12th August 1908, while his workmen, under the superintendence of Mr James Cribbes, schoolmaster, were engaged levelling the surface of the boys' playground, an interesting discovery of full-length stone cists was made. Within a space measuring 39 feet long by 17 feet 9 inches broad no fewer than thirty-four cists were uncovered. The work at this part of the playground was continued on 13th and completed on 14th August.

The cists thus discovered at Leuchars, within the school ground—where once stood an ancient chapel, probably belonging to the Celtic Church in Scotland—would seem to belong to class 1 of Mr Alexander Hutcheson's Classification of Cists (*Proceedings*, vol. xxxvii. p. 239) viz. —“Parallel, or roughly parallel-sided, composed of several undressed slabs set on edge in the ground, long enough to contain the body in an extended position, and having similar stones for covers, but not always paved in the bottom.” The Leuchars cists lay about due east and west, with the head to the west; all were full-length, and in no instance paved in the bottom with stones. The rough sketch (fig. 1) shows a ground-plan of two of them, with samples of their covering-stones.

The average size of the cists was 6 feet long by 2 feet 10 inches broad. Three kinds of sandstone occurred in the slabs forming the cists, viz.—(1) white and soft; (2) grey, and of a medium hardness; (3) red, the hardest. In most cases the stones which formed the ends were thicker than those forming the sides, and occasionally extended beyond the latter. Most of the side stones forming the cists stood up-

right when excavated. A few had been dislodged, probably in some previous operation, and lay at an angle over the remains within, and some five or six end-stones were rounded on the top; but this, as they stood close to the surface, was doubtless attributable to footwear of the scholars.

Two of the cists, lying side by side, contained each two skeletons—

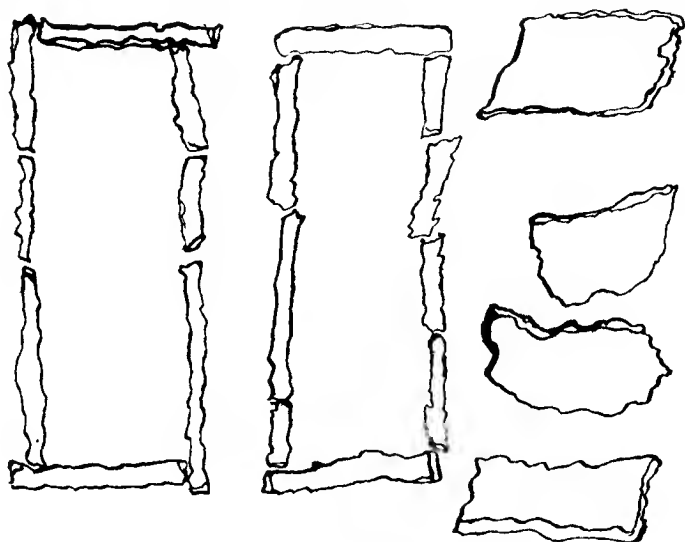


Fig. 1. Ground-plan of two of the Leuchars Cists,
and examples of the covering Slabs.

the one lying underneath the other, with a layer of 9 inches of soil between. These four skeletons measured on an average 5 feet 3 inches to 5 feet $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, which, with one exception to be afterwards noted, was also about the average for all the rest. Ten inches below the under skeletons in the two cists, the spade came upon a stratum of sharp, clean gravel and sand, with shells. Over one cist, near the centre of the group, the two covering-stones were of a grey slate, quite hard, and different from any other of the covering-stones. A fair average measure-

ment for the larger side slabs would be $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet long, 18 inches deep, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick.

The cists had been placed very close to each other, a space of about 4 inches only separating them lengthways, and with very few exceptions the end or head slabs formed the foot slabs of the next row. No cist opened contained fewer than five side slabs. The largest number observed was six slabs. The covering-slabs were generally of irregular shapes and thickness. Two were placed over each cist, which by no means covered the entire surface, and the cists were full of sand. The remains were fairly well preserved, and firmly embedded in the soil. In three instances the skulls were turned to the south, resting close to the right shoulder-blade of the remains.

The last cist to be opened in the playground measured 7 feet 2 inches long by 3 feet broad. This one was at a depth of 12 inches from the surface, and contained the remains of what had apparently been a powerful man. The skeleton measured from the crown of the skull to the heel exactly 6 feet. The skull was entire. The lower jaw, which was of a deep-set, square formation at the front, contained a full set of fairly well-preserved teeth, although much ground down by natural wear.

No cists or human remains were discovered in the girls' playground, which occupies the corresponding position at the other side of the school.

Although a sharp outlook was kept for relics of any kind, no trace of any such was found. The remains were carefully gathered together, and re-interred near the spot where they were found.

To further investigate the possibility of more graves existing outside the playground, Mr Cribbes, the schoolmaster, communicated with Mr R. W. R. Mackenzie of Earlshall, who kindly sent one of his men to dig at another part of the School Hill. These excavations were carried out on Saturday, 15th August, with the result that another cist was unearthed 9 inches under the surface. Eight slabs of undressed sandstone, three of them broken, made up the sides and head of this cist, which measured internally 5 feet 10 inches by 2 feet 9 inches. No foot stone was found at this cist; but as the position lay only a few

inches from the playground wall, it had probably been removed when the wall was built. It was covered with four rough and rather unshapely thick slabs of white sandstone, and was not so regularly formed as those in the playground. The remains found in it measured 5 feet 3 inches, and appeared to be those of a woman. No fragment of cloth or fibre of any description was noticed, and no relics were found. The ground on which this cist lay is a public pathway to the St Andrews road, and at one time carts were driven down to a baker's establishment that once existed there; hence, doubtless, the reason of the broken condition of the slabs of this cist. At least three other cists remain intact in this pathway.

The public school of Leuchars is situated in the east end of the village, on a ridge of rising ground on which the Norman church and many houses are erected.

At the extreme east end of the village is the junction of the St Andrews road and the road to Earlsball and Reres Links, whence this ridge continues in a north-easterly direction for about 200 yards till it falls to the level of the Lady Well, about 50 yards to the north of the public road which leads to Pitlethly House.

This high part of the village is elevated about 25 feet above the road leading to St Andrews. From the main road, towards the centre of the village, the school is reached by a steep brae, known in the vernacular as "the Paith." On either side of the school grounds are two pathways, of varying widths, both leading to the St Andrews road. The ground around the public school and the two pathways referred to are regarded as belonging to the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, and at times are made use of as halting-places for travelling showmen and caravan owners. From the south main wall of the school the playground extends 66 feet in a southerly direction, with a gradual slope of 4 feet, and is enclosed with a semicircular wall 2 feet high, surmounted by a spiked iron railing. A strong retaining-wall 17 feet high was recently erected next to the St Andrews road, which at the foot of the playground has been utilised in the formation of sheds, serviceable to the

children for shelter in rainy weather. At the time this part of ground was excavated, consequent upon the erection of the retaining-wall, human remains fell out of the soil, although no stone cists were visible.

In former times the hill on which the present school is erected was known as the "Temple Hill." Probably there may have been here some foundation of the Knights Templars, although so far none have been traced. At the present time the older inhabitants of the village not infrequently refer to the locality as the "Tenter Hill"; this may be a corruption of "Templar," or possibly from some connection with the place-name of the "Tents Moor."

Mr Robert Gibson, joiner, Leuchars, stated that he remembers being told that the soil, to the depth of $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet, was at one time removed from off the Temple Hill by a Mr Keddie, farmer of Leuchars Castle, and spread on a field to the south side of the St Andrews road. This particular field is directly opposite the school, and is known as the "Ostel" or "Orstlet"; and a local tradition lingers, and is still current, that the consecrated soil thus removed to the "Orstlet" field yielded bare and scanty crops, scarcely worth the labour and expense; and it is further related that the farmer lost a valuable horse while at work in the same field, which was regarded as a judgment upon him for his vandalistic removal of the sacred soil.

It appears that the site of the Leuchars school was in earlier times occupied by a chapel, and that graves had been formerly discovered on the site.

The Rev. Mr Kettle, minister of the parish of Leuchars, in the *Statistical Account* for the year 1795, states:—"A very little to the west of the present Church, once stood a Chapel called 'St Bernard's' Chapel. No remains of this Monument of Antiquity are now visible, the stones of it having been used for common purposes. Round where it stood are to be seen many graves, constructed of four and some of six stones. Some of these graves have lately been looked into, without affording anything worthy of being recorded." And he further mentions that there is near the west end of the village "an excellent well flowing with

an abundant stream of soft water," called by the name of the saint to whom the chapel was consecrated.

The minister who wrote the account of the parish for the *New Statistical Account* gives the chapel the name of "St Bennet." He says, "Where the Parish School now stands, there was once a Chapel called 'St Bennets,' of which Sir Thomas Wemyss was Chaplain at the Reformation. No vestige of it now remains, but many human bones are found near the spot enclosed in stone coffins, which, being by no means entire, point to a remote date." Leighton, in his *History of Fife*, repeats this story as to St Bennet's Chapel, and the discovery of stone coffins and human remains. The next writer whom I shall quote is more precise. Mr A. H. Millar, LL.D., F.S.A. Scot., in his *Fife: Pictorial and Historical*, referring to the founder of Leuchars parish kirk, says:—"Previous to the advent of Robert de Quincy to the district, the ecclesiastical establishment here was a chapel (Capella), which had apparently been endowed, if not founded, by Ness, the son of William, whose daughter was married to De Quincy. In the Bull of Pope Gregory IV., dated 1187, reference is made to the church (ecclesia) of Leuchars, and it is therefore probable that De Quincy had begun the erection of a more extensive building in addition to the chapel" (vol. i. p. 357).

The parish church of Leuchars was re-dedicated by Bishop de Bernham in the year 1244, and placed under the guardianship of St Ethernase. It is very likely that it was a finished church then.

The dedication of the early chapel, however, appears neither to have been St Bernard's nor St Bennet's. Rev. Dr Campbell, in his book (p. 65) on *Balmerino and its Abbey*, refers to the chapel in the village of Leuchars as "The Chapel of St Bonoc, or Bonach." In 1470 a Court-hill in the barony of Leuchars was called "Bunnow's Hill," probably a corruption of Bonoc (Fraser's *History of the Carnegies of Southesk*). In 1539 Henry Ramsay got a crown charter of the barony of Leuchars, in which he received power to hold a yearly market, called the "Free Fairs," at Leuchars, on St Bonoc's Day and the week following it.

Further reference is made to St Bonoc of Leuchars in Forbes' *Kalendars of Scottish Saints*, p. 283, thus: "Bonoc B. in the Register of the Great Seal, book 36, No. 72 (MS. General Register House), there is a confirmation by King James VI. of a charter granted 'per dominum Thomam Wemis Capellina Capellanie Sancti Bonach situate et fundate intra villam de Lucheris.' In the original charter which is engrossed, the Saint is called 'Bonoc Capellanus Capelli Sancti Bonoci.'"

MONDAY, 8th March 1909.

GEORGE MACDONALD, M.A., LL.D., in the Chair.

A Ballot having been taken, the following were duly elected Fellows:—

THE HON. JOHN HYDE, F.R.G.S., Laner Heights, Washington, D.C.,
U.S.A.

NORMAN M. MACKEAN, 7 King Street, Paisley.

The following Donations to the Museum and Library were laid on the table, and thanks voted to the Donors:—

(1) By JOHN FRASER, H.M. Customs, Leith.

A bone Cup, or Tankard (fig. 1), $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height and $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter at the mouth, made from a vertebral joint of a cetacean, the two adjoining apophyses being skilfully utilised as a handle. Cups of this description, which are earlier than the Viking time, have not unfrequently been found in brochs, and one from the broch of Burray in Orkney is here figured (fig. 2) for comparison with this one, which was found by Mr Fraser at Clibberswick in the island of Unst, Shetland. Mr Fraser supplies the following account of the circumstances under which it was discovered:—

"In May 1901, when procuring some specimens of soap stone from a gio (small creek) at Clibberswick, on the Bay of Harroldswick, our attention was called to the red ashy soil, just above high-water mark, that had recently been disclosed by the action of the sea during a storm and high tide. The 'banks' at this place are about 40 feet in height; on both sides the gio is rocky, but at the head where the ashy soil protruded there is a gentle grassy slope upwards from high-water mark.



Fig. 1. Bone Cup found at Clibberswick, Unst, Shetland. ($\frac{1}{2}$.)



Fig. 2. Bone Cup from the Broch at Burray, Orkney.

Observing some bones and bits of clay vessels among the ashy soil we made use of the only implement at hand—a geologist's hammer—and scraped inwards about two feet, disclosing many more fragments of clay vessels, animal bones (unburnt), and some small stones which had been exposed to the action of fire. Here we came to several large stones, that might have either been detached from the rocks above or been thrown up by the action of the waves before the soil had been deposited, and in a cavity between two of these stones was discovered the bone cup standing upright on its bottom. The cup contained a small quantity of earth but was not buried in the soil, as it had to some

extent been sheltered by the projecting sides of the stones. Alongside the gio, on the north, were some traces of an old foundation but of no definite form. About thirty yards westwards from where the cup was found are the ruins of the old Cross Kirk. The appearance of the soil at the head of the gio would infer that the accumulation had been thrown or tipped down the slope, but the position in which the cup was found, standing upright in a sheltered corner, could hardly have been accidental."

(2) By D. J. MACFIE, Borthwick Hall, Heriot.

Bronze Sword, 18 inches in length, found in excavating the foundation of a house in Edinburgh: a Kail-Chopper, with a doubly curved blade; a Stone Axe, said to have been found near Aberdeen, but probably North American; and a large socketed screw of iron, 2 feet long, wanting the handle.

(3) By Rev. P. H. RUSSELL, Ollaberry Mause, Northmavine, Shetland.

Stone Axe of reddish sandstone, found when digging a grave in the churchyard at Hillswick, Shetland.

(4) By W. MOIR BRYCE, F.S.A. Scot.

Roman Bronze Stamp, TERTVLL PROVIN, found at Cramond, from the collection of Sir John Clerk of Penicuik.

(5) By ANDREW THOMSON, F.S.A. Scot., the Author.

Coldingham Parish and Priory. Imp. 8vo. 1908.

(6) By the KEEPER OF THE RECORDS OF SCOTLAND.

The Register of the Privy Seal of Scotland, 1488-1529. Vol. I. Edited by Matthew Livingstone, I.S.O. Imp. 8vo. 1908.

The Register of the Privy Council of Scotland, 1661-1664. Vol. i. Third Series. Edited by Professor P. Hume Brown, M.A., LL.D., Historiographer for Scotland.

- (7) By Professor HENRY MONTGOMERY, University of Toronto,
the Author.

Prehistoric Man in Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Reprint from the
American Anthropologist. 8vo. 1908.

- (8) By WILLIAM GRAHAM, the Author.

Deirdre and the Sons of Uisneach: A Scots-Irish Romance of the
First Century A.D. Compiled from various sources. 8vo. 1908.

- (9) By G. M. FRASER, Librarian, Public Library, Aberdeen, the
Author.

Treasure Trove in the North of Scotland. 4to. Pp. 7. 1908.

- (10) By D. HAY FLEMING, LL.D., F.S.A. Scot., the Author.

John Howie of Lochgoin: His Forbears and his Works. 8vo. 1909

- (11) By ALFRED CHARLES JONAS, F.S.A. Scot., the Author.

Horley: Its Church and Records. 12mo. 1908.

- (12) By WALTER LAIDLAW, F.S.A. Scot., the Author.

Poetry and Prose by Walter Laidlaw. 4to. 1908. Third Edition.

- (13) By the HAWICK ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Transactions of the Hawick Archaeological Society 1876-1885 and
1898-1904. 4to. New Series Vol. I. 1888-1890, 8vo.

- (14) By THOMAS SHEPPARD, F.S.A. Scot.

Hull Museum Publications, No. 5, 2nd edition; No. 41, 2nd edition;
and No. 54.

- (15) By JOHN MANSON.

The British Almanac and Glasgow Register for 1807.

The following Communications were read:—

I.

NOTES ON SCOTTISH SAMPLERS. BY G. A. FOTHERGILL, M.B., C.M.

Perhaps no higher tribute has been paid to the industry and skill of the small child of a day gone by than the present craze on the part of grown-up people for collecting samplers, which craze started some twelve years ago, and still continues. A market value in consequence has already been established for such work, a value that in all probability will increase rather than diminish as time goes on.

These samplers, for the most part, have been stitched by children under thirteen years of age, and few that I have seen are the work of older people.¹

Having discovered a quaint and well-worked sampler in a cottage close to the Linlithgow end of Cramond Bridge—the *old* bridge, which was rebuilt in 1619—my thoughts were turned to Scottish samplers in general. So far I have not seen more than about a hundred and twenty—a large number, however, to have come across in less than four months' time. But those I have seen clearly indicate that what has been done in Scotland in the way of sampler embroidery is, in most respects, similar to that done by English boys and girls during the same period; and I include boys, because I have had through my hands the samplers of several Scotch lads which are as well done as those stitched by the opposite sex.

What has struck me most about them is, that in the Scottish schools, or under a governess at home, the work has been a little more careful,

¹ Two days before I read this paper to the Society, Dr Joseph Anderson handed me a cutting from a newspaper, which was of special interest as bearing on the sampler. In all probability this is the first time the sampler has been mentioned in a speech by a member of the Cabinet in the House of Commons. It appears that the President of the Local Government Board, Mr John Burns, stated that he had been able to secure a pension for an old woman simply on the ground of her possessing a sampler which she had worked as a schoolgirl, and which was the sole evidence of her age. She was born in 1836.

and the character of the lettering more florid, if not more pleasing, than that stitched by children in England.

I have as yet seen no Scottish samplers of the 17th century ; and previous to 1736 I am not in a position to compare English with Scotch embroidered, or simple cross-stitched, sampler-work. But judging by the number of samplers I have seen which were worked after 1735, I may say that on the whole Scotland has turned out, if anything, better work in this direction than England has done ; and most certainly the pictorial effect and general decorative appearance of Scottish samplers stitched during the latter part of the 18th and in the 19th century, must be looked upon as a little superior to what has been attained over the Border.

That charming and instructive book, *The Sampler and Tapestry Embroideries*, by Marcus B. Huish, LL.B. (Longmans, Green & Co., 1900), which also contains a chapter on stitch-work by Mrs (Rachel) Head, gives us a large number of illustrations, many in colour, of the English child's work, as well as that of the adult. On p. 20 of that volume the author maintains that the *raison d'être* of the average nineteenth-century sampler has been entirely neglected, and that the rows of alphabets and figures on it have been omitted. This may have been the case with samplers worked by the children of rich people, but by no means was it so with the poorer classes of Scotland : for more than four-fifths of the samplers, dated 1850 to 1865, which I have seen, show both alphabets and figures ; and in not a few specimens two or three, sometimes more, sets of alphabets varying in character.

In several of them I have noted that the original *raison d'être* of all has been observed ; that not only lettering and figures have been included, but rows of patterns in careful and varied stitch, as samples of embroidery work, one under the other, similar to what we see in most of the samplers of the seventeenth century and up till the middle of the eighteenth ; which points to the fact that in the lower class schools of Scotland the sampler has, right up to the seventies of last

century, preserved its initial use ; and that was mainly to instruct, and serve as a copy for future use.

The earliest dated sampler in Great Britain which we know of bears, I believe, the date 1648. It is, or was, in the possession of Mrs Head, who wrote for *The Reliquary* (January 1902) "The Development and Decay of the Sampler." But this is wrought by the hand of an English girl.

Several people who have already written on samplers would give the reader the impression that they thought every specimen they met with should be worked on the same plan, contain the same ornament and the same wording. One writer thinks it a great rarity when she finds only a single example containing "The Grace of our Lord" neatly stitched on the linen ; and the same writer thinks it strange to read of samplers which have coronets on them, where the initial letters are worked *above* and not *below* these, as they appear in specimens of her own collection.

We are not to believe that one pattern was created for the English world to copy, and that nobody was intended to diverge in the slightest from that particular design. Since we know that samplers have been worked continuously from the days of Queen Elizabeth, it is not surprising to find a great deal of variety in design, of subject, arrangement and technique, so to speak, or stitch-work, of the sampler ; and we need not wonder if we come upon several hundred showing totally different patterns.

In my experience I have found that the samplers of the nineteenth century, since the introduction of Board Schools and other institutions, bear a considerable amount of resemblance one to another ; but the earlier one works back in the history of the sampler the more varied does it appear, thus showing that each home to some extent created its own design, though patterns of some of the borders and other ornaments were, doubtless, handed down from one generation to another, and were originally, perhaps, acquired from some old pattern-book.

Children of one particular school, however, seem to have stitched the

same subject with but little modification ; hence we do, now and again, come across a few that are even almost identical in detail. But I have not yet found an instance of two distinct schools each giving its pupils exactly the same pattern from which to work : there has always been some peculiar difference in design.

I have so far not ascertained the date of the earliest printed pattern-book for sampler work ; indeed, I have only seen several modern works, published so recently as 1860 and 1882. Of course when such books became popular the sampler to a large extent lost its interest, and originality of design ceased to exist in most quarters, certainly in schools, if not in the private home.

Mrs Conyers Morrell writes an intelligent pamphlet concerning a *Collection of Old Needlework*, put before the public some years ago by Debenham & Freebody of London. We are told here that books of cross-stitch patterns were printed in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, and that they were widely circulated, but are now extremely scarce in their original form. The town of Nuremberg, in 1748, was responsible for one of these. It "gives a well-nigh endless assortment of borders, and of the conventional vase and flower forms, birds, beasts, etc.," which we find introduced into so many samplers of eighteenth-century date. Mrs Morrell goes on to say that many of those ornaments were derived from earlier pattern-books. One Anna Cat Haxina, in the year 1701, "gives borders and corner-pieces, some few of which, at least, are derived from those included in the book of patterns for various kinds of needlework, published by Peter Quentel (in 1527)." Most of her designs, however, may be looked upon as bearing the impress of originality, or of reproduction of antique examples.

Some of the greatest curiosities of a descriptive nature that I have ever read have been put forward concerning the sampler. The writers might have been describing a section showing some exceedingly rare degeneration of the spinal cord, which required magnifying under the microscope by a high-power lens. Somebody, too, thought she had made a rare find when "a little black dog" jumped before her on the canvas—but I have

seen half a dozen little black dogs in samplers before me; and in one case (fig. 1) "a little black dog" has his kennel and chain as well there. Mrs Geddes, of 14 Ramsay Gardens, Edinburgh, is the owner of the



Fig. 1. Sampler by Agnes Ferguson, 1843.

sampler showing the dog and his kennel and many other quaint-looking animals and objects pleasing to children. It is a very amusing and interesting piece of well-stitched sampler-work.

Mr Marcus Huish, writing of English samplers, says: "It is surprising

how seldom the workers deemed it necessary to place upon them the name of the district in which they lived." But he quotes *one* instance where *much* was made of this fact. A little girl had had the following lines put before her to stitch upon her sampler:—

"Ann Stanfer is my name,
And England is my nation :
Blackwall is my dwelling-place,
And Christ is my salvation."

This rhyme, with different names, and slightly modified, occurs on an Argyleshire sampler ; it runs thus:—

"Jean Fraser is my name,
Scotland is my nation,
Ardrishaig is my dwelling-place—
A pleasant habitation" ;

which last line has decidedly more connection with the first three than that of the former stanza has with *its* first three lines. The same author, although he claims for Scotland no other peculiarities—but I may add he has in other respects next to nothing to say about the Scottish sampler—asserts that Scotch lassies were more particular about recording their addresses. I have probably seen many more Scottish samplers than have come under the notice of Mr Huish, and yet I have found him to be quite correct here. The only peculiarity in design—if it may be looked upon as such—which has so far struck me about samplers worked in Scotland is the peculiar form of the peacock. In all the illustrations of English samplers to be seen in Mr Huish's large volume, there is no peacock designed like the noble birds which I have come across in at least twenty Scottish samplers. Mr Huish reproduces Mary Bayland's work (fig. 23 of his book), in which are three peacocks stitched like that in Alison Robertson's (fig. 5), kindly lent me by Mrs White of 3 Drummond Place, Edinburgh, to illustrate my remarks. Mary Bayland worked her sampler in Scotland in 1779 ; Alison Robertson hers also in Scotland in 1765. Both, too, have used the carnation in the border—the one a red and the other a white carnation. Plate XIX. of the same

volume, however, shows two fine peacocks similar in design to the above, as well as an "Adam and Eve" scene, and the curious "Boxers" who also appear there. But the sampler unfortunately bears an illegible name. It may have been done by an English girl, or it may be Scottish. It would be interesting to know if the design originated in Scotland. At least two modern artists have brought up this old rendering of the peacock in their designs, and very quaint and elegant it is, too.

I do not find the peacock mentioned in Mr Huish's list of various forms of ornamentation, showing the earliest dates at which they appear on dated samplers that have come under his observation. Some three hundred specimens were analysed, which enabled him to assign approximate dates to those not dated.

I mention a few of these, as they bear upon work illustrated in my paper:—

1. Rows of ornament, from 1648 (latest seen 1741). [I have seen one with these dated as late as 1765, and several, presumably, of later date still, though enclosed in a border.]

2. Stag, from 1648—a common ornament between 1758 and 1826. [I have seen plenty in Scotland, the land of the stag—even more so now than England—worked into the sampler much later than 1826.]

3. Adam and Eve, first seen 1709.

4. Alphabet, from 1648.

5. Heart, from 1751.

6. House, from 1765. [A church, from 1739, see fig. 9.]

If the collector bears these dates in his mind's eye, he will be able to form a rough impression of the age of an undated sampler, which may serve him in good stead when it comes to buying or selling.

With such an exhaustive work on English samplers before us as that to which I have referred, it is unnecessary for me to enter here into the history of the sampler; for what applies to England's work in this direction, I imagine, applies equally to that of Scotland; neither do I intend to discuss its general use in the past, which is obvious enough, or its

many shapes and forms, and treatment with varied stitches, and so forth, about all of which Mr Huish and Mrs Head have already had so much to say. I will be content with alluding to a few of the best specimens I have had the good fortune to see myself in Scotland during the past few months.

First of all let us turn to the Cramond Bridge, or "Dalmeny" sampler, as we will call it. The sight of it prompted Dr Joseph Anderson, when I showed it him, to remark that a paper on Scottish samplers would be of interest to this Society.

This, owing to its associations, is perhaps one of the most interesting I have laid hands on; for it was worked at a private school in Dalmeny Park.

Long Green School—and the old building is still standing—situated close to the shore, near Cramond village, was maintained by a former Countess of Rosebery for the benefit of daughters only of those working on the Dalmeny estate. This Lady Rosebery was the second wife of the fourth Earl. They were married in 1819. She was a daughter of the first Viscount Anson and Baron Soberton, and great-great niece of the famous Admiral, Lord Anson.

The samplers worked at this school appear to have been exceptionally well done. The best of four, which were shown to me in the Cramond Bridge cottage, is here reproduced (fig. 2); but it requires colour to do it full justice. Although stitched with woollen thread nearly fifty years ago, its many hues are as bright and rich in tone to-day as they were when Miss Linkston, the worker, was seven years old. It is a marvellous piece of work for a child so young; but I have seen an illustration of another sampler, quite its equal, stitched by a seven-year-old in England: and this is referred to by Mr Huish in his book.

Apart from its associations with Long Green School and the Primrose family, and the fact that Miss Linkston's father, now eighty-five, was born on the estate and worked all his life there, it is noteworthy because of its "Adam and Eve." It is, too, the only sampler I have noticed which has "A" for Adam and "E" for Eve in large ornamental letters

above the figures. Adam is dressed in a kind of Harris tweed suit with red stockings, while Eve is in the height of fashion of the sixties, wearing

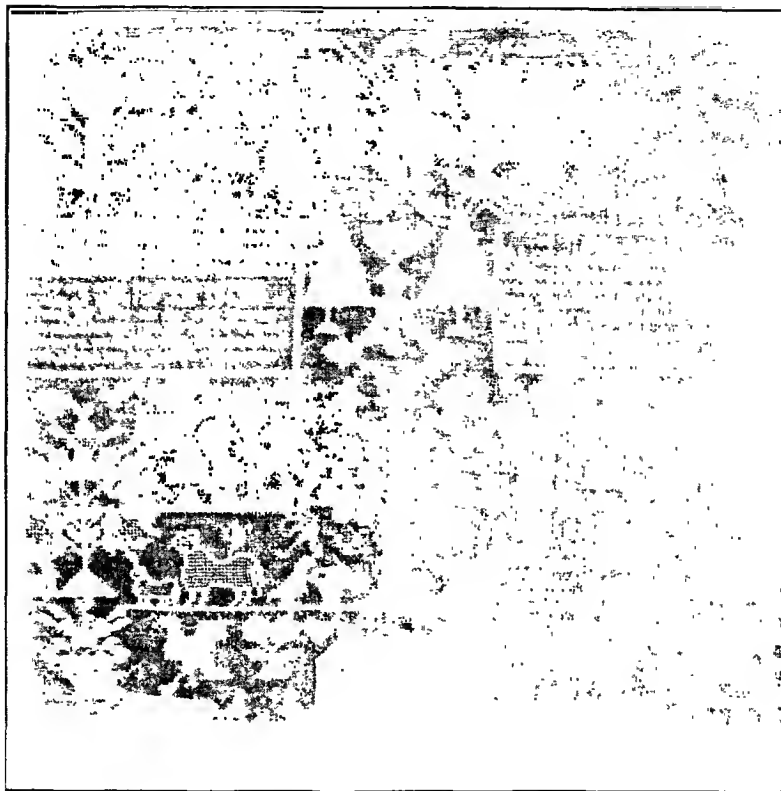


Fig. 2. The Dalmeny Sampler, 1863.

a deep blue frock over a wide crinoline! The cunning serpent with his monstrous red head is also there, coiled round the tree of knowledge of good and evil, and paying his attentions to Eve. Below is a very good representation of the school, a front elevation, which most decidedly

bears out its name ; and this, with a single earl's coronet, is stitched at the top of the sampler in black thread.

Seen about the "field," or garden of Eden, are numerous animals and birds, baskets of flowers, etc. Enclosing these is a fanciful and pretty border—the Scottish samplers are noted for their borders. The whole, with the exception of a little white silk in the sheep and swan, is worked with fine woollen thread in simple cross-stitch, and on a fine canvas. Some critics may look upon the design as being too crowded, and that it is stitched with but little regard to arrangement. To my own mind the effect is by no means displeasing, and rather recalls a page designed by Kate Greenaway. It is a typical child's sampler.

About the year 1709, I have read, Adam and Eve first found their way into a sampler. It is not very common, in Scotland, to find them in full dress ; and rarer still, I should say, to see Adam attired for fox-hunting ! Lady Marjory Mackenzie, of 10 Moray Place, Edinburgh, who has taken a great interest in samplers, and collected a number for the National Exhibition held at Saughton Hall, told me of one sampler which showed Adam in a scarlet hunting coat !

But our common ancestors are generally, however, represented on the sampler in their "natural clothes," and both of their figures in profile with their heads turned *away* from the tree of knowledge, and looking towards the spectator. But in one specimen I noted they were turned bodily round and clad in very narrow aprons of fig-leaves.

There is in this museum, the National Museum of Antiquities, a seventeenth-century panel of embroidery which is labelled a sampler. I have discovered that it was never intended for a sampler. The samplers, pure and simple, of this period consisted of floral and geometrical patterns in successive horizontal bands. Specimens of lettering, too, and figures were added to these, with perhaps the name of the worker and a date.

This bit of work is what is called *appliqué* embroidery. The Christian name of the worker, "ELE · NOR" appears above, and her surname "'MAD · DOCKE'S" below. The date, "1660," is worked with one large

handsome figure in each corner. The small time-stained panel is now under glass, and shows the various stages of the butterfly's existence, from the caterpillar upwards, as well as floral design of a highly ornamental character.

The most remarkable sampler (fig. 3) which Lady Marjory Mackenzie tells me she has seen in Scotland or anywhere else, is the property of Miss Emily Paterson, R.S.W., at whose studio, 1 Albion Place, Edinburgh, I first had the pleasure of seeing it.

It is remarkable for its enormous size, its extreme beauty, and the complex nature of its absolutely unique and superlative border, let alone the variety of exquisite stitch-work throughout its unusually large area. It was, of course, worked by an adult. No book or paper of any kind, I feel sure, has yet reproduced a sampler in any way approaching it for multiplicity of design, while the perfection of its work has not been surpassed. It must stand quite alone until we find its rival. For many years it has been in Miss Paterson's family, and in the same frame, which is here reproduced with the sampler. That frame is of oak-wood, enamelled black. Scotch thistles are painted all over it, designed in gold with a profusion of mother-of-pearl inlay. Nothing whatever is known of its early history. The only lettering upon it is

Anno. 1746.

A . C .

G R V B.

The subject of the centre-piece is "Saul's conversion," which is worked in pique stitch, a kind of tapestry embroidery, as are the coats of arms and some of the squares in the border.

I have talked with Mrs Sellar of 15 Buckingham Terrace, Edinburgh, about this sampler, and she says we must not look upon it as an original Scottish production, though it was evidently worked in Scotland after Italian patterns, just as she herself has embroidered chair-cushions, etc., from work she has seen in Old Italy. Mrs Sellar has very kindly lent me several specimens of early Florentine embroidery, which show the zigzag "*fiamme*" pattern (representing flames or lightning). Two



Fig. 3. Sampler with Saul's Conversion.

of these old pieces of work were lent her by Lady Bective, an authority on needlework. This pattern appears in various forms and colours in Miss Paterson's sampler. It is similar to that on the beautiful chairs in the Bargello in Florence. "Punto Ungaro" is the Italian name of another pattern appearing in some of the squares of Miss Paterson's sampler, which measures $33\frac{3}{4}$ by 23 inches, nearly twice the size of the next largest I have yet seen. There are no less than ninety-two large squares in its border, and each is worked in a different pattern, which consequently makes it such a valuable guide to embroidery.

Mr Butti, of Queen Street, Edinburgh, has shown me about eight samplers which he had by him last November. Two of these have "P. Pans" on them, indicating, no doubt, that they were worked at Preston Pans. One is dated "1850," and by the hand of "Isabella Brown aged 10 years." No less than nine crowns and coronets appear on it, and below each of them are stitched two initials.

It was customary in some schools, both in England and Scotland, to have a row of these with a single letter underneath each to indicate what kind of crown or coronet it represented, as 'D' for a duke's, 'V' for a viscount's, and so on. The 'L' for a lord's, however, is rather ambiguous, because 'B' for a baron's coronet is also there in some cases.

But it seems to have been more usual in Scotland to place under each the initials of members of the worker's family.

Here and there I have found crowns and coronets not too accurately stitched, but they have been prettily conventionalised.

Some people may wonder why these crowns and coronets are so often found in samplers since the middle of the eighteenth century. The reason is not far to seek—ladies, or their servant maids, were in the habit of embroidering in simple cross-stitch coronets with initials on the napery and handkerchiefs, etc., of the nobility, just as is done to-day in another fashion.

The most valuable of Mr Butti's collection is that showing an elabor-

ately stitched African chief (fig. 4), bow in hand, and a tiger in the background. A large ship of the old three-decker type is embroidered in the centre, and entitled "The Royal George," doubtless recalling the slave trade, for the sampler is dated "1809."

"Elizabeth Johnston her work" also appears on it, together with the names "Mrs Dow and Miss Steed" (probably the schoolmistresses' names) and the initials "HW." and "CD." There is a tree, too, with a ladder up it, ready to be climbed for the enormous apples growing on that tree; and a garden gateway, a peacock and peahen, an owl and a squirrel, all dotted about the "field," as well as the first three verses of the 23rd Psalm, the metrical version by Francis Rous (a head master, I am told, of Eton College), which was adopted by the Scottish Church in 1650. Every child in Scotland at one time had these lines at the tip of his or her tongue.

The whole of the above is worked in very fine silk on equally fine linen, and measures $16 \times 12\frac{1}{2}$ inches. It has a pretty and uncommon border about it, and the colouring is subdued in tone—but this may be owing to the sampler having at some time or other made acquaintance with the wash-tub.

In a good many samplers the "bird's eye" or button-hole stitch is found. I have also noticed the "back-stitch" as well; but by far the commonest is the simple cross-stitch, of which there are two varieties.

To another of Mr Butti's samplers I must refer—it is such a lovely design, and so daintily worked with both small and large thread, with the greatest possible harmony of colour pervading it. "Margaret Martin, 1755" is stitched thereon. Two of the characteristic "boxers," dressed in pink tights, green drawers, and flesh-coloured jerseys, carrying each a twig of oak tree with a monstrous acorn on it, are to be seen there, and four lines of the metrical version of the ten commandments.

Besides the initials of other members of the Martin family, what appears to be the initials "N B" is seen beneath four of the crowns and coronets. Underneath a fifth is "N R."

The "strawberry" border is not very common in nineteenth-century
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Fig. 4. Sampler with African Chief, 1809.

Scottish samplers. I have only detected two borders of this pattern in about thirty samplers owned by Mr Murray and his partner, of No. 100 Lothian Road, Edinburgh, who have in their fine collection three excessively neat but very simple ones worked by members of the Mountford family in Darlington, Co. Durham. These are quite in accordance with the simple and solid taste of the old Quaker town in the middle of the last century. One of them is dated "March 22, 1849." Louisa, Jane, Elizabeth and Mary Mountford were the industrious little people who stitched those alphabets and figures without the slightest indication of ornament about them.

At No. 3 Drummond Place, Edinburgh, Mrs White kindly showed me two interesting samplers, one of which, though it has been a very long time in Scotland, was worked at Chesterfield, in Derbyshire, by an ancestor of hers. I refer to it here, as it so exactly corresponds in make and shape and style to the prosy samplers worked by the famous trio of the Bronte family, which Mr Huish has had reproduced for his book. It, too, is perfectly simple in design—the epigram in large black letters, with scarcely a border at all surrounding it, and no ornament whatsoever, runs as follows:—

A temperate spirit and moderate expectations are the best safeguards of the mind in this uncertain and changing state. They enable us to pass thro' life with the most comfort and satisfaction. If we are destined to rise in the world they contribute to our elevation, if on the contrary it is our lot to fall, they render our fall the lighter: whilst extravagant wishes and ill-founded hopes pave the way to disappointment.

Sarah France (of) Chesterfield.

1797.

Mrs White's other sampler (fig. 5) is a beautiful example of Scottish work. Besides several initials, "Alison Robertson 1765" is the only lettering upon it. In the centre is a square piece of work, a pattern divided by a black and silver cross, the silver portion of the stitching having been worked with silver wire, which of course has become

black from exposure to the foul air of the town. The reproduction here must describe the rest of the ornament; and my pen sketch (fig. 6) of

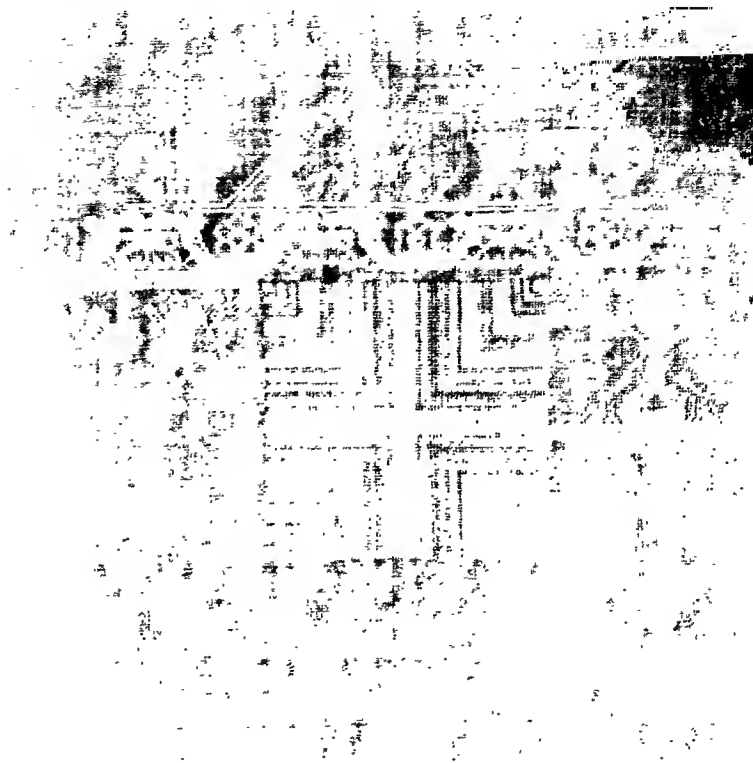


Fig. 5. Sampler by Alison Robertson, 1765.

the two very quaint figures will convey some idea of the careful stitch-work. The well-known lines below were added by myself for effect!

Mrs White also has in her possession an infant's outfit of the eighteenth century. As the christening-cap shows the best example of miniature "drawn" work that I have ever seen, work which was also used for samplers; at one time, I have sketched it purposely for this paper (fig. 7).

I note that Mr Huish has reproduced a similar piece of work in his book of "samplers," but it does not show any lettering, while Mrs White's

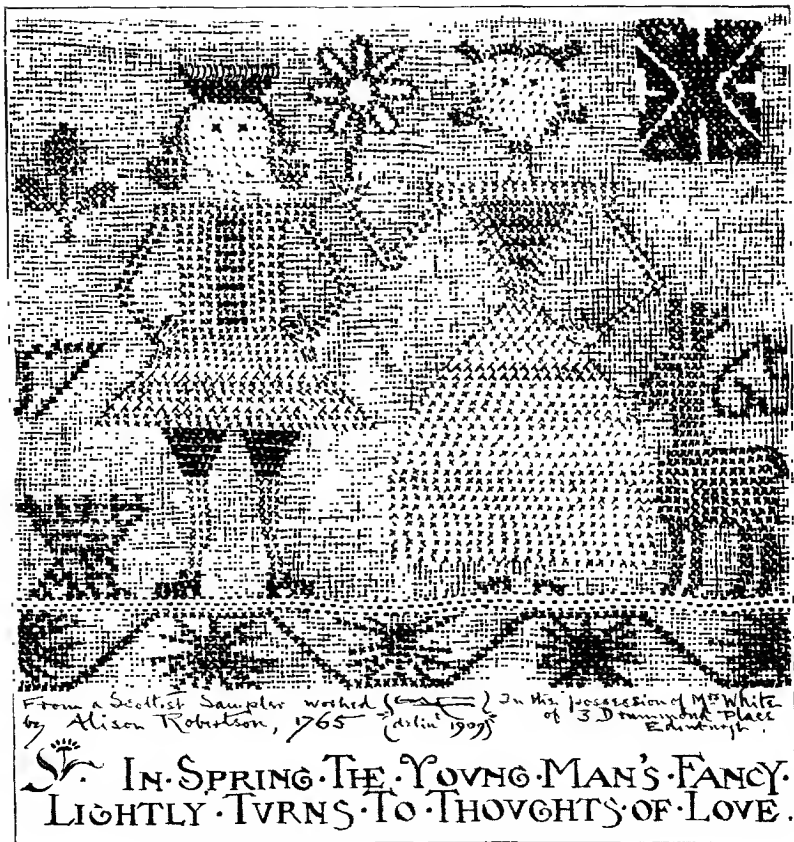


Fig. 6. Sketch of the two figures in Sampler, 1765.

has "Long live sweet babe" worked into the top of the little cap. I believe the work is termed "Hollie point" lace. Flanking this strip of drawn work is button-hole embroidery, and the lace round the cap is "pillow" lace.

One of the daintiest samplers that I have seen is a large one worked in silk on fine linen (fig. 8), which, together with two other samplers,

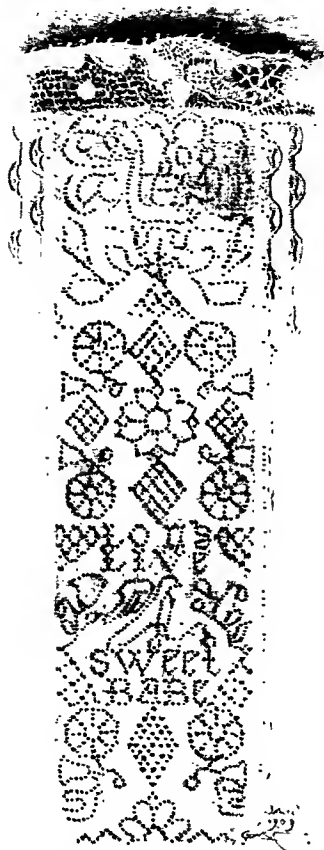


Fig. 7. Insertion in Child's Christening Cap.

has been lent to me by my old teacher and friend Sir William Turner, now Principal of Edinburgh University.

It was worked by Agnes Watt, the grandmother of the late Lady

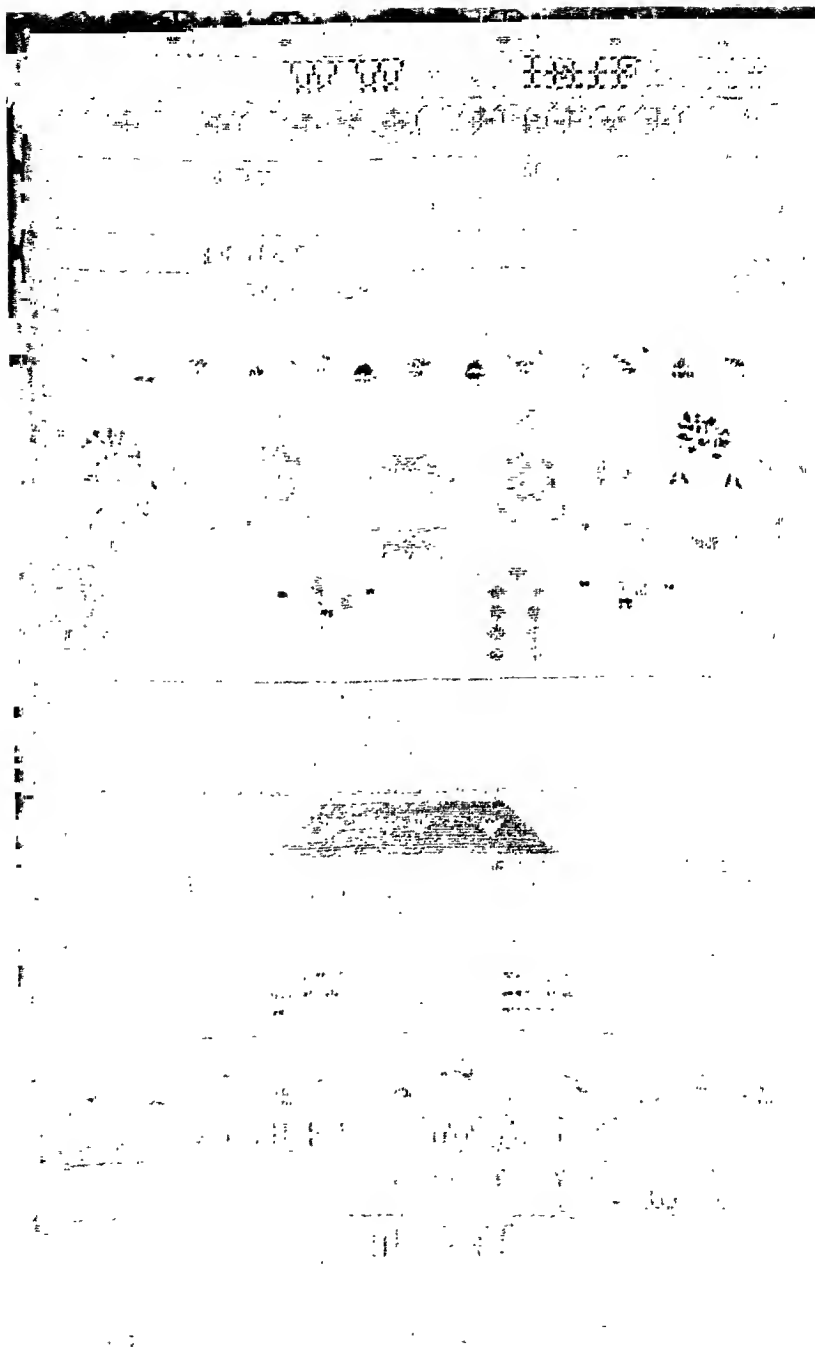


Fig. 8. Agnes Watt's Sampler, 1792.

Turner, and is dated 1792. On it we see a house, and two of those curious peacocks to which I have already alluded. Above the house—probably a portrait in silk of the house where she lived, or was educated—are rows of tulips, roses, and pinks; and above again, besides the alphabet, these two lines—

“Nature, not rolling suns, matures the mind,
Where in her paths there all the graces shine.”

The whole is surrounded by a strawberry border.

Another one is signed “Eliza Logan,” and is dated “181,” the last figure being omitted. It is quite a simple piece of work, with rows of letters and numerals, some of the larger letters showing the button-hole stitch.

The third sampler lent me by Sir William Turner is worthy of a few remarks, though it was not actually embroidered in Scotland, but in Lancashire, and by his great-aunt “Betty Aldern,¹ born 23 Nov. 1760.” The ornament consists of a young man in mid-Georgian costume, who is accompanied by a little black dog: his lady is on the opposite side of the sampler, and she, too, is guarded by a black dog. Two large birds, one presumably a crow, lines of conventional trees, three crowns, an English lion *passant guardant*, a comically-shaped stag, and several more objects of interest, compose the rest of the decoration beneath the alphabet.

This and Eliza Logan’s are both stitched on canvas with fine woollen thread.

I paid a visit to Glasgow to see the private collection of samplers belonging to Mr C. Rees Price, of 163 Bath Street, a Fellow of this Society. It is probably the largest and most notable collection in Scotland, and one of the finest in Great Britain. In Mrs Price’s drawing-room are to be seen about ninety specimens of exquisite embroidery, framed and hung upon the walls, which appear to be literally panelled with samplers. As the old-style frames, as well as

¹ The name is now spelt Aldern.

the samplers themselves, vary so much in design, the decorative effect is exceedingly pleasing. Only ten of these samplers, however, are Scottish: the rest were worked in England, one of which, a lovely example of drawn-work and silk stitching combined, dates back to the seventeenth century.

Of Mr Price's Scottish specimens the most original, and certainly the most interesting, is the "Glasgow Cathedral" one. The size of it is 16 inches square, and that of the frame 27 inches square, the latter being rosewood veneer, with a broad gold slip within, ornamented with fruit and flowers.

It encroaches on the province of a painted picture and consists of a large view of the Cathedral and churchyard; two urns, one on each side below; two lines of lettering, and a broad and somewhat rare type of border in satin-stitch. The inscription is as follows:—

"DEATH CONQUERS — AFFECTION WEEPS WS
ELIZABETH CHRISTIAN STIRLING McDONALD
GLASGOW IN THE YEAR 1827 HM CD
MK WM CD MRS F"

It is worked entirely with silk of subdued colours on hand-woven linen, and there is no indication of the colours having faded.

Glasgow people have looked upon it as a sampler, but it can hardly be said to be a true sampler. I feel loth to exclude it from this class of embroidery, but I am inclined to do so. Embroidery of all kinds having been largely used for upholstering purposes, I seem to think this was intended for a panel to form one side of a cushion, or it may have been intended for wall decoration, in a frame as we see it to-day—the frame seems to have been made purposely for the embroidery. It is not uncommon to find names and dates stitched on such panels of embroidery: several may be seen in the Victoria and Albert Museum in London.

These are the names, dates, etc., which I found stitched on some of the Scottish samplers belonging to Mr and Mrs Rees Price:—

1. "Elizabeth Mitchell, Elizabeth Hamilton, Cumnock, 1822."
2. "Eupham (Euphemia) Downie aged 9

"FAVOUR IS DECEITFUL AND BE
 AUTY IS VAIN BUT A WOMAN
 THAT FEARETH THE LORD
 SHE SHALL BE PRAISED · ID · VR."

In this sampler are three very brilliantly-coloured peacocks suggestive of the Chinese element of design. It is quite probable that these birds, which I have called "Scottish peacocks," originated with the Chinese. Two little people, resembling Dutch folk, also appear on the "field" of this sampler.

3. "Isabella Archibald, 1795"
4. "1785 Violet Dewar, aged 10"

The same border and proverb as in No. 2 is found here.

5. "ISHBEL SIMPSON SEWED THIS SEMPLAR IN THE YEAR 1805"
6. "Margaret Hunt, Dunfermline, 1797,"

and the initials "WH, IH, TH, AH, RH, CH, AH, MF, AB, IH, HH, AH," are stitched near the top of the sampler.

The ornament here is very profuse and quaint. It is the only sampler I have yet met with where a milkmaid carrying two pails slung from her shoulders is to be seen. The Italian "*fiammi*" pattern is also represented. The thickness of the stags' legs is most comical, so are the figures of Adam and Eve, outlined in blue silk. This is a valuable little sampler.

Three samplers in the Museum of National Antiquities are well worthy of note here. These are the names, dates, etc., worked upon them:—

1. "Elizabeth Bell, Her Sampler." A little Dutchman with blue and mauve-coloured bloomers appears in this bit of work.
2. "Mary Wallace × Lieth × March 8, 1781."

This is the only sampler upon which I have found a windmill. A lady and gentleman have been stitched here as well, and also many crowns and coronets, appropriately initialed with "D" for duke's coronet, etc.

3. "Margaret Chrichton, aged 11 years, May 1853. Free St Paul's School."

Mr Cameron, of St David's Street, Edinburgh, owns a very neat little example upon which is stitched the whole of the 23rd psalm, a garden, birds, and a blue dog; and in a small panel below we find "MARGREI ANDRSON, 1757," and "MRS POTTS," together with a lion, a swan, and a big bumble-bee.

Mr F. C. Inglis, Photographer, Roek House, Calton Hill, has shown me a very tiny sampler, dated 1837—it is barely 12 square inches in size. He has another of later date worked with wool on coarse canvas.

At 31 Great King Street, Edinburgh, I was shown by Mr Gilbert Goudie, F.S.A. Scot., several good examples of extra neat stitching, worked by members of the Reid family of Cupar-Fife. On one of these (8 x 6 inches approximately) are two fine peacocks, with blue bodies and red and green feathers, which are more peacocky than the usual grotesque breed of bird we see on the old sampler. Another, the work of Jane Greig Reid, aged 9 years, shows a very broad and beautiful border.

The oldest Scottish sampler that we know of is dated 1736, and the next earliest bears the date 1739. Both of these belong to Mr J. S. Richardson, Architect, 14 Randolph Place. The latter (fig. 9) is most carefully worked, and is a true type of sampler in every sense of the word, besides being full of detail. A church is stitched upon it, surrounded by bees—why, we wonder! Everything is stitched with fine silk thread in rows on this narrow bit of old linen by "Ann Ramsay, 1739." A complete set of crowns and coronets appropriately initialed is also there, as well as six different forms of lettering, several patterns, and the ten commandments expressed as follows:—

THOU SHALT HAVE NO OTHER GODS BUT ME
 UNTO NO IMAGE BOU THY KNEE
 TAKE NOT the NAME OF GOD IN VAIN
 DO NOT the SABATH DAY PROFANE

HONOUR THY FATHER AND MOTHER TOO
AND SEE THAT THOU NO MURDER DO
FROM WHOFEDOM KEEP the CHAST & CLEAN
AND STEAL NOT tho THY STATE BE MEAN
OF FALSE REPORT BEAT NOT the BLOT
WHAT IS THY NEIGHBOUR'S COVET NOT.

Of about half a dozen samplers seen at Mr Blaikie's, in Brodie's Close, off the Lawnmarket, I only saw one worthy of special note. It was evidently worked towards the end of the eighteenth century, and has upon it a large house, in grey, white, and black silk thread, with a fine peacock standing in the gateway of the garden. Above this is a considerable bunch of well-embroidered flowers, while a handsome tulip border surrounds the whole. "Mary Thomson" was the worker, but it is undated.

I find that the "wish" is not altogether left out by Scotch lasses in their work. Here is one in a sampler signed by "Helen Francis Sabiston, June 28th, 1838," and with it I conclude this paper, which must be looked upon as only the nucleus of a substantial history of "Scottish Samplers":—

"I sigh not for beauty nor languish for wealth,
But grant me, kind Providence, virtue and health;
Then, richer than kings, and more happy than they,
My days shall pass sweetly and swiftly away."

II.

CHURCHYARD MEMORIALS OF CRANSTON, CRICHTON, BLAIRGOWRIE,
AND RATTRAY; A RECORD AND COMPARISON BY ALAN REID,
F.S.A. SCOT. (WITH PHOTOGRAPHS BY MR JAMES MOFFAT, MR WILLIAM
FINDLAY, AND OTHERS.)

CRANSTON.

Cranston, or Cranestoun, is intersected by the Tyne, even now an attraction for the birds whose name was given to the parish in the twelfth

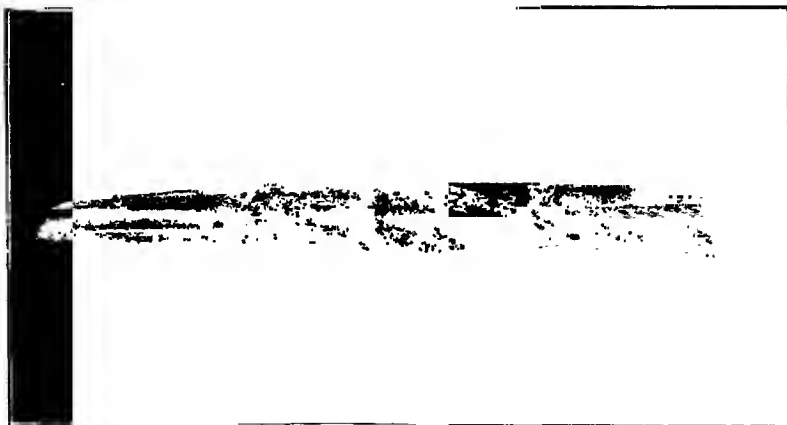


Fig. 1. A Twelfth Century Grave-Cover.

century. Certain old documents refer to its pre-Reformation chapel, as to the chapel and manor of Cousland, which were joined to Cranston at the Reformation. The scanty remains of Cousland chapel and burial-ground are still traceable, but the old church of Cranston may be said to have disappeared. The modern church is a fairly good Gothic structure, built by General Sir John Dalrymple in 1825. This church, with its surrounding modern cemetery, is a quarter of a mile distant from

the ancient burial-place, which lies close to Oxenfoord Castle and gardens, and is, practically, a carefully tended portion of the beautiful grounds. It contains a number of very interesting memorials, most important among them being the cross-slab shown in fig. 1.

This remarkable relic of mediæval times, represented from a photograph by Mr W. U. Reid, is 5 feet 5 inches long, 18 inches broad at the



Fig. 2. The Upper Portion of the Slab.

widest end, tapering to 10½ inches at the foot, and is 9 inches in thickness. It shows a cross with *two traverses*,¹ resembling thus the double transepts of some cathedral styles. The long angles are beaded in a simple cable design, the cross-shaft and arms, which are slightly raised and relieved, repeating the pattern of the edges. When first seen and described, the larger portion was in the position of an erect headstone, appearing as in fig. 2, from Mr Moffat's photograph. This front view also shows, in the

¹ Sometimes called a Patriarchal Cross.

uninjured upper panel, a crude figure in profile. One arm is faintly shown, while the lower limbs are determined by slightly chiselled lines at the foot of the long garment.

As the result of an examination made by the Hon. Hew Dalrymple, it was discovered that the fragment rested on another stone sunk about

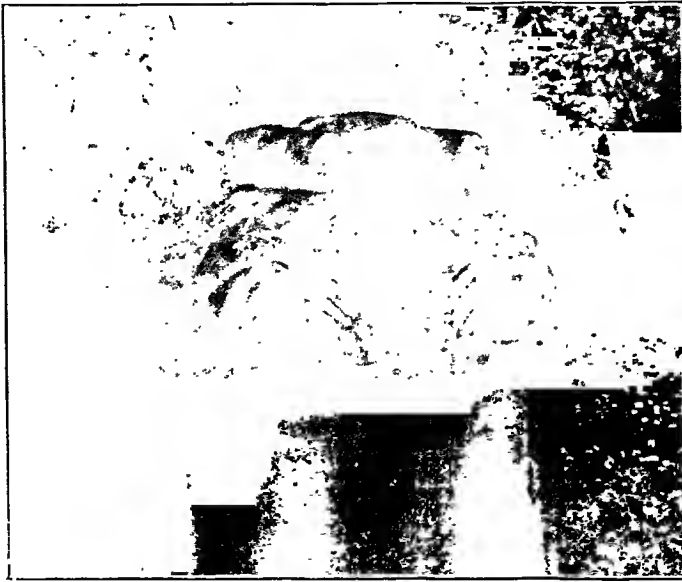


Fig. 3. A Hooded Skull. (40" x 30" x 8".)

12 inches in the ground. This proved to be the complement of the standing stone, fitting its fractured section perfectly, and forming when joined to it a mortuary relic imposing and unique. Doubtless it commemorates some ecclesiastic of the ancient church of Cranston, and that it has long lain buried is evinced by the numerous pick-marks that furrow and disfigure its venerable surface.

One of several seventeenth century headstones bears deeply incised designs, which are interesting chiefly on account of the mortuary symbols

being so carefully modelled that they appear almost as in relief. This example supplies a link between the incised and excised varieties, but it bears no visible date or inscription. *Memento Mori* appears under the hour-glass; the cross-bones and skull, in a rather unusual position, being



Fig. 4. Seventeenth Century Ornament. (23" × 22" × 7".)

strikingly obvious through the depth of their outlines. The skull and cross-bones figure prominently also on the quaintly shaped memorial of "Androu Windram Who Depaired the 11 of Juli 1687." Evidently the deceased had been a gardener, as is indicated by the spade and rake depicted on the face of the stone. The inscription is continued between these implements, and reads—"Heres A Worthy Husband A Loveing Father Unto His Four Children," etc.

A most interesting variant on the common death-head emblem is shown in fig. 3. Here the skull is *hooded*, and rests upon a single bone, a winged hour-glass completing the elaboration of a very striking pediment. The sides of this stone are panelled, an arrow and scythe

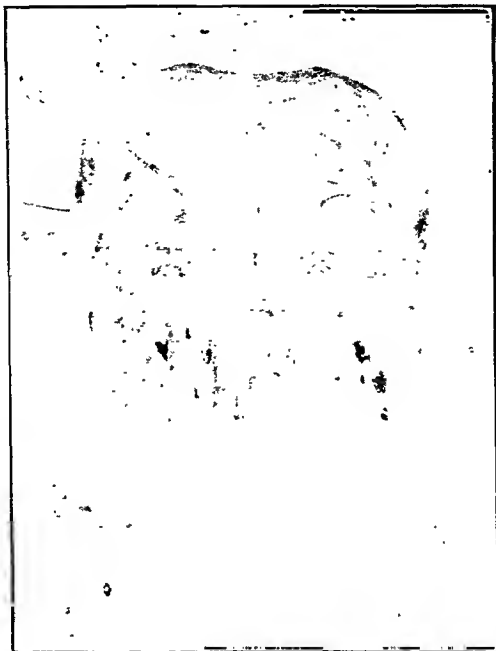


Fig. 5. Joiner's Insignia.

appearing on that shown in the illustration, a spade and a shovel being relieved on the other. This monument commemorates a family named Hope, who were tenants of Melvin-Hall farm, and dates from 1724. A weak copy of it, also showing the hooded skull, stands near by. The hour-glass, however, has stars instead of wings, a compass and square denoting the calling of "William Montgomery, Wright in Cranston, who died in 1745."

The quaint ornamentation of the small memorial, shown in fig. 4 ;

the mixture of incised and raised designs ; the occurrence of the fluted Ionic pilasters on both faces of the stone ; and the passing of the inscription panel, without break, into the pediment, are all noteworthy. An elaborate incised scroll bears the *Memento Mori* legend ; an hour-glass, boldly relieved, with a curious flower-like support, filling the centre of the scroll-bound pediment. The inscription reads--HEER LYETH JAIMS

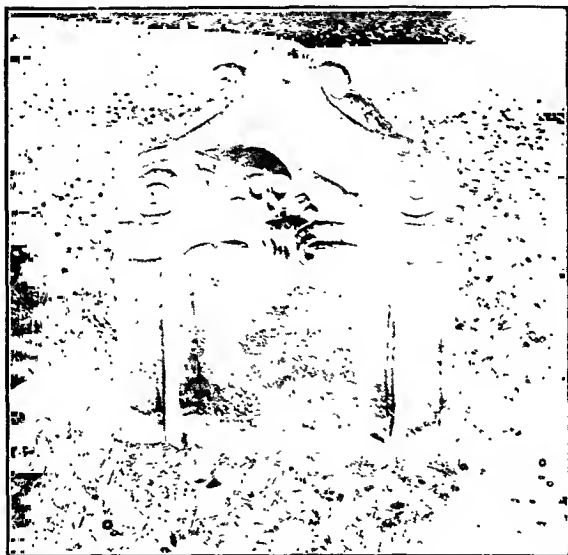


Fig. 6. An artistic arrangement. (36" × 29" × 7½".)

MUER WRIGHT IN COUCELAND HE LIVED 46 YEARS HE DEPARTIT THIS LIFE
THE 11 OF JANUAY 1690.

The back of the Muir memorial is shown in fig. 5. Here the pediment scrolls are Jacobean in feeling ; an arch-like ornament is suggestive of the builders' craft ; the Ionic pilasters of the front are here repeated ; there is the usual break between the upper and lower portions of the surface, but there is no inscription except the initials J M. The under panel shows a square and an axe, the symbols of the calling of this

seventeenth century wright of Cousland, whose small but very effective memorial is further decorated with single bones graven along its sides.

The headstone of "Andrew Bell Merchant in Cranstoun Who Departed This Life The 9 of December 1706 His Age 52 Years" is

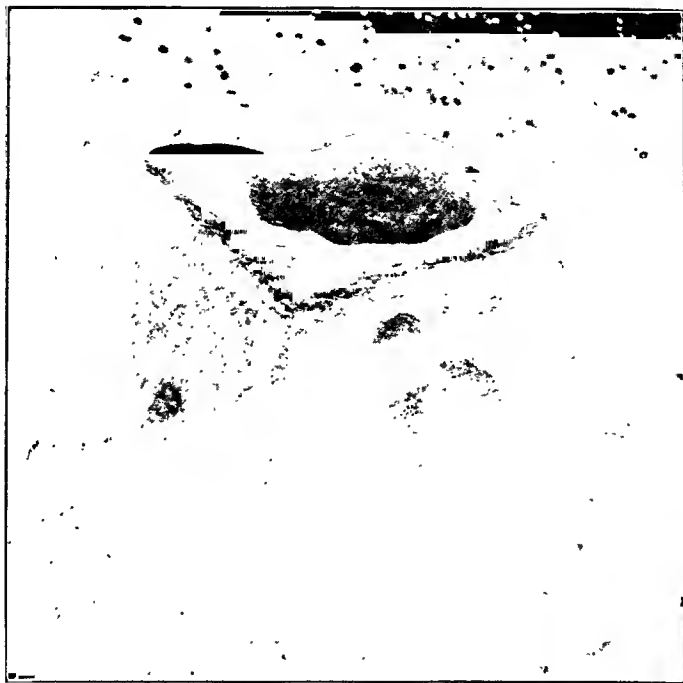


Fig. 7. Font at Cranston.

shown in fig. 6. The Merchants' Mark appears in the pediment of this very artistic memorial, which is finely designed, and so boldly relieved that its disposition of light and shade is most picturesque. Cross-bones appear under the 4 symbol, a very correct and finely placed skull adding a touch of distinction to the design. Graceful volutes define the pediment, a fine winged cherub-head acting as a keystone, which on the back of the stone takes the form of a skull.

Several other stones show various repetitions of the usual emblems, and a few plain table-stones remain in good condition. One small, unlettered fragment may safely be regarded as the only vestige of the old church of Cranston remaining above the ground. It is clearly the



Fig. 8. Font at Cranston.

relic of an arch moulding, the front portion of a respond, and may have served to support the chancel arch of the vanished sanctuary. In section it shows the full round, the shallow hollows, and the thin plinths of the half-pier responds often seen in churches erected or repaired close on Reformation times.

The search instituted by the Hon. Hew Dalrymple was further rewarded by the discovery of another ancient relic—the square, sculptured

stone object shown in Mr Reid's photographs, reproduced in figs. 7 and 8. That this is the pre-Reformation font of Cranston church cannot be doubted ; that it had fallen on evil days, and had to be rescued from a midden, is certainly much more difficult of belief. Its form, its beaded angles, and the archaic nature of its heraldic adornments argue its great age ; the curvature of the basin and the construction of the drain are equally eloquent of its purpose. Fig. 7 shows on one panel a chevron and a spherical roundle ; on the other, what seems to be a diminutive human figure, and an arrangement of plumes, surmounted by a mutilated *fleur-de-lis*. A much worn head and shoulders is seen on the left side in fig. 8 ; an animal among trees on the other panel, which is the finest of the enrichments. The height of the font is 1 foot 2½ inches, the width 1 foot 4 inches, the diameter of the basin 10½ inches, and its depth 10 inches.

Crichton.

The beautiful collegiate church of Crichton has been happily restored, and with solicitous regard to its fifteenth century characteristics. In the surrounding graveyard there are several fine erect and tabular memorials ; but it is clear that many others must have been destroyed, the majority of the tombstones being of a type and appearance essentially modern. In addition to the symbolic details of the older stones, a few quaint rhyming epitaphs of eighteenth century date are deserving of record. First among these may be placed the short and sententious quatrain :—

Their ears are cold
And o'er their grave
The grass may wave
Their tales are told.

Churchyard rhymes rise to the sublime or fall to the ridiculous with a sort of inherent celerity, as witness :—

Kind stranger stop and shed a tear
For her whose ashes moulder here
A fever brought her to her grave
Whom all her virtues could not save
From cruel Death's tremendous power
Whose shafts fly round us every hour.



Fig. 9. Tailor and Blacksmith.

Nor do they disdain that bathos which, to some, is their chief and peculiar charm:—

O may I to the end of time
 A Christian life pursue
 Happy to live prepared to die
 And bid my babes adieu
 For I have often troubled been
 But I'll pray to be forgiven
 And men have much tormented me
 But I hope to rest in Heaven
 If any person wish to hear
 Just come to me yoursel'
 And I shall speak to you in fear
 And I thee truth will tell.

The upper stone shown in fig. 9 bears a good representation of the usual emblems of the tailors' calling—scissors and "goose," a very crude winged cherub-head filling the entire pediment. The inscription reads—
"Heir Lys Richard Peaston In Crichton Husband to Margret Robson

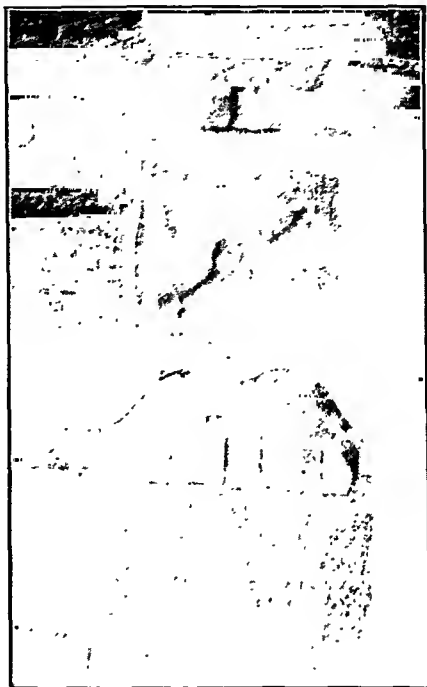


Fig. 10. (25" x 19".)

Wha Departed 10 of October Anno 1678." The under stone shown in the same illustration is inscribed: "Hear Lys the Corps of William Affleck Late Smith In Whitelaw Mains," etc., the date, as far as it can be deciphered, being 1668. The nippers and hammer symbolise the life of the blacksmith, and the hour-glass is eloquent of his decease.

The reverse side of the tailor's memorial (fig. 9) is shown in fig. 10. An hour-glass appears in the centre of the sloping pediment; *Memento Mori* is incised across the upper portion of the panel; an effective skull and cross-bones, superimposed, filling the remaining space.

An unusual type of headstone is shown in fig. 11. The boldly projecting round pillars, with the direct support they give to the

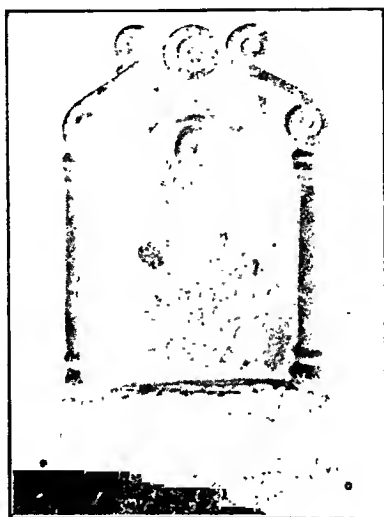


Fig. 11 The Fairgrieve Stone.

volutes of the pediment; the central rosette; the well-developed base, and the excellent winged cherub-head, are all in their way meritorious. The date 1754 appears on the back of this monument, in an inscription commemorating John Fairgrieve. The inscription on the front reads—"Also Jean Dods Wife to John Fairgrieve Grandson to John Fairgrieve Who Died March 29th 1778 Aged 23 Years."

The prototype of the Fairgrieve stone may easily be found in the

quaint example of seventeenth century design and execution shown in fig. 12. But this memorial has individual merits, the incised cross-bones and skull, the latter with a distinctly articulated lower jaw and double row of teeth, being unusually well-defined. No date or in-



Fig. 12. Quaint Seventeenth Century work. (30" x 21½".)

scription is legible, though traces of lettering appear on the back of the stone and on the bands of the pediment. The fragment of a rounded font-like object found in the churchyard, appears also in the illustration.

The richly sculptured upper portion of an early eighteenth century

monument is shown in fig. 13. The elaborate design is based on the vine, the branches and fruit being skilfully disposed over a scrolled pediment, whose keystone is a grotesque head. A trumpeting cherub, in a sadly dilapidated condition, appears to the left of the pediment, his neighbour on the right having apparently made very free use of his wings. At the back of the stone the cherubs have merged into death-



Fig. 13. An elaborate design.

heads, as in a fine example at Colinton, which otherwise has much in common with this fragment. The remaining ornamentation is a scroll with a Latin inscription, the words "Girgite Mortuo In Justiciu" alone being legible.

The most remarkable device in this churchyard, or in any other, it may be said, is shown in fig. 14. A cherub-head, with wonderful wings attached to the upper part of the skull, is blowing a twisted trumpet right into the ear of a skull, whose aspect of placid resignation to an unavoidable evil approaches the ludicrous. The inscription is quite

illegible, but it is possible to determine from the general style of the design, the heavy mouldings, and the execution, that this is an outstanding example of late seventeenth century work.

A finely sculptured armorial panel, built over the main entrance to



Fig. 14. Death and the Angel. (25" x 27".)

Crichton church, is shown in fig. 15. The Lyon King-at-Arms has kindly examined this photograph, and says that the arms "are probably those of Agnes Nicolson, the fourth wife of Sir Patrick Murray, first Lord Elibank. She was the daughter of Thomas and sister of Sir James Nicolson of Cockburnspath. Lord Elibank's father, Sir Gideon Murray, was the last provost of Crichton, and obtained a licence to

convert the church lands into a temporal estate. Agnes Nicolson died 16th November 1637."

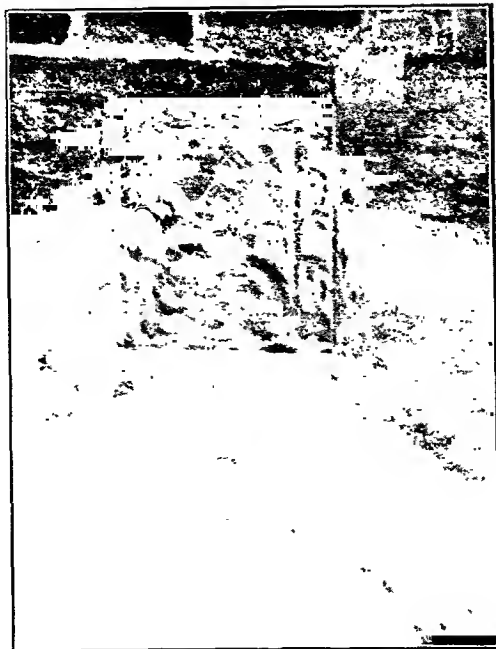


Fig. 15. Arms of Agnes Nicolson.

BLAIRGOWRIE.

Regarding the churchyard memorials of Cranston and Crichton as fairly typical of the Lowlands, and placing those of two neighbouring Highland parishes in contrast with them, the *pictorial* superiority of the Highland memorials is quite impressive. Here, fancy seems more fertile, and effect more obvious; but the South shows an elegance of design and a delicacy of detail which its Northern compeers rarely emulate. The churchyards of Blairgowrie and Rattray may be regarded,

fairly, as representative of the Central Highlands, but both possess individual features of exceptional interest.

A considerable number of old tombstones remain in the ground



Fig. 16. A crowd of Symbols. (33" x 22".)

attached to the parish church on the Hill of Blair, a square building with a pagoda style of tower, built on an ancient site in 1824. The curious example shown in fig. 16 displays within a beaded panel an assortment of symbols, remarkable for their crowded arrangement and

very crude delineation. The disposition of the cherub-wings is unique. They follow the lines of the pediment, and are feathered in a very unusual herring-bone pattern. The initials I E . M H occupy the angles, the emblems of death, eternal life, and of the secular calling



Fig. 17. Tailors' Insignia.

filling the entire lower portion of the slab. The crown is of a distinctly original type,—the nippers and knife of the worker in leather, and the mortal emblems, following the lines common to the ground. The upper sides of the pediment are inscribed D·E·M·D·IN·BLAIR; the back of the stone—possibly its true front—bearing the inscription proper:—

I · E · HEIR · LAYS · THE · BONES · OF · IOHN · ELDER · SON · TO · IOHN · ELDER ·
 IN · MURTOUN · OF · ARDBLAIR · WHO · DYED · 28 · OF · IANEVARY · 1722 ·
 AND · OF · AGE · 24 · YEARS.

The "goose" or flat-iron and the scissors, emblems of the tailors' calling, are well represented on another small stone shown in fig. 17.



Fig. 18. A Joiner's Memorial. (6' x 3'.)

It also has a winged cherub-head in the pediment, the mortal emblems—hour-glass, skull, and coffin—appearing underneath those that are secular. The inscription, on the reverse, is of the type commencing with "Heir Lys The Bones of," and dates from 1745.

One of the finest of several prone table-stones is shown in fig. 18. Its lower panel gives an excellent rendering of the hour-glass, cross-bones,

death-head, bell, and coffin—the latter shown as if resting on the carrying spokes—the *Memento Mori* ribband with tassels framing the group. The central panel shows an elaborately foliated shield, with crest and mantling, a couple of bands at the sides bearing the initials T H · E C. A winged cherub-head crowns the design of this early eighteenth century memorial, which bears to have been—"Erected By Patrick Horn In Memory Of His Father A Virtuous And Honest Man." That the deceased had been a joiner is clear from the devices carefully graven over the entire surface of the shield, and comprising saw, square, compasses, chisels, hammer, axe, etc. It is interesting to note that the scroll bearing the inscription is winged, and that the thistle forms part of the ornamentation of the shield.

Another fallen "throughstane" shows incised cross-bones and skull, with crossed shovel and spade, and three sections of inscriptions, quaint in form, and worthy of transcription. That at the top reads—HEIR · LAYS · MARGRAT · WOLSON · SPOYS · TO · JAMES · JACK · IN · BLAIR · SHE DAYED · THE · 17 · OF · OCTOB^R · AND · OF · AGE · 24 YEARS · 98. The latter figures obviously indicate the year, which, from appearances, as from the later date beneath, must be 1698. The large initials I I M W are followed by the rhyme—

OF · IVDGES · MOST · IMPARTIAL
IS · DATH · WITH · SENTENS · FOVNERAL

The lower and more recently cut legend runs—HEIR · LAYS · JAMES · LACK · ISOBEL · LACK · THEY · DIED · MARCH · 4 · 1706 · HIS · AGE · 2 · HER · AGE · 1 · MEMENTO · MORI.

Still another slab of the same style, dating from 1701, shows, in addition to the usual mortal emblems, the fine representation of a pair of scales depending from a beam, the circular scale having a weight in the centre, and, with the other, appearing at the point of just balance. The coulter of a plough, the ploughshare, the yoke, and other figures indicate that the deceased "IOHN · SOVTAR · MERCHANT · BYRGES" must have been a farmer as well as a grocer. From their position, it was

found impracticable to obtain good photographs of these interesting but much worn memorials.

An extremely quaint representation of a passive Resurrection group



Fig 19. A Resurrection group. (36" x 30".)

appears in fig. 19. Two wingless cherubs hold trumpets perpendicularly over a skull, which rests on a single bone, and is flanked by volutes on which the figures stand. Half-round pillars, with ball capitals, give scant support to a moulded and arched canopy, crude death-figures

appearing on the top edges of the sloping pediment. The reverse side shows, within an oval panel in the pediment, an ineffective female head, flanked by the initials I C · I L, the inscription appearing beneath, and as

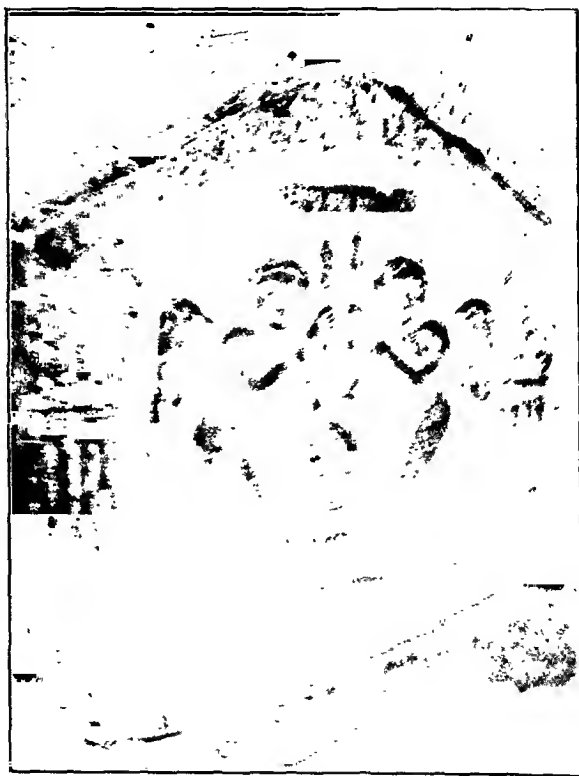


Fig. 20. Resurrection Angels.

follows :—"Here Lyes The Bones And Ashes of Jean Low Spowse To James Carver In Banchrie Who Departed This Life November The 4th 1739 And of Age 25."

Very similar in size, style, and execution is another small erect stone

shown in fig 20. Here the cherubs are shown with wings, and are actively blowing their trumpets, holding palms (?) aloft the while. Beaded pilasters with Corinthian capitals take the place of the crude

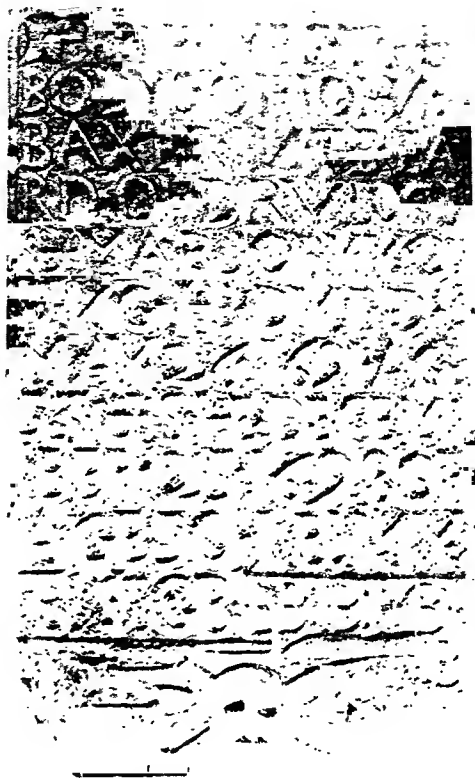


Fig. 21. A Family record. (5' x 33½".)

round pillars, and support a shapely pediment on whose edges hour-glasses and single bones are seen. *Memento Mori* appears just over the palms, the skull and single bone occupying the lower position as before. The same portrait head appears with initials and inscription on the

reverse side of this head-stone, which is of exceptional interest, and of considerable merit among these examples of untrained local craft.

Among so many memorials bearing a wealth of sacred and secular symbolism, a welcome variety is offered by a slab of dignified appearance (fig. 21), whose inscribed surface of boldly excised lettering arrests attention strongly. The names of Ratray, Baxter, and Chalmers have for many generations been honourably associated with the district, and this old Baxter record is thus of much importance. It is well shown by the accompanying illustration from a photograph by D. Milne & Son.

From the *size* of this slab, it is clear that it was not originally a table-stone, though it is now supported by four square pillars; and from its *shape* it is equally clear that originally it had been an ordinary erect head-stone. Regarded as an upright stone, with a top roughly circular in form, the inscription reads the wrong way, the conclusion being that it is graven on a slab that at some previous time had borne a still older obituary, which had read the reverse way from that now before us. Be that as it may, however, the legend and symbolism of this fine memorial are of much merit, both of diction and of execution.¹

Nor does the foregoing monument exhaust the interest of the Baxter memorials, for over the remains of the late Rev. Dr Baxter of Blairgowrie and his sons² lies another ancient slab, which, in its graven representation of Abraham's Sacrifice, takes a notable place among the churchyard sculptures of Scotland. This slab (fig. 22), now lying prone before the modern granite tombstone of Dr Baxter, has been an upright monument, as is testified by its shape, size, general appearance, and 9-inch ground-hold. No date is traceable, but from the use of the egg-and-dart

¹ "The letters cover the stone (see illustration). They are about 3 inches long, and raised. The limb of one is sometimes used as a part of the next. V means U. The middle limb of N is always cut thus M. An M has been omitted in Drumlochie and has been inserted by the cutter at the top of V. The words at the ends of lines 3, 5, and 8 are divided.

The family appear to have lived for a time on the lands—"eard" of Drumlochie. —*Note by Major P. Chalmers, Blairgowrie.*

² The late John Baxter of Brechin, and the Rev. George Chalmers Baxter, F.S.A. Scot., of Cargill U.F. Church.

moulding, as from the style of work, it may safely be relegated to the early eighteenth century, or at furthest to the close of that preceding. The initials W · B · A · K indicate its connection with the Baxters,—the swathed body of a dead person at the foot and a winged cherub-head at

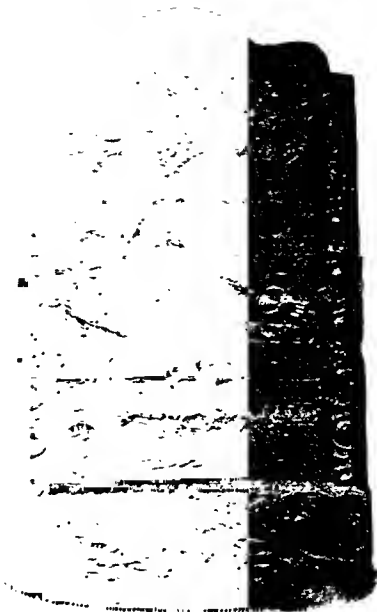


Fig. 22. Abraham's Sacrifice. (52" × 30".)

the top associating the memorial with the demise of some important member of the family.

The delineation of the biblical incident is very quaint and graphic. The largest and central figure,¹ Abraham, holds Isaac by his hair, the sacrificial knife being uplifted in his right hand. The angel is represented as staying the hand of the patriarch, and appears in the air behind the shoulders of the ram, whose horns are, unmistakably, caught in a clump of foliage. Over the altar and the bound figure of Isaac

¹ The figure of Abraham is 16½ inches high.

appears an open book, with the titular inscription, "Abrams Offering Of Isaac Stayed By An Angel," and a reference to Genesis xxii. The figures rest upon a straight band, on which the *Memento Mori* legend



Fig. 23. The Chalmers stone.

is incised. The square panel over Abraham's head shows a coulter driven through a ploughshare, a common farming device; and an air of much distinction is given to the memorial by the finely worked classical moulding that serves as a frame to the design.¹

Another old family, the Chalmers' of Drumlochie and Cloquhat, are

¹ See a notice of this and of other two Perthshire examples by Dr Christison in the *Proceedings*, vol. xxxvi. p. 349.

also represented by older and newer monuments. An interesting table-stone, the oldest memorial remaining of this family, undated now, and very much worn, is shown in fig. 23 from a photograph by Mr D. Milne. Its upper ornamentation includes two winged cherub-heads, a defaced shield with profuse foliation of thistles, and an oblong moulded panel, on which initials seem to have been incised. The word "Chalmers" is still traceable on the under scroll of the foliation on the left, a feature, this, of more than passing interest, so unusual is the position of the family name. Otherwise the inscription is completely gone; and the symbolism at the foot of the stone—skull, cross-bones, hour-glass, cross-spades, coffins, and *Memento Mori*—is of the type common to the church-yard and district.

RATTRAY.

In the year 1713 a collection was made in the kirk for the boatman of Blairgowrie, and another in 1716 for the renewal of his boat. To this important public servant the lands of Coblehouse were allotted; and when he died he was their last fee-holder, the building of the bridge over the Ericht about 1774 seeing the last of the historic Boat of Blair. The steep road leading from the bridge into Rattray is still termed the Boat Brae, and the last of the boatmen is commemorated by a most apposite and interesting memorial in Rattray churchyard.

The west face of this stone (fig. 24) shows the figure of a boat or coble, with a seat for the rower, and projecting oars. A couple of strong posts flank the boat, a well-twisted cable being stretched taut between them, to which the bow of the boat is apparently attached. Here we have an indication both of the motive power and of the precaution necessary in negotiating the ireful Ericht in days gone by. Over the main symbol appear an hour-glass, a coffin, a skull, a spade, a shovel, and cross-bones, all crudely depicted, and made as large as the surface available would allow. The upper edges of the stone bear the initials R B · M M and a heart, with the rhyme—

To Honer The Dead We May Be Bold
Abraham Our Father Did It Of Old.

The boatman's death is not recorded, unfortunately ; but the main inscription is a touching reference to the death of his wife, who pre-



Fig. 24. The Boat of Blair. (33" x 26" x 5½".)

deceased him, leaving no one to honour him, boldly or otherwise, by adding his name to hers :—

HEIR · LAYS · MARJORY · MORSON · & 4 · OF · HER ·
 CHILDREN · SHE · LIVED · IN MARAIG · WITH ROBERT ·
 BENNET · AT · THE · BOAT · OF · BLAIR · 14 YEARS · AND ·
 DIED · 17 · MARCH · 1710 · AGED · 45.

A large number of table-stones retain their original elevation and supports, their seventeenth century dates, and varied symbolism. No fewer than seven of these old memorials rest on their pillars or end-stones, a dozen others lying level with the turf. The tombstone of the Cargills of Haltoun of Rattray is especially worthy of note through its association with a historic name. Captain Hill-Whitson of Parkhill, a descendant of the Cargills, in perpetuation of the persistent local belief that Donald Cargill, the Covenanting martyr, lies buried here, has caused his name to be graven on the ancient memorial of the family to which he belonged. Its dilapidated surface is crumbling to pieces on a base of modern brickwork, but enough remains to show that this had been an ornate, if not an elegant, monument. The section of a shield, with crest and elaborate ornamentation, occupies the upper portion of the slab, whose corners had been embellished by floral bands. The inscription is quite gone from the moulded scroll panel in the centre, which shows only the modern lettering "Donald Cargill of Haltoun of Rattray." In the lower portion of the stone appear the *Memento Mori* band, a skull, an open book, a coffin, another skull, cross-bones, and an hour-glass. It is close to the Parkhill burial-aisle, for which the old church of Rattray seems to have furnished the building material.

The symbols already noted are common to the ground, but a few stones bear striking inscriptions, cut in admirable raised lettering. One of these is worthy of transcription:—"Heir Lyes Ane Honest Man John Blair In Blacklaw Who Depared The 7 Of June 1681 And Of His Age 53." That obituary runs round the margin, the central upper portion of the stone bearing the common rhyme, "Remember Man As Thou Goes By," etc. A group of initials, *Memento Mori*, hour-glass, skull, cross-spades, and cross-bones complete the interest of a very effective memorial. Another and very massive table-stone bears a much worn inscription, also in raised letters, but readable thus:—HEIR LYIS · · · · · HONEST · MAN · DAVID · ZEAM · · · · · EISTER VALK · MIL · OF RATTRAY · VHO · DEPARTED · IN APRIL · 13 · 1661 · OF · · · · · 6. Under the inscription are the incised initials D Z and I N, the bottom portion of the slab bearing

the relieved hour-glass, skull, single bone, and crossed-spades, common everywhere. There is one original and striking feature, however: an enormous pair of wool-shears, admirably hewn, and on an ample scale, not often seen.

Another fine example displays the ordinary emblems of mortality, but with pleasing variety of design, while the secular emblems on the upper portion of the stone are fresh, if not unique. The date 1756 appears among them, and a scroll bears the legend "Mindfull of Eternity." A central shield shows the initials L. A. Y., all that can be discovered of an obituary record, for the main inscription is completely gone. A shuttle-shaped device accompanies the initials; a mallet, ready for beating the yarn disposed on a bench, is seen to the right of the shield, while a very good representation of the sluice of a mill-dam appears over the date panel on the left. Evidently another waulk-miller is commemorated by this stone, which is admirably worked, and very richly moulded round its edges.

The west face of the head-stone inscribed "Patrick Fyfe and Jean Blair" (fig. 25), erected in 1734, is decorated with an hour-glass, cross-spades, cross-bones, and skull, the *Memento Mori* legend appearing at the bottom of the panel. The inscription is followed by the rhyme:—

Remember man impartial fate
Knocks at the cottage and the palace gate
Life's span forbids thee to extend thy cares
And stretch thy hopes beyond thy years, etc.

The east face of the same memorial (fig. 26) is more striking. It shows a large winged cherub-head, two stars, and a floriated and crested shield, displaying the coulter and share of a plough. Pilasters formed of a couple of crude pillars, joined by one capital and base, support the scrolled pediment. The carving on both sides is shallow, but is very clearly cut; the effect approaching nearly to elegance. This illustration is from a photograph kindly supplied by Mr John B. MacLachlan of Blairgowrie.

Leaning against the south wall of the churchyard is a sculptured slab

(fig. 27) of striking appearance and of much graphic power. It shows a female figure seated at a loom, throwing the shuttle with the right hand and grasping the lay with the left. Reed and heddles are distinctly

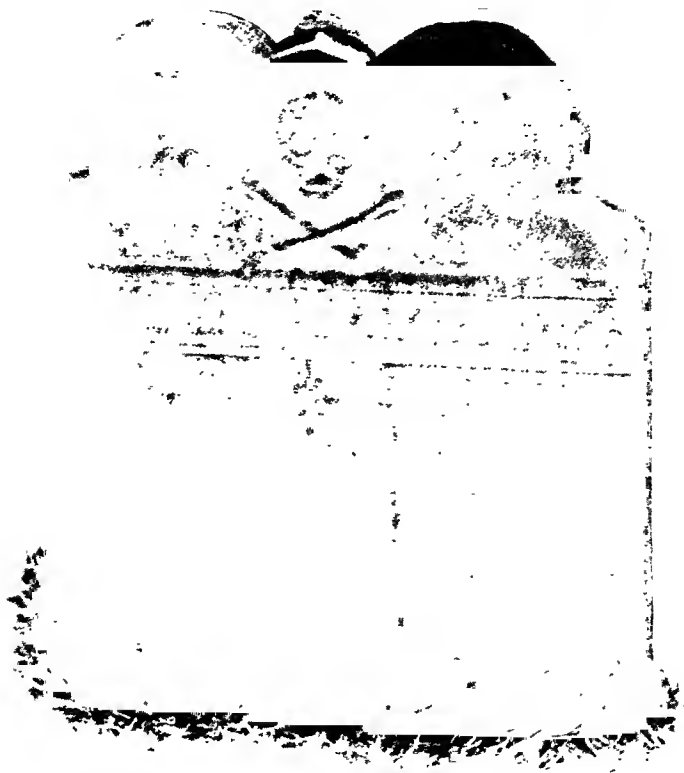


Fig. 25. A Rhyming memorial.

shown, the representation of the loom, as of the act of weaving, being exceedingly good. The lay seems to be attached to a tablature on which appear the date 1757 and the initials J B and J T. The *Memento Mori* scroll is placed in the centre of the design; the usual symbolic devices

appearing underneath it; flat, beaded pilasters, with quaint capitals, enclosing the whole.



Fig. 26. The Farmers' Arms.

The reverse of this fine memorial (fig. 28) shows a winged cherub-head filling the pediment, over it running the legend, "Mind Time For Time Is Precious." The inscription is very clearly incised and reads:—



Fig. 28. The Inscriptions.

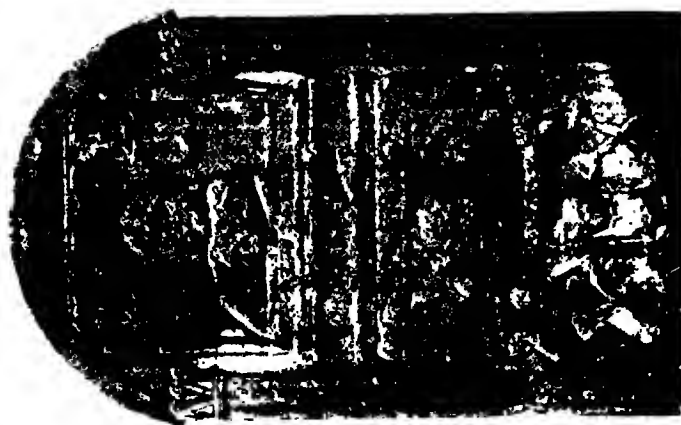


Fig. 27. A Handloom Weaver. (44" x 24½".)

"This Monument Was Erected By James Baxter In Memory of His Father David Baxter Husband to Isabel Man In Kirkton of Rattery He Departed This Life October 18th 1754 And Of Age 65." These illustrations are from photographs kindly supplied by Mr J. B. MacLachlan.

Among the families buried in the private grounds and vaults of this churchyard are the Rattrays of Craighall, and of Nether Persie and Kingseat; the Whitsons of Parkhill; and the Rattrays of Coralbank. The present church, a plain square structure with an effective tower, was erected in 1820. The previous church stood a little southwards of the present site, and covered the ground now occupied by the burial-aisles of the Rattrays of Craighall and the Whitsons of Parkhill, whose forebears, therefore, were buried within the ancient church. One of the adornments of the old building was a tablet commemorating Mr Sylvester Rattray of Persie, rector and minister of the parish, whose death occurred in 1623. This tablet was originally in the church, and was built into the Craighall burial-aisle, the ancient choir, at the rebuilding of the church in 1820. The aisle having become ruinous, it was removed in 1875, from whence all trace of the interesting old tablet was lost. Its inscription and design had been copied, however, by the late Revd. Wm. Herdman; and in September of 1908 a restoration of the tablet was unveiled within the church by the donor, Lieut.-Gen. Sir James Rattray, K.C.B., of Craighall-Rattray. The Lyon King-at-Arms supervised the heraldic devices, which are appropriately tinted; Mr. A. U. Balfour Paul supplied the working designs, which were executed by Mr Beveridge of Blairgowrie; the inception of the laudable project being due to Major P. Chalmers, a descendant of Sylvester Rattray of Persie, first post-Reformation minister of Rattray. The arms are those of the minister and his two wives, the first, Grizel Robertson, daughter of Baron John Reid of Straloch, the second, Marie Steuart, daughter of George Steuart of Cardneys and Dalguise.

The Latin inscription reads:—HIC SITUS EST MAGISTER SYLVESTER RATTRAY HVIVS ECCLESIE RECTOR ET MINISTER QUI OBIT PENULT JAN.

ANNO 1623: .ETATIS SUAE 67. The interpretation being, "Here is deposited Master Sylvester Ratray, Rector and Minister of this Church, who died 30th January 1623, in the 67th year of his age."

III.

NOTICE OF TWO FLANGED PALSTAVES OF BRONZE FROM CRAIG-A-BHODAICH, FARR, SUTHERLAND. BY THE REV. ANGUS MACKAY, M.A., CORR. MEM. S.A. SCOT., WESTERDALE MANSE, CAITHNESS.

The two bronze palstaves (fig. 1) now to be described were found by Mr Patrick Mackay, mason, Swoirdly, at the north-west foot of Craig-a-Bhodaich, Farr, Sutherland, while repairing the dyke which encloses the hill pasture of the parish minister in 1906. The spot where the implements were discovered is about 140 yards above the confluence of the Crask streamlet with the Burn of Farr, and near the base of a rock about 7 yards from the east bank of said burn. The place has all the appearance of having been a rock-shelter or lean-to, for the rock, which is about 12 feet in height, overhangs a little, and would be very suitable for a lean-to house.

The palstaves lay side by side on a small shelf near the base of the rock, as if placed there by the hands of the ancient craftsmen, the soil afterwards covering the tiny ledge over, and so protecting them. They lay so closely together as to preclude the possibility of their having handles attached to them when deposited there, and the marks of casting on either side of them are so very pronounced that it looks as if they had been little used. It may well be that they were cast under this sheltering rock close by the Burn of Farr, for one side of a stone mould for casting bronze spear-heads was found in the neighbourhood not long ago, and is described by me in the *Proceedings*, 8th January 1906. The finding of the mould indicates that they probably did cast bronze implements locally, and that they had a trading connection with the

South in these early times, for the metals which go to form bronze are not found in the North, so far as I am aware.

The largest of the two palstaves (fig. 1) measures $6\frac{7}{8}$ inches in length by $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches in greatest breadth across the cutting face, tapering

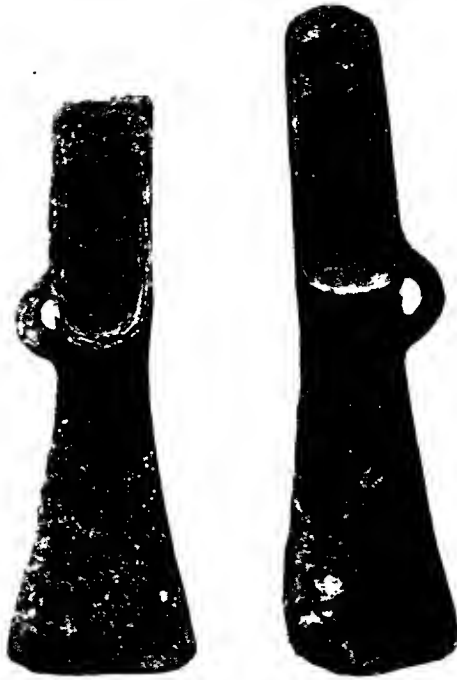


Fig. 1. Two Bronze Palstaves or Flanged Axes found in Farr, Sutherland. ($\frac{1}{2}$.)

upwards to 1 inch in breadth at the base of the recess between the flanges. These project for $\frac{1}{2}$ inch at the base of the recess, which is 3 inches from the butt, and taper into the flat at about an inch below the butt. The middle part between the two recesses on either side is thus 3 inches in length, and rather less than 1 inch in breadth between the flanges, and $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in thickness. This part was

inserted between the split halves of the angularly branched end of the handle which fitted into the recesses between the flanges, and were firmly bound round with thongs to resist side pressure in the use of the instrument. Below the base of the recess there is a strongly rounded thickening on the broad face of the palstave, which extends downwards like a tapering midrib for $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches till it merges into the flat of the blade. A strong loop $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in thickness, with an opening nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in length and $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in width, is placed on one side of the instrument, almost in the middle of its length, the centre of the loop being opposite the base of the recess between the flanges. The ridge formed in the casting along the line of junction between the two halves of the mould is visible on both edges of the palstave, and the bronze, though much corroded, is of a rather deep coppery colour.

The second palstave, which is obviously not from the same mould as the first, is 6 inches in length by $1\frac{7}{8}$ inches across the cutting edge, the interspace between the flanges in the upper part is $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long and $\frac{3}{4}$ inch wide, and the stop-ridge is rounded. The blade in the lower part is thinner and more widely spread than in the first palstave, and the conical swelling in the middle has two depressions in its upper part immediately under the stop-ridge. Both palstaves have been acquired for the National Museum through the good offices of Mr James Macdonald, W.S., F.S.A. Scot.

It may be told in this connection that the mason who found the bronzes at Craig-a-Bhodaich has been fortunate enough to alight upon other bronze implements at different times within the parish of Farr. About twelve years ago he found a very fine bronze spear-head in the soil beneath a prostrate stone, one of a circle, at Craggan Soiller, to the south of Farr township; and a few years earlier still he came upon two bronze axes in a peat moss, on the hill above the point where the Kirtomy road branches off from the main highway. The bronze spear-head and the two bronze axes are preserved in the museum of Dunrobin Castle.

IV.

NOTICE OF THE EXCAVATION OF TWO CAVES, WITH REMAINS OF
EARLY IRON AGE OCCUPATION, ON THE ESTATE OF ARCHER-
FIELD, DIRLETON. BY JAMES E. CREE, F.S.A. Scot.

In a small bay on the Haddingtonshire coast, about a mile to the west of Fidra Point, and nearly opposite the island of Eyebrochy, is situated what has long been known locally as the Smugglers' Cave. This appellation, it need hardly be said, is common to many similar caves which occur on the rocky shores of our coasts. If, however, the cave above mentioned were ever used by the smuggler as a place in which to conceal either himself or his contraband goods, it appeals far more to our interest as the habitation of people of a remote age.

Having long entertained a desire to excavate this cave, I placed myself in communication with Mr Hamilton Ogilvy, the proprietor of Archerfield, on whose estate the cave is situated, and he very readily granted me permission to commence work.

The geological formation of the coast at this point is volcanic ash, and the cave has been cut out by the action of the sea during the period of the formation of the 25-foot beach. The entrance to the cave (fig. 1) is on the east side of a rocky bluff which stands out from the land and rises to a height of about 50 feet above high-water mark. A bank of sand overgrown with bent grass and moss extended from the higher level to the beach, and in its downward slope had almost entirely blocked up the mouth of the cave. Indeed, at the entrance (fig. 2) one had to crawl in on hands and knees for some distance, but once past what may be called the entrance proper, one had no difficulty in standing upright.

The work of clearing away the sand from the mouth of the cave was one of no small magnitude, as the immense accumulation from the large bank above mentioned kept continually slipping down; but after about three weeks' hard work, of sometimes one man and sometimes

two, this was finally accomplished. In the process of clearing away the sand from the mouth of the cave—which measures 30 feet across—it was found that a rubble wall (fig. 3), constructed of flat stones laid in brownish sandy soil, had been built across the entrance. This wall, which has a slight batter, is 5 feet 6 inches in thickness throughout,



Fig. 1. Rocky Bluff showing entrance to the Cave.

and presents many interesting features. Originally, it had probably been considerably higher, and may even have reached the natural roof of the cave, thus completely enclosing it. Through time, however, demolition had taken place, until the blown sand had at last enveloped it, and arrested further destruction.

A doorway, measuring 4 feet outside in width, and increasing to 4 feet 5 inches inside in width, had been left in the wall; but this has at some later date been built up with a wall of rough stones 3 feet

in height, 2 feet 3 inches in thickness at the base, and tapering to 1 foot 5 inches at the top. On the north side of this doorway two bar-holes exist, one above the other. The position of the lower one, which is intact, is 3 feet 4 inches from the entrance, and 2 feet above

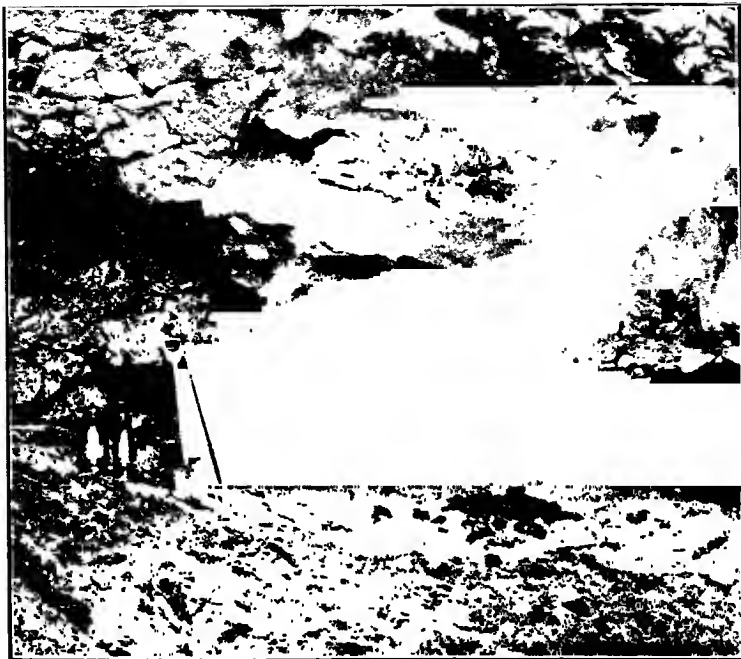


Fig. 2. Entrance to Cave.

the foundation. Of the upper one, owing to the more ruinous state of the wall at the entrance, only 16 inches remain, at the extreme north end. These bar-holes measure 5 inches in width by 7 inches in height, and they run back into the wall a distance of 9 feet.

At the north end of the wall, and as close to the rock as possible, a window, or lookout place had been left. From the inside, the wall at this point had been thinned to about 3 feet, and as the rock behind



Fig. 3. View of the Cave showing the wall across the mouth.

this extended slightly into the cave, a small bay or recess was thus formed. The thinning of the wall enabled a more extended view of the coast to the east to be obtained. To the outside the window was scarp'd, and owing to the advantage that had been taken of the natural configuration of the rock behind the window it was impossible from the outside to get a view of the interior of the cave.

To the south or landward side of the doorway the wall on the inside is also of great interest; two fireplaces, or ovens, being recessed into it, as shown on the section in the accompanying plan (fig. 4). The first fireplace is 4 feet 6 inches from the inside corner of the doorway. It is square at the back, measures 2 feet 5 inches in width, 1 foot 10 inches in depth, and 2 feet 2 inches in height. A small pillar, 1 foot 2 inches in width, separates this fireplace from the second one. This latter has a slightly rounded back, is 2 feet in width, 1 foot 8 inches in depth, and 2 feet 1 inch in height. Both fireplaces are provided with substantial lintels, and the hearths are paved with small irregular stones. The flue of the first-mentioned fireplace is taken 11 inches vertically, and then diagonally through the wall to the south-east a distance of 5 feet 10 inches, at which point it measures about 10 feet from the entrance and about 5 feet above the foundation of the wall. The hole at the point of exit is nicely squared, and is provided with a lintel. The second flue has been taken nearly vertically to the outside, where it has probably had an exit against the slanting rock which comes down from the roof of the cave above it.

From the second fireplace the wall is continued a further distance of 10 inches towards the south, where a recess 1 foot 1 inch in depth and 3 feet in length is formed. This point is the termination of the wall to the south, and the rock here slopes rapidly down to the floor of the cave. A space 3 feet in width, however, remains between the wall and the rock; and as flat stones of considerable size laid horizontally were found here, this may have been used as a place of exit in time of need.

Immediately in front of this exit, to the outside, is a large rock 6 feet in length, standing on edge and running nearly parallel with the

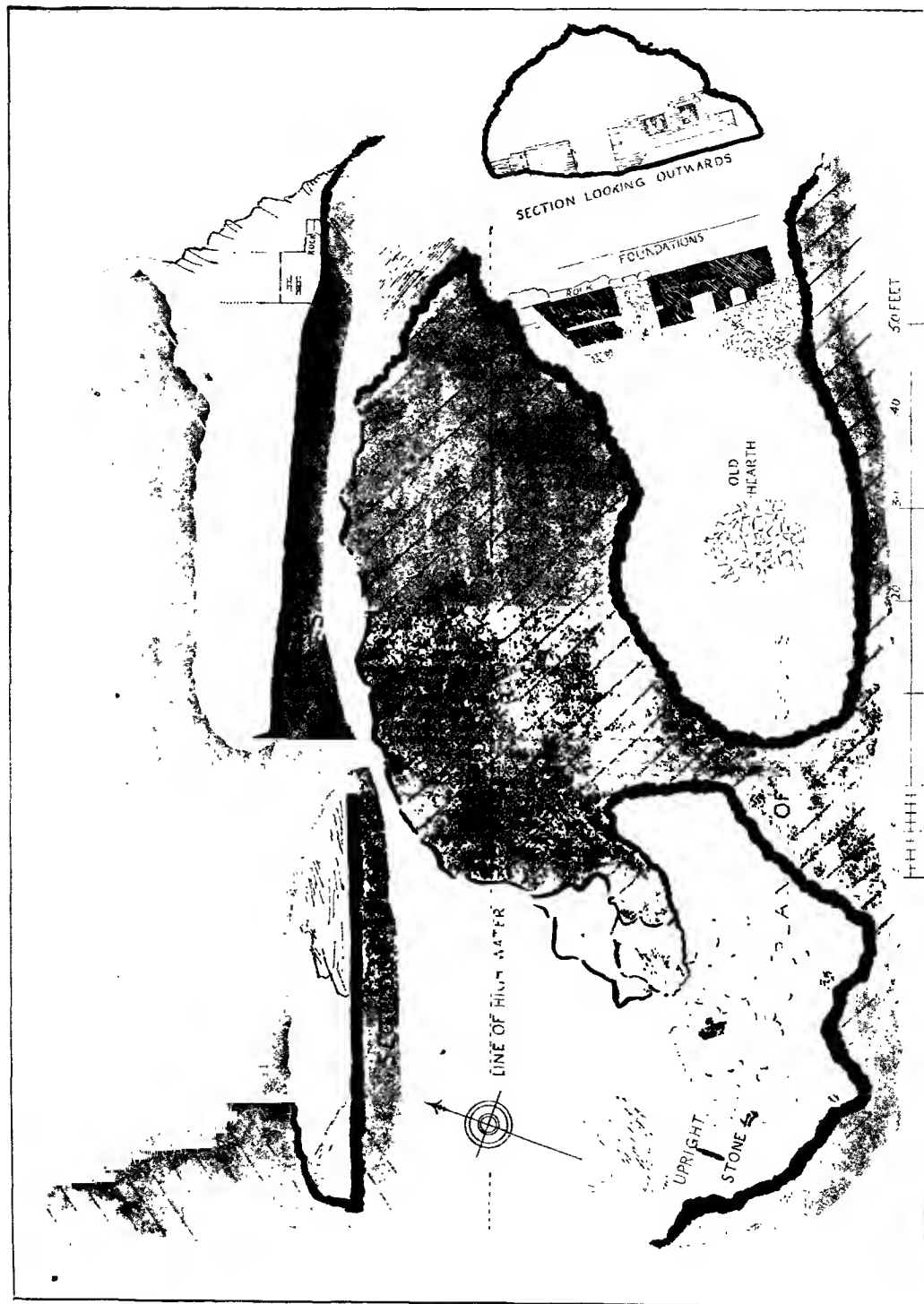


Fig. 4. Ground-plan and Section of the two Caves, by Mr Thomas Ross, Architect. (The line of high water has relation to the Section only.)

wall. Between the rock and the wall is a narrow passage-way, which at a point opposite the exit is 2 feet in width, but at the entrance only 1 foot in width. This passage-way was laid with a number of flat stones.

Built in, and forming a part of the jamb of the first-mentioned fireplace, is a block of sandstone, which had been used to sharpen tools on. It is 1 foot 5 inches in length, 10 inches in height, and 3 inches in thickness.

This cave, which is shaped like an elongated horse-shoe, has its long axis from east to west. It measures 47 feet from the inside of the wall at the doorway to the extreme back, and about midway between the entrance and the back it measures 25 feet across. The natural floor of the cave dips considerably towards the south, and also towards the east or entrance; and a particularly marked depression exists in a triangular space in rear of the southern portion of the wall. This depression had been filled in with a number of large flat stones of irregular shapes placed close together, smaller stones having been inserted between in order to fill up gaps. Above this, soil and stones had been placed; and finally, on a level with the hearths of the fireplaces already mentioned, cobble-stones had been carefully laid. This method of filling up the depression served the double purpose of draining away any water which might accumulate, and also of raising the floor in front of the fireplaces to a convenient height. Cobble-stones had also been laid in the floor of the doorway—which had been raised about 6 inches—and a belt of cobbling about 3 feet in width also extended inside the cave in front of the doorway, and about 5 feet on the western side of the wall, towards the lookout window.

The inside portion of the wall south of the entrance is built for the most part on forced earth, the vertical depth of which is about 2 feet below the second fireplace described.

I may here state, that in order to prevent the further destruction and crumbling away of a monument of so much archæological interest as the wall, Mr Hamilton Ogilvy very considerately, at the suggestion of Mr Thomas Ross, F.S.A. Scot., had it partially restored by "stepping," and the whole structure pointed inside and outside with Portland cement.

The whole floor area of the cave was marked off into consecutively numbered sections 3 feet square, and the "find" from each section was kept separate. This was ultimately discontinued, however, as it was ascertained that the deposit was very shallow, and had reference to only one or more occupations about the same period.

As might be expected, the deposit was thickest at the lower or south side of the cave, where it was generally from 10 inches to 1 foot in depth. Towards the upper or north side of the cave the deposit became thinner, and gradually tapered out altogether. Throughout the deposit, charcoal occurred in more or less abundance, and it was clear that many fires had been lighted promiscuously over the floor. At a point, however, marked in the plan 24 feet from the entrance, and near the centre of the floor, a circle 10 feet in diameter was discovered. This was laid with flat stones, the lower sides of the circle being built up about 8 inches, so as to give the top a level surface. On this structure a considerable quantity of charcoal was found, and it was evident that this had been the principal hearth.

All of the deposit was, when possible, put through a half-inch riddle, but much of it was so wet that it had to be passed through the fingers.

Large quantities of the bones of domestic animals, including those of the ox, sheep, pig, and dog, and numbers of whelk, limpet, and a few oyster shells were found.

I have grouped and will describe the relics collected under several heads:—

Objects of Stone.—Only two objects of stone were found in the excavation of this cave, viz. the under-half of a rotary quern, which was found on the top of the built hearth in the centre of the cave, and which measures 16 inches in diameter and 3 inches in thickness, and a portion of a small whetstone (fig. 5. No. 4), measuring $1\frac{5}{16}$ of an inch in length, $\frac{7}{16}$ of an inch in thickness, and $\frac{5}{8}$ of an inch in width.

I may here mention the finding of a small stone having a splash of glaze on it, which was lying on the hearth of the fireplace first described.

Objects of Metal (fig. 6).—An iron knife (No. 1), in four pieces, with tang. The blade measures $3\frac{7}{8}$ inches in length, and the tang $1\frac{1}{16}$ inch in length.

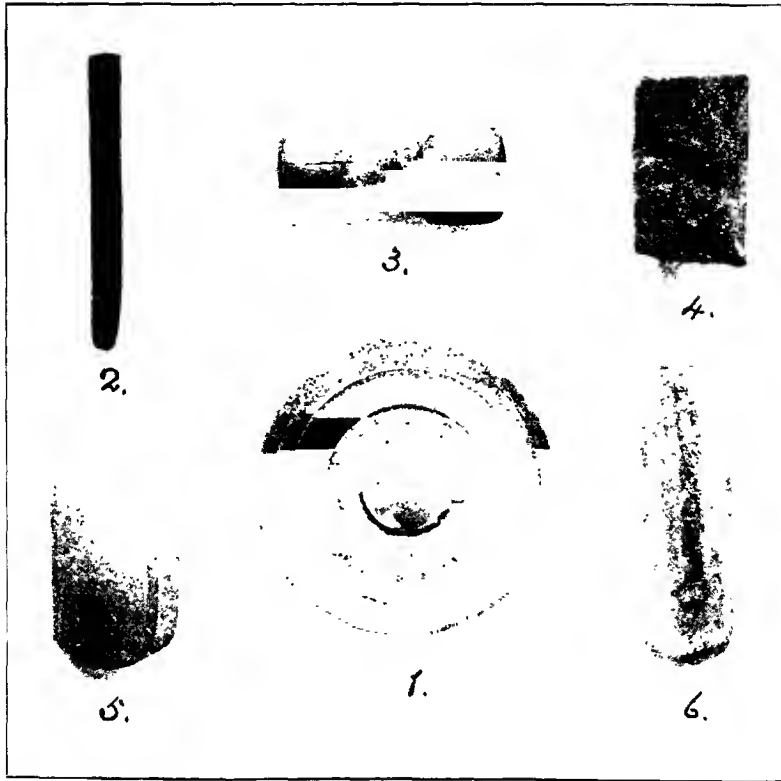


Fig. 5. Objects of Deer-horn, Bone, Glass, and Stone, from Cave No. 1. 4.

A socketed spear-head (No. 4), which is in two pieces, and the point of which is broken off, measures about 2 inches in length.

A semicircular object (No. 5), measuring $1\frac{3}{16}$ inch in diameter, may

possibly be a portion of a penannular brooch. A narrow groove was noticeable running round its perimeter.

A few nails were found, of which Nos. 6 and 7 are examples.



Fig. 6. Objects of Iron, etc., from Cave No. 1.

An object the use of which is doubtful is shown at No. 3.

Only one small portion of bronze was found (No. 2), and it appears to be one-half of a pair of tweezers.

Objects of Deer-horn and Bone.—A deer-horn pick (fig. 7, No. 1)

made from a portion of the shaft of an antler and the first tine. The second tine has been removed by cutting it $\frac{2}{3}$ round and then breaking

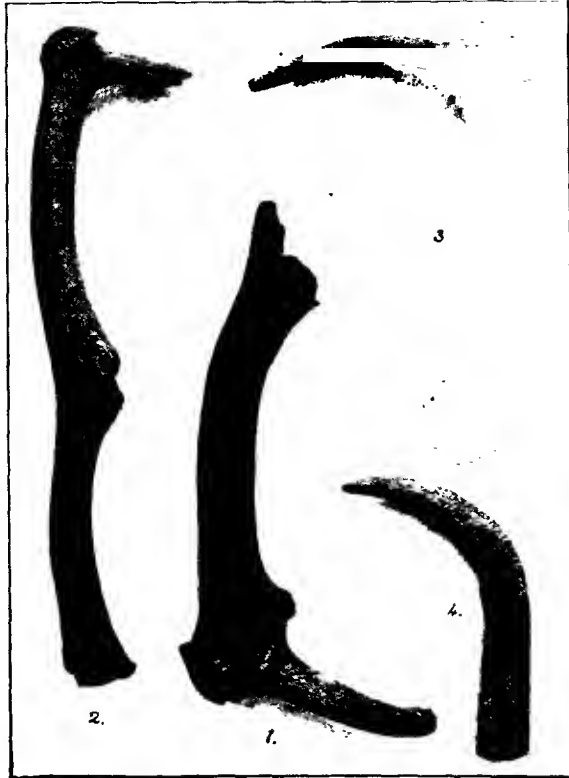


Fig. 7. Deer-horn Picks from Caves Nos. 1 and 2.

it across. The handle is $12\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, and the tine, which has been much used at the point, measures $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length. The burr has been considerably worn on one side.¹

¹ A pick found in excavating the crannog at Lochspouts is almost identical in measurement with the above. See Dr Munro's *Ancient Scottish Lake Dwellings*, p. 176 ; see also *Excavations in Woodyates*, by General Pitt Rivers, vol. iii, p. 135.

A spindle-whorl (fig. 5, No. 1) made from a transverse section of deer-horn. This whorl is nicely rounded on its perimeter, has been turned on a lathe, and is finely polished on its upper surface, upon which it is ornamented with four incised concentric circles. It is $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter, $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch in thickness, and the diameter of the hole is $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch.

A small button-like object of bone (fig. 5, No. 3), measuring $1\frac{3}{16}$ inch in length, $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch in breadth, and $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch in thickness. It has a flat base, is rounded on the upper side, and the centre has been hollowed out for $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch, leaving a depression suitable for passing a cord round. Friction-marks are visible on the surface of this depression.

The pointed end of a bone pin (No. 2) which has been blackened by the action of fire. This measures $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in length, and at the point of fracture $\frac{5}{16}$ of an inch in diameter.

Objects of Glass or Vitreous Paste (fig. 5).—Portions of two glass armlets were found. One is of white opaque glass (No. 5), and is devoid of ornamentation. It measures $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch in length, $\frac{5}{8}$ of an inch in breadth, and $\frac{5}{16}$ of an inch in thickness. When complete, this armlet would measure $2\frac{5}{8}$ inches in inside diameter. The second (No. 6), which has been considerably weathered, is of greenish glass, with a blue and white twisted cable ornament running round it.¹ It measures $1\frac{9}{16}$ inch in length, $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch in breadth, and $\frac{11}{32}$ of an inch in thickness. This armlet, when complete, would measure $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches in inside diameter.

Pottery.—Of the pottery found in this cave there are four distinct types, viz. (1) a coarse rough ware, the paste containing numerous small stones in order to prevent the vessel cracking when fired; (2) a thin ware made of fine paste; (3) a few fragments of Samian ware; and (4) a single fragment of a thickish, grey-coloured ware, of fine paste.

¹ Dr Munro, in *Ancient Scottish Lake Dwellings*, p. 59, describes a portion of a similar armlet from Wigtownshire; and another one, from Hyndford, Lanarkshire, is recorded by J. Romilly Allen in *Celtic Art in Pagan and Christian Times*, p. 126.

Of the first type, portions of two vessels, which must have been of considerable capacity, were found. The first is of a brick-red colour, showing bluish black in fracture, is unglazed, and its average thickness is about $\frac{9}{16}$ of an inch. A portion of the wall which I have been able to put together measures $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height, and, including the rim, is vertical. When complete, this vessel would measure $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches in inside diameter. The second and larger vessel is brownish black, shows the same colour throughout in fracture, and is also unglazed. From the traces of soot on the exterior, it is evident that the vessel has been subjected to the heat of the fire. The walls are, as in the first vessel described, about $\frac{9}{16}$ of an inch in thickness, but the rim is turned inwards. When complete, this vessel would measure $16\frac{7}{16}$ inches in inside diameter.

A mere handful of fragments referable to the second type were collected, and they seem to have belonged to more than one vessel. These show no decoration, but most of them are covered, or partially covered, with a rich greenish or orange-coloured glaze. They are generally about $\frac{3}{16}$ of an inch in thickness, have been made on the wheel, and are all of fine texture. A few of the fragments are stone coloured, and some of these have a sooty encrustation on the outside. The majority of the potsherds are, however, of a pale terra-cotta colour, and none of these have on them any sooty discoloration. Of the third type, only four small fragments of Samian ware were collected, and it is probable that these belonged to the same vessel. They are all of that fine, closely compact texture and rich deep red colour so well known to archæologists. One fragment (fig. 8, No. 1) is ornamented in relief with a part of one hind-leg of a lion or other similar wild animal, behind which is an S-shaped scroll lying horizontally. Another shard (No. 2) is a portion of the bottom of a vessel. Upon this is a small raised band measuring $\frac{5}{16}$ of an inch in depth and $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch in width running round its circumference, on which the vessel has stood.

The last type mentioned consists of the neck of a small vase (No. 3), to which a handle has been attached. This is of fine texture, greyish in

colour, is unglazed, and the walls measure about $\frac{5}{16}$ of an inch in thickness. The inside diameter of the neck measures $\frac{1}{16}$ of an inch.

Having completed the above excavation, and noticing that the roof of the cave was composed of a stratum of volcanic ash of a somewhat harder texture than the walls and floor, I thought it possible that in the immediate vicinity other caves might have been formed under similar conditions to the one already described. Accordingly I determined to follow this hard band or stratum round the cliff to the north. There observing a rabbit or rat hole burrowed in the sand close in to the rock, I decided to dig down at this point, keeping the hole as a guide. After a depth of about 5 vertical feet had been excavated, the perpendicular rock suddenly took a horizontal position, and this I soon ascertained to be the roof of another cave, which I had been fortunate enough in discovering.

In attempting to clear an entrance towards the north, an immense barrier of rock was almost immediately encountered, which precluded a view of the cave being obtained from the sea. Between the top of this barrier and the mouth of the cave, however, there was a space of about 5 feet, which was filled with sand. The entire interior of the cave, to within about 6 inches of the roof, was also filled with sand, which had been blown in by the prevailing westerly winds. After carefully surveying the situation, and seeing that an entrance from the west was well-nigh impossible, owing to a large bank of sand extending, as in the case of the first cave, from the summit of the cliff to the shore, I determined to make an entrance through the rocky barrier from the north, at what I considered to be the centre of the cave. Commencing work, therefore, at a lower level, and outside the rocky barrier, a cutting was made towards the cave; and, with the aid of a couple of quarrymen, the masses of rock were broken up and a clear entrance obtained (fig. 9). It may be stated that the rocks here mentioned had undoubtedly at some period formed part of the overhanging roof of the cave, but as no deposit was found to underlie them it is evident that the fall had occurred antecedent to the occupation of the cave. As a further proof of this, it was noticed that at one point where the fall of rock had left a

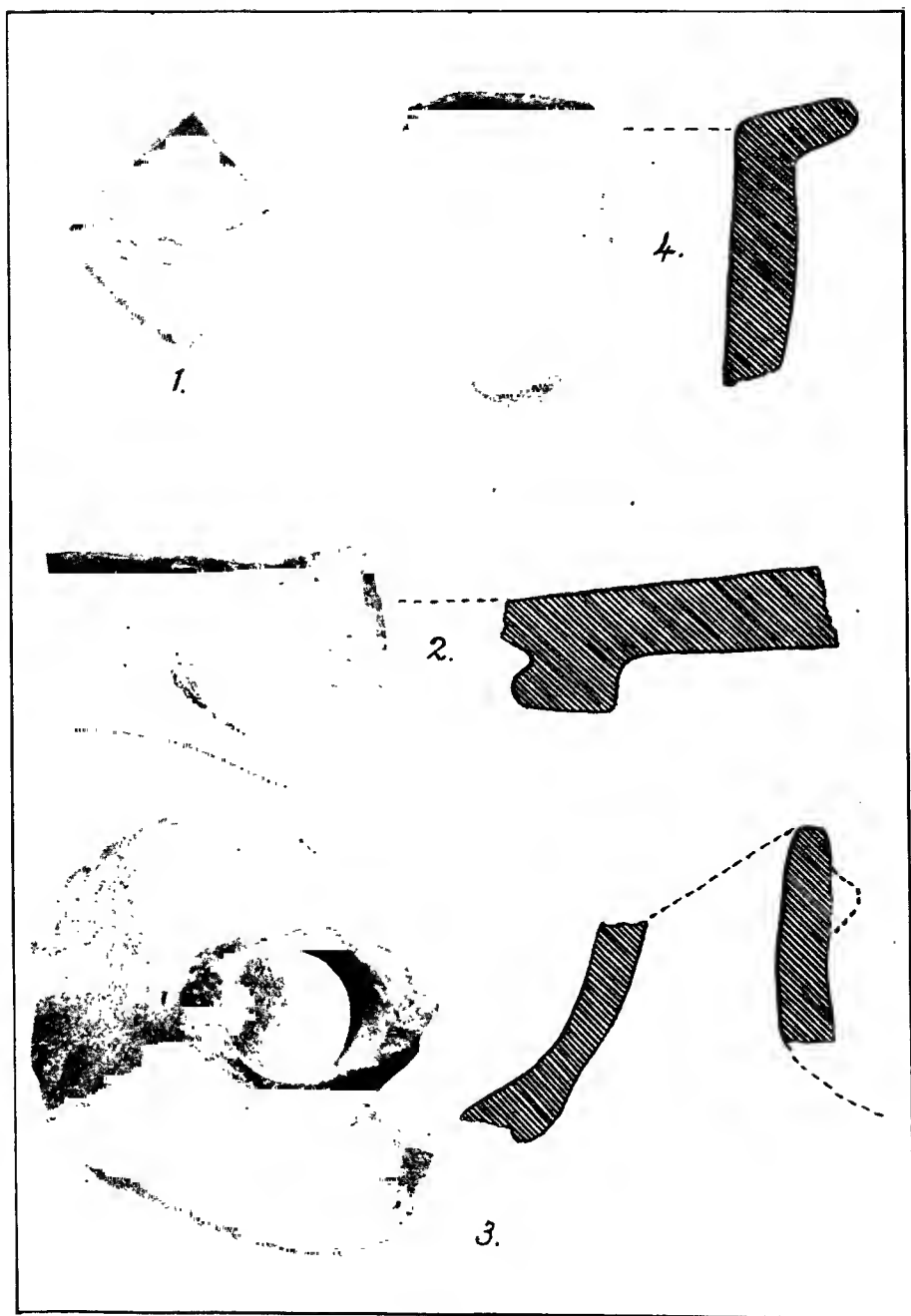


Fig. 8. Fragments of Pottery from Caves Nos. 1 and 2. (1.)

hole through into the cave, this had been roughly built in with flat stones, thus completing the natural wall or breastwork.

On the removal of one of the large rocks from the mouth of the cave, a human radius was found projecting out of the sand. This bone seems

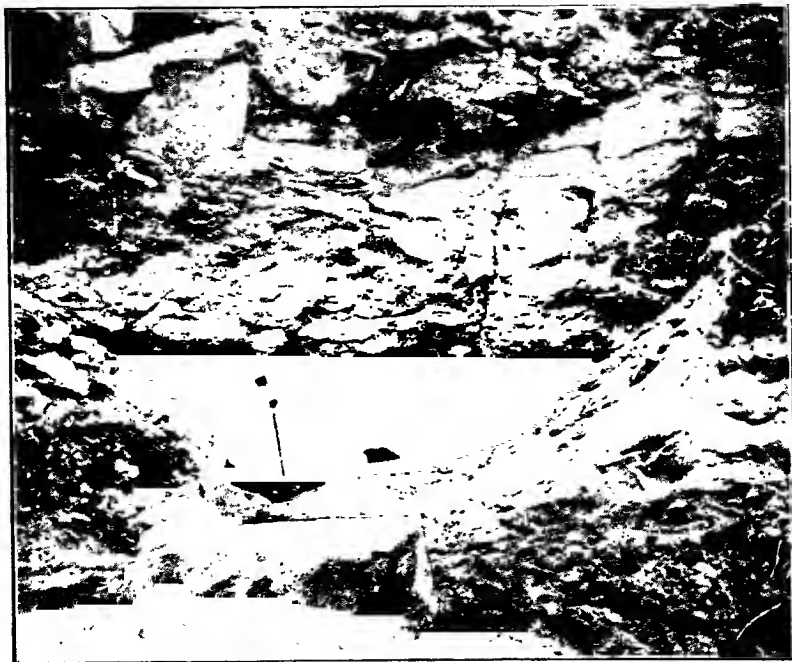


Fig 9. Entrance to Cave No. 2.

to have belonged to a youth, or to an adult of small stature. Although careful excavations were made, no other human remains were brought to light, and this bone may therefore have been brought to the cave by some dog or wild animal.

Inside the cave, at the mouth, the sand reached a depth of about 5 feet, but towards the back and east end it tapered away to about 18 inches. Near the surface of this sand, the skulls and some bones of

two adult goats and three kids were found ; but these, it is certain, had no reference to the period at which the cave had been occupied by man. After clearing away the sand, a layer of heavy black deposit about 12 inches in thickness was encountered. This had a somewhat nauseous smell, and was devoid of remains of any kind. Possibly this deposit was referable to the period when the cave had served as the abode of goats. Beneath this a stratum of soil and stones was found, varying in thickness from about 18 inches in the centre of the cave to a mere trace at the edges. From this stratum all the relics were recovered.

The natural floor of the cave dipped considerably towards the north, and also slightly towards the east, and stones and soil had been filled in for the purpose of making a level artificial floor. At the north-west end the vertical depth of this "fill in" was about 4 feet, and this tapered away to nothing at the south and east ends of the cave. The height from floor to roof at the mouth did not exceed 7 feet at the highest point, and the roof on all sides sloped rapidly down towards the floor. The full extent of this cave is about 45 feet in length from east to west by 23 feet in breadth from north to south ; but, as over a considerable portion of this space the roof and floor are not far apart, the habitable floor area is approximately 27 feet from east to west by 15 feet from north to south.

The ground-plan (fig. 4) of the two caves shows that they are only separated by a distance of about 10 feet.

As in excavating the previous cave, the whole of the floor was measured off into sections 3 feet square, and the "find" from each section was kept separate and the position of all objects carefully noted. At the west end of the cave a large circular stone of volcanic ash 3 feet in diameter and 7 inches thick was found on edge.

At a point that may be considered the centre of the habitable floor area of the cave a large hearth was found at a depth of 18 inches from the then existing surface. This hearth was laid with flat stones, and covered a roughly rectangular space of 10 feet by 16 feet. At the north-east end of this rectangular hearth three horizontal stones and

two stones set up on edge were found ; the two latter stones being raised about 3 inches above the horizontal ones. Other flat stones of considerable size, laid horizontally and close together, were also noticed ; and throughout the entire hearth area flat stones were laid with more or less regularity.

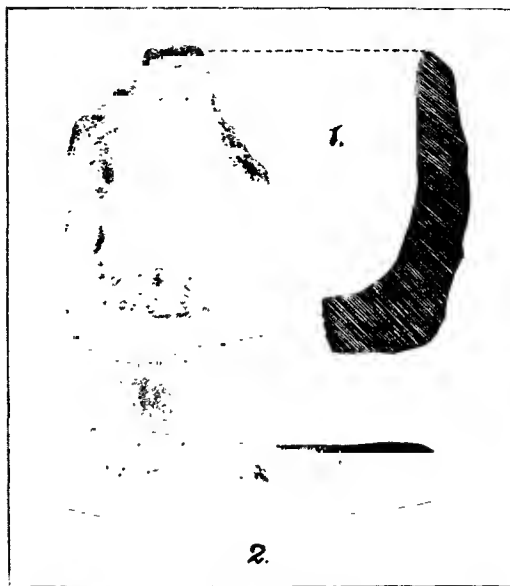


Fig. 10. Fragment of Pottery and Whetstone from Cave No. 2.

The deposit overlying this hearth contained quantities of charcoal, and nearly all the relics were recovered from this area and from its immediate vicinity towards the east. These relics I will now enumerate, and will classify them in the manner adopted in describing those found in the previous cave.

Object of Stone.—A whetstone (fig. 10, No 2), one surface of which has been considerably worn. This stone measures $4\frac{1}{6}$ inches in length by $1\frac{3}{16}$ inch in breadth.

Objects of Metal.—The principal object of metal found was a bronze pin (fig. 11). This was lying in some deposit on the edge of a large boulder which formed part of the rocky barrier already described. The pin lay at a distance of about 4 feet from the edge of the hearth. It measures $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length; and the head, which is squared, is ornamented on the top with six short transverse bars, while the sides have each five transverse bars. A ring which is slightly oval swings freely in sockets left at both ends of the squared head. It measures $\frac{7}{16}$ of an inch in outside diameter one way by $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch in outside

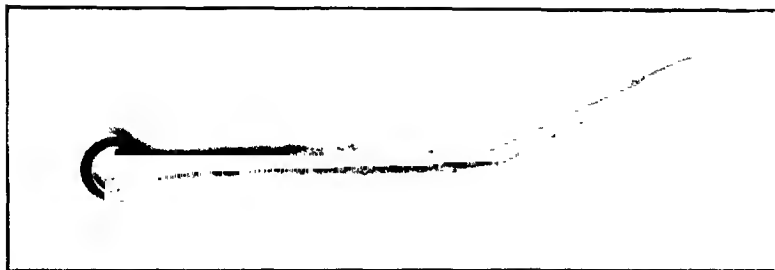


Fig. 11. Bronze Pin from Cave No. 2.

diameter the other way. An iron loop measuring $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length by $1\frac{3}{8}$ inch in breadth at the broad end, which is rounded, together with several iron nails, were also found.

Objects of Deer-horn and Bone (fig. 7).—Two large deer-horn picks (Nos. 2 and 3), made from portions of the shafts of antlers and the first tines. No. 2 measures $16\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length; and the tine, which unfortunately is broken near the point, measures $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length. No. 3 measures $10\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length, and the tine, which is somewhat worn at the point, measures $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length. At the end of the handle the main branch of the horn together with the second tine have been cut partially round and then broken over. No. 4 is a tine measuring $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length. It has been cut by a blunt instrument, on both sides to a flat surface, and may have been intended to form the

handle of some implement. The point of this tine shows no sign of wear ; the other end has been sawn square across.

Five objects of deer-horn are shown on fig. 12.



Fig. 12. Objects of Deer-horn from Cave No. 2.

No. 1 measures $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch in length, and has been cut square at both ends. It is broken longitudinally, and shows cutting on the outer surface.

No. 2 is a portion of a tine, measuring 5 inches in length, cut all

round at the thick end, and then broken across. From this end, at a distance of $\frac{9}{16}$ of an inch on one side, varying to $\frac{11}{16}$ of an inch on the opposite side, a deep, square cut groove has been cut across the horn.

No. 3 is a portion of a tine, measuring $4\frac{1}{8}$ inches in length. The thick end, which measures $1\frac{3}{16}$ inch in greatest diameter, has been sawn entirely through. From this end, the horn on opposite sides has been cut down about $\frac{5}{32}$ of an inch, and an oblong hole pierces the horn at this point. From the cut, the horn has been roughly squared down towards the point, and a friction mark is distinctly visible, on the outer surface of one side of the horn, in line with the hole.

No. 4 is another portion of a tine, measuring $4\frac{1}{8}$ inches in length, which has been cut about halfway round, and then broken across. It is worked nearly all round, and may have been used as an awl.

No. 5 is a roughly made ring of deer-horn, measuring $1\frac{7}{16}$ inch in outside diameter, and $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch in thickness. The diameter of the hole is $\frac{7}{8}$ of an inch.

On fig. 13 are shown five implements of deer-horn and one of bone.

No. 1 measures $1\frac{11}{16}$ inch in length, by $\frac{11}{16}$ of an inch in diameter. It has been worked all over the upper surface, has been sawn across at both ends, and, like No. 1, fig. 12, is broken longitudinally.

Nos. 3 and 6 are cylindrical objects; the former, which has been damaged at one end in recovery, measures $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length. It is nicely smoothed over its entire surface, and has been cut across at the complete end. The latter measures $3\frac{13}{16}$ inches in length. It has been roughly cut across at both ends, and indely trimmed over the entire surface.

No. 4 measures $3\frac{5}{16}$ inches in length. At the small end the tine is cut square across. At the thick end the horn is cut down $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch; thence, it is split horizontally, and the sides brought to a rounded point. The whole surface of this object has also been worked to a fairly smooth finish.

No. 5 is the point of a tine, which measures $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches in length, by $\frac{7}{16}$ of an inch in diameter, at the thick end. This object, which may

have been an awl, is cut square across at the thick end, and has been worked over the entire surface, to near the point.

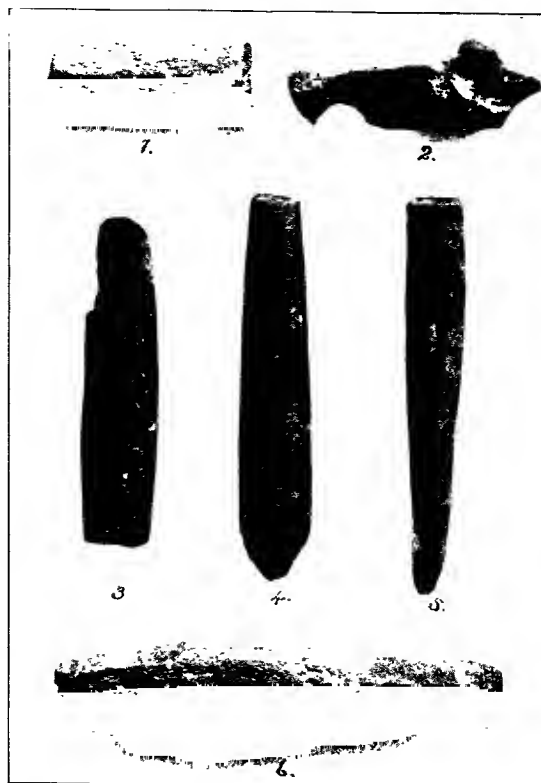


Fig. 13. Objects of Deer-horn and Bone from Cave No. 2.

No. 2 is the calcaneum bone of a sheep, measuring $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches in length, and a semi-circular hollow has been cut at the small end of it.

A number of tines were found in this cave, in addition to the above objects of deer-horn. These are unfashioned, and merely show the marks of the implement which had been used to sever them from the

shaft. Portions of the shafts of two large antlers were also brought to light. These have pieces of the skull still adhering to them, and have apparently belonged to the same animal. One of these measures—not including the portion of skull—about 8 inches in length and $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches in circumference immediately above the burr; while the other, at the same point, measures only about 4 inches in length and $7\frac{7}{8}$ inches in circumference. The brow tine of the former has been sawn through, while the second tine of the latter has been cut all round with some implement, and then broken across. On the flat portions near the burrs of both horns, several indentations or punch marks are visible.

Pottery.—Only a few fragments of pottery were recovered. At least two of the types found in the first cave were wanting in this cave, and, similarly, two types here recovered were not noticed in the previous excavation.

A few fragments of coarse ware, brick-red in colour, and showing a bluish black in fracture, were found. These are unglazed, the paste contains small stones, and the shards vary from about $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch to $\frac{9}{16}$ of an inch in thickness. In this class may be included a portion of a small vessel from rim to base (fig. 10, No. 1). It is made of a fineish paste, and shows greyish black in fracture. It measures 4 inches in height, and the wall varies in thickness, from $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch close to the rim to $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch near the base. The rim is slightly pointed in vertical section, and the outside of the wall is roughly irregular in finish, while the inside seems to have been more particularly smoothed. Attached to the latter is a black encrustation.

One shard, considerably weathered, is of a reddish-brown colour, and is the same colour in fracture. It is made of a fine paste, and measures $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch in thickness.

Another fragment, with rim, is represented at fig. 8, No. 4. This small shard is of some interest. It is $1\frac{7}{16}$ inch in length, by about 1 inch in breadth, and $\frac{11}{32}$ of an inch in thickness, and the rim is considerably everted. In texture, this fragment is fine, and the outside and inside are of a brownish-black colour, while in fracture it is a somewhat

paler brown. A lozenge-shaped pattern of faint incised lines made by a blunt pointed instrument decorates the exterior. This fragment seems to be of Roman manufacture, and what is known as *terra nigra*.

Two portions of the wall of a vessel, of a very fine texture, were also recovered. These are black both on exterior and interior, and in fracture they are of a greyish brown.

The conclusions I have formed, on the completion of the excavation of these caves, are as follows:—There was no evidence of their having been occupied during either the Neolithic or Bronze Age; all the relics found related to the Early Iron Period.

Referring to the first cave described, it seems probable that several occupations occurred. It will have been noticed that numerous hearths were found, including the central raised one, and these, it would appear, would be quite superfluous, had the wall, with its two built fireplaces, then been in existence. The latter, however, do not show signs of having been greatly used, and it would thus seem that the internal hearths related to the older and principal occupation. Further evidence on this point was furnished by the block of sandstone, which had been used as a sharpening stone, and which is built into the jamb of one of the fireplaces. This stone could not have been used as a sharpening stone in the position in which it was discovered, and it must therefore be referable to the occupation of the cave prior to the erection of the wall. Again, nearly all of the coarse pottery mentioned was recovered from beneath the cobble-stones, and it seems thus probable that the forced earth, used to level up the floor, in the triangular depression in rear of the fireplaces, had been taken from the deposit already in the cave.

In the troublous times of the period, when constant raids were occurring, and the people were taking refuge in crannogs, caves, etc., it must have been found that this cave did not of itself afford sufficient protection. By the erection of the wall, however, the cave was practically transformed into a fortress, which little but starvation could have reduced. For some reason, nevertheless, the cave does not appear to have been long occupied after the erection of the wall. Had

it been so, one would have expected the built fireplaces to have shown more signs of constant use. That the cave had been occupied after the completion of the wall there is no doubt, as bones and the shells of edible molluscs were found in the thin deposit overlying the cobblestones, in rear of the fireplaces: and it is certain that these cobblestones were coeval with the wall.

I have already mentioned the rough wall which had been built across the doorway to a height of 3 feet. This, there is no doubt, had been added after the main wall had been completed, and it appears to be referable to a somewhat later date, possibly to a third occupation of the cave.

Unfortunately, as no distinct strata could be detected in the deposit, no data could be obtained regarding the number or duration of these occupations, and no useful indication was given by the position of the relics. That at least one or more of the occupations are referable to Roman or post-Roman times is certain,—the presence of fragments of Samian ware place this beyond doubt.

Mr Thomas Ross, F.S.A. Scot., to whom I am indebted for the accompanying plan of these caves, and who visited them on several occasions, expressed the opinion that the wall built across the entrance to the first cave described, might be attributed to any date between the fourth and the twelfth centuries.

Although in other parts of the country caves are known to have been used as the abode of early Christian missionaries, others having merely been inhabited, I have not been able to discover any record of a cave having been used at this period as a defensive position.¹

¹ Mr Fred. R. Coles, Assistant Keeper of the National Museum of Antiquities, Edinburgh, has kindly drawn my attention to the following, which occurs in an excellent *Guide to Belfast* compiled by the Belfast Naturalists Field Club in 1874, p. 211: "On the coast of Island Magee there is a cave south of the Gobbins which has been frequently used as a place of refuge. So late as 1798 it was inhabited by outlaws, who constructed a kind of fortification at the entrance, the remains of which still exist."

The fortification here referred to appears to relate to comparatively recent times

Dealing now with the second cave, it will have been noted that only one central hearth was found, and the deposit throughout might roughly be described as of similar thickness to that found in the first cave.

Pottery of Roman origin was brought to light in both caves, and this in itself would point to the probability that the two caves were occupied contemporaneously.

MONDAY, 12th April 1909.

MR THOMAS ROSS, Vice-President, in the Chair.

A Ballot having been taken, the following were duly elected Fellows :—

ANDREW HENDERSON BISHOP, Thornton Hall, Lanarkshire.

JOHN D. COMBIE, M.A., B.Sc., M.B., F.R.C.P.E., Lecturer on the History of Medicine, University of Edinburgh, 7 South-East Circus Place.

The Rev. DAVID DUNCAN, Minister of St. Thomas's Parish Church, 63 Roslea Drive, Dennistoun, Glasgow.

JAMES DUNCAN, Librarian, 22 Airlie Place, Dundee.

WILLIAM GEMMELL, M.B., C.M., Avoca, Victoria Drive, Scotstoun Hill, Glasgow.

S. A. GRUNDY-NEWMAN, F.R. Hist. Soc., Littleton Place, Walsall.

JOHN MACLELLAN MACKECHNIE, Solicitor, 6 Westbourne Gardens, Glasgow.

The Rev. JOHN MARTIN, Minister of the U.F. Church, U.F. Manse, Callander.

The Rev. DAVID ALEXANDER MILLAR, 20 Airlie Place, Dundee.

WILLIAM STRANG STEEL of Philiphaugh, Philiphaugh, Selkirk.

The following Donations to the Museum and Library were laid on the table, and thanks voted to the Donors :—

(1) By JAMES GRANT, L.R.C.P. and S., F.S.A. Scot., Stromness.

Collection comprising twenty-four Arrow-heads of flint, nine of which are leaf-shaped, but narrow and thick, four lozenge-shaped and thin, two

triangular and rudely barbed, five with barbs and stem, and four oval or leaf-shaped, thick, and very roughly finished; nine miscellaneous Implements of flint formed of flakes, with one or more sharp edges; seven oval knife-like Implements of flint with more or less carefully worked edges; six large pointed Tools of flint; three Borers of flint with broad butt-ends; six other Borers, and six Scrapers of flint; five Whorls, viz. two of elaystone, one of which is ornamented on both faces and on the periphery with circular pittings, two of sandstone, and one of steatite; a rude Bead or Button of Bone, and a Spool or Wig-curler of pipe-clay 3 inches in length, expanding at either end, one of which is stamped with a star of 8 points—all found in the Parish of Stromness, Orkney.

(2) By JAMES M'KILLOP, F.S.A. Scot.

Adze of basalt, Scraper of chert, and Lump of Kauri Gum from New Zealand.

(3) By MRS K. L. MACDONALD, F.C. Manse, Ardelach, Nairn.

Thatcher's Spade, for cutting divots, from Nairnshire.

(4) By DR WILLIAM BANNERMAN, F.S.A. Scot.

Woman's Plaid (c. 1788), from the Parish of Gamrie, Banffshire.

(5) By JAMES CURLE, W.S., F.S.A. Scot.

Models of a Roman Wooden Lock, and a Roman Lock of Iron, with their Keys.

(6) By the ROYAL SOCIETY OF NORTHERN ANTIQUARIES.

De Danske Runemindesmaerker af L. F. A. WIMMER. Vol. iv., Part 2. Folio. 1908.

(7) By D. HAY FLEMING, LL.D., F.S.A. Scot., the Author.

Handbook to St Andrews and Neighbourhood. New Edition. 8vo. 1902.

(8) By R. B. ARMSTRONG, F.S.A. Scot.

The Border Exploits, from the reign of Malcolm II. to 1745, with a descriptive sketch of the Counties on each side of the Border. By W. SCOTT (Schoolmaster, New Castleton). Hawick, 1812. 12mo.

(9) By Mrs S. ROBERTSON MATHESON, the Author.

John Blak, Abbot of Dunfermline (1353). Dunfermline, 1907. 12mo.

(10) By the MASTER OF THE ROLLS.

Year-Book of the reign of Edward III., year 20; Calendar of Inquisitions Post-Mortem, vol. v., Edward II.; Calendar of Treasury Papers, vol. iii.; Calendar of Close Rolls, Edward I., 1302-1307; Henry III., 1234-1237; Calendar of State Papers, Venetian, 1615-1617; Letters and Papers, Foreign and Domestic, Henry VIII., vol. xxi.; Calendar of Patent Rolls, Henry VI., 1441-1446; Calendar of State Papers, America and West Indies, 1699; Calendar of State Papers, Domestic, William III., 1695; Acts of the Privy Council of England, Colonial Series, vol. i., 1613-1680; Inquisitions relating to Feudal Aids, 1284-1431; Calendar of State Papers, Foreign Series, Elizabeth, May-December 1582.

(11) By the GOVERNMENT ORIENTAL MANUSCRIPTS LIBRARY, MADRAS.

A Descriptive Catalogue of Sanscrit Manuscripts in the Government Oriental Manuscripts Library, Madras. Vol. iv., Part 2, and Vol. v. Svo. 1909.

(12) By the Rev. R. S. MYLNE, the Author.

Old Bridewell. By the Rev. R. S. Mylne, M.A., B.C.L. (Oxon.), F.R.S.E., F.S.A., etc. 4to. 1905. With five Plates.

(13) By the UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW.

Register of Members of the General Council of the University of Glasgow, 1909.

(14) By R. W. FORSYTH.

Scottish Clan Tartans, Family and Regimental. 8vo. 1909.

I.

NOTES ON A STONE CIRCLE AT GREENLAND, PARISH OF KENMORE,
AND A GRAVE-SLAB IN THE BURYING-GROUND OF THE MACNABS
AT KILLIN. By REV. J. B. MACKENZIE, F.S.A. SCOT., KENMORE.

During the session of 1899-90 I sent to the Society some notes on a cup-and-ring marked boulder in the Heather Park near Tombuic.¹ The Stone Circle I now describe is about 2 miles further west and at about the same height above sea-level, 1200 feet. Both command very extensive views of the lake and the mountains to the W. and N.W. The only difference is that the former sees Benmore in the S.W., and the latter Ben Brackie and Ben-y-gloc to the N.W. more than the other. It is situated in a wood not far from the Acharn Burn and on the edge of a field called Greenland, because, while all the ground about is green, it is heathery and comparatively cold and barren. A modern wall passes right across it. There are various cracks and markings on the stones, and I have carefully examined them, but they seem to be all natural.

The plan (fig. 1), for which the Society is indebted to Mr John D. Macleod, architect, 108 George Street, Edinburgh, will explain the details of the Circle better than any verbal description. Six stones remain on the site, of which four are still erect and in position, and two are prostrate, one of which has apparently fallen inwards and the other outwards of the line of the Circle, the diameter of which, touching the

¹ *Proceedings*, vol. xxxiv. p. 325.

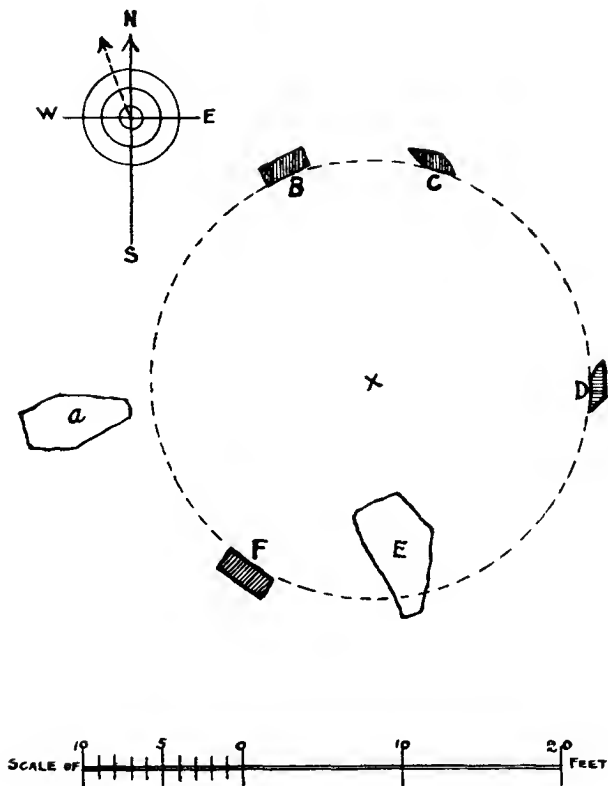


Fig. 1. Ground-plan of the Stone Circle at Greenland.

inner sides of the stones still standing, is 27 feet 9 inches. Mr Macleod has supplied the following dimensions of the several stones:—

A	.	6 feet	9 inches	× 3 feet	6 inches,	lying flat
B	.	8 "	4 "		in circumference	at ground level.
		1 foot	7 "		high above the	ground level.
C	.	6 feet	10 "		in circumference	at ground level.
		4 "	0 "		high above	ground level.
D	.	6 "	0 "		in circumference	at ground level.

D	4	„	3	„	high above ground level.
E	7	„	8	„	× 4 feet 6 inches, lying flat.
F	9	„	0	„	in circumference at ground level.
	5	„	8	„	high above ground level.

The photograph (fig. 2) taken by myself shows a view of the Circle.

Between this Stone Circle and the Heather Park there are several places where there are cup-marked boulders, and for 2 miles to the west of the Acharn Burn they are still more numerous, but none are in any way remarkable. They are almost all at about from 800 to 1200 feet above sea-level. On this side of the lake there are very few lower down. It is, however, possible that extended cultivation may have led to the destruction of the boulders on which they once may have been, but I think this unlikely.

Looking at the ancient monuments of this district, there seem to be three fairly marked varieties. And yet it is difficult to say exactly wherein the difference consists. There are high places, whose prominent feature may be a rock or a boulder or a plain stone circle. They never seem to be associated with burials, and the stone circles have no mounds or cairns or stones outside of the plain circle. Then there are the circles lower down, more elaborate, and having a later and more developed look about them, and associated with burials, like the one at Croftmorag. Then there are single stones, groups of two or three, and small circles apparently of different periods, and probably all of them monumental. This is the impression which they leave on my mind, and for which I can give very little proof.

In the *Book of Garth and Glenlyon* it is mentioned on page 297 that “on the first day of October 1529 a stone cross was erected at Larkmonemerkyth by Dougall Johnson, on the great stone which is otherwise called Clachur.” And a note says of Larkmonemerkyth, “This is the pass or lairig between Kenmore and Glenquaich.” Clachur just means “the stone,” and thus the cross must have been erected either at the Heather Park or in its vicinity. I have never been able to find that cross. The only thing which may be the remnants of it are one

(or it may be two) stone gate-posts lying a few yards from this Stone Circle. They have evidently never been used and never were meant to be used as high up the hill as where they now lie. No one can tell me anything about them or when they were dressed into their present shape. Neither in the vicinity is there any stone of the same quality. The



Fig. 2. View of the Stone Circle at Greenland.

pillars are similar to some which are used for park gates in the vicinity of Taymouth and which were put in position about 80 or 90 years ago, and the stone for which was taken from a quarry about a mile to the south of the Heather Park.

Innis Buidlie, the ancient burial-place of the Macnabs of Bovain, etc., is an island on the Dochart where it passes Killin. In it there are two gravestones of some interest. One is a large, heavy slab of very coarse schist, such as is found in the bed of the river in the vicinity. It is dressed to about 6 feet by 3, and is from its texture very unsuitable

for the purposes of the artist. It has cut on it in low relief a full-length figure of a warrior, and on the pillow and at his sides there is carved a good deal of ornament. The labour of cutting out the figure and its ornaments on such a stone must have been very great, and the result is not very satisfactory.

The other (fig. 3) is a much smaller stone, about 3 feet 10 inches by



Fig. 3. Grave-slab of Finlay Macnab of Bovain.

1 foot 10 inches. It is of a coarse-grained, hard, almost black stone. Towards one end there is a hole about 3 inches in diameter drilled right through the stone. This was done for the purpose of enabling it to be more easily transported to its present position. Stones pierced in this way and for this purpose are not uncommon. In the parish of North Knapdale there is a small bridge of two spans erected by some laird of old, in expiation of some ecclesiastical offence ; each span is composed of two or three large slabs, and each of them has a hole about 6 inches in diameter drilled through near one end to enable it to be dragged into position.

The central panel on the stone is occupied by a shield which, though now quite defaced, presumably bore the arms of Macnab of Bovain, or perhaps those of Macnab impaled with those of Campbell of Glenorchy, as indicated by the initials F. M. and K. C. above and below the shield respectively, for Finlay Macnab and his wife Katherine Campbell. Below the shield are a death's head and cross-bones, the usual symbols of mortality in vogue at the period. The inscription, in the manner common to these recumbent sepulchral slabs, forms a border completely surrounding the central panel, and filling most of the space between it and the margin of the stone, which is fairly regular along both sides, but less so across the ends. Assuming that the positions of the shield and emblems differentiate the head from the foot of the stone, the beginning of the inscription is from the right-hand corner at the foot of the stone, as it faces the spectator, upwards, and so round the stone, from right to left, every letter being reversed. It reads in this manner:—

THIS · BYRIEL · APERTINES · TO · FINLAY · MACNAB · OF · BAVAIN.

Gilbert Macnab, the first laird of Bovain, acquired these lands in 1336. He was succeeded by Finlay, who was succeeded by Patrick, and he by three Finlays in succession. One of these married a Mariot Campbell, but most likely the Finlay of the monument was the seventh laird, who it is almost certain married a daughter of Sir Colin Campbell of Glenorchy about 1550. What makes it almost certain that this was our Finlay, is that there is no one later to whom it could almost possibly be ascribed. This would make the date of the stone about the end of the sixteenth century. It is very likely that he was the poet mentioned by Dean Macgregor as the author of a piece in the collection of Gaelic poetry printed in *The Book of Lismore*.

The accompanying representation of a portion of another grave-slab (fig. 4), probably of earlier date, is worthy of record. Mr Mungo Headrick has kindly supplied the photograph, and a few notes of the discovery of the stone. It was found in digging a grave in September

1908, in the north-east corner of the Churchyard of Killin, lying on its side about 2 feet below the surface. It is only the upper portion of a



Fig. 4. Incised Grave-slab found in the Churchyard of Killin.

recumbent grave-slab, but is interesting on account of the crudeness of the workmanship, and the unusual character of the symbolism. The upper part of the sword, with reversed quillons, points to a pretty early date, and it is probably the earliest sepulchral monument yet discovered at Killin.

II.

ON THE MOUNTING OF LEAF-SHAPED ARROW-HEADS OF FLINT.

By W. J. KNOWLES, M.R.I.A.

Of all the many thousands of arrow-heads that have been collected from time to time, very few have been found with the shaft attached. One is figured in the *Catalogue of the Royal Irish Academy*, vol. i. p. 254. This was a stemmed and barbed arrow, and it is stated that there was "part of its briarwood shaft with portion of its gut-tying still attached." In the *Journal of the Royal Historical and Archaeological Association of Ireland*, 4th ser., vol. vii., there is figured on the plate facing page 127 an arrow-head found in Kanestown Bog, County Antrim, with a portion of the shaft and the tying of gut or sinew. This specimen had an indented base and was inserted in a slit in the shaft, but the tying of gut or sinew had apparently nothing to do with securing the arrow-head in the shaft. I believe the use of the tying was to prevent the shaft from splitting when the arrow struck the object it was aimed at. There was a whitish substance in the cleft of the shaft, which it is supposed was cement. A stemmed arrow-head is figured by Keller in *Swiss Lake Dwellings*, 2nd ed., vol. ii., Pl. xxxix. In this case there was also a tying round the shaft. A leaf-shaped arrow-head found in the Moss of Fyvie in Aberdeenshire, which, though mentioned last, was second as regards time of finding in the British Isles, is figured by Dr Anderson in *Scotland in Pagan Times* (see "Bronze and Stone Ages" of that work, p. 362). This specimen was still in the shaft when it was figured, and the shaft reached to the point of the arrow, but the opinion is expressed that possibly the rough handling to which the specimen was subjected may have caused the arrow-head to slip further back into the shaft.

It is in reference to the mounting of leaf-shaped arrow- and spear-heads I wish mainly to speak, and I think the evidence I can produce will show that in this class of arrow-heads the shaft reached to the

point, and that in the Fyvie example the arrow was most likely in its proper position when figured.

In the summer of 1905 an arrow-head of the leaf-shaped kind, thin and finely made, was found in Teeshan Bog, about 3 miles north of Ballymena, County Antrim, during the time of peat-cutting. The peat-spade struck the arrow, and thus attracted the attention of the workman, and while I believe a shaft must have been present also, none was observed, or thought of, and the arrow-head only was extracted. If a shaft had been present, a labourer might not think of looking for it, and he would likely regard it as one of the numerous small twigs or branches so abundant in peat. The arrow-head was brought to me shortly after it was found, and on washing off the black stuff, which I supposed to be peat, I observed two lines running from base to point which adhered firmly. I stopped washing at once, as the thought flashed on my mind that the two dark streaks were cement and the space between them was the mark of the shaft. This I believe is the correct interpretation. I regret that I handled it rather roughly, as no doubt some of the cement may have been removed. It is $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, and is shown in fig. 1.

About September last, when I was looking through some of my arrow-heads, my attention was drawn to a specimen having a band of lighter colour than the portions on either side, extending from base to point. It occurred to me that this was further evidence of shafting, and I think we may explain this case by supposing that the arrow- or spear-head had fallen so as to leave one of its flat faces exposed to the weather, and that it had lain long enough before being covered up for the portion of the blade on each side of the shaft to be weathered a darker shade than the portion that was covered. The greater portion of the face that was undermost and protected from the weather is similar in shade to the part protected by the shaft on the side that was uppermost. We meet with many cases of implements having the side that had lain exposed to the sun and weather much darker in colour than the other which was protected by lying on the ground. I have

many instructive specimens of this kind found in Ireland, France, Egypt, and elsewhere. From the breadth of the band of lighter colour in the specimen under consideration, I would conclude that the shaft was pretty thick and that it had been used as a spear. It is $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, and was found in peat near Glarryford, about 5 miles from Ballymena, over twenty years ago. It is shown in fig. 2.

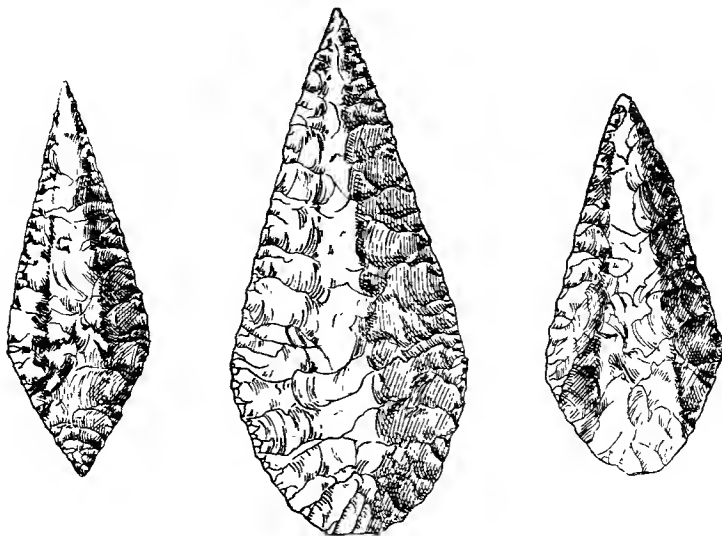


Fig. 1.

Fig. 3.

Fig. 2.

Figs. 1-3. Arrow-heads of Flint showing the mark of the shaft. ($\frac{3}{4}$.)

I now began to search diligently for similar examples, and found two more. One had the markings more distinct than the other. The better marked specimen is a finely made spear-head $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, with a very small portion broken off the base. The light band is narrower in this case and appears on both faces, instead of on one only, as in the case of fig. 2. I should think we could explain these differences by supposing that the spear-head had fallen on its edge instead of on one of its flat

faces. Both faces would thus be exposed to the action of the weather. The shaft, too, would not be lying close to the moist ground and would thus dry and shrivel and therefore not protect so broad a space. This specimen was found in Craigs Bog, about 5 miles from Ballymena, in the summer of 1898. It is shown in fig. 3.

Neither of the last two specimens attracted any attention at the time they were procured, and lay unnoticed till a few months ago. I may have other examples in my collection, but, if so, I have not as yet found them. I remember a spear-head which I exchanged with a collector for an ancient gold ornament, and I have a distinct recollection of seeing the band of lighter colour down the centre, but at the time I did not know what it meant. The gentleman is now dead, and his collection has been dispersed or acquired by some museum. I fear this specimen could not be traced.

In stemmed arrow-heads the central tang or stem was no doubt used to tie the shaft to. The tangs are usually stout and strong and suitable for that purpose. Triangular arrow-heads, those with indented base and a variety of the stemmed kind with minute central tangs, were no doubt inserted in a cleft in the shaft, like the specimen described above from Kanestown Bog, having a tying of gut behind the arrow-head to prevent the shaft from splitting, with probably some cement to fix the arrow-head in the cleft and prevent its moving from side to side. In these cases I believe the cleft portion of the shaft only passed for a very short distance along the faces of the arrow, but in the leaf-shaped, the lozenge- and the kite-shaped, the shaft, judging by the evidence of the example from Fyvie and that which is now produced, went to the point of the arrow, probably secured by cement. Perhaps there was a tying round the shaft to prevent splitting, though there is no appearance of anything of the kind in the Fyvie example. The thinness of the leaf and kindred kinds as compared with the stemmed and indented, and the polishing of the faces of our larger Irish spear-heads, particularly the kite-shaped kind, can be better understood when we see how much the thinness would facilitate the peculiar mode of shafting in these classes

of arrow- and spear-heads. From seeing some of the black matter which I imagine to be cement in the space that the stem must have occupied in fig. 1, I imagine that cement had been laid on the faces of the arrow-head and the shaft squeezed tightly down. The two lines of black matter would probably represent what had oozed out on each side.

If cement was used, as I consider probable, we have to consider what was the nature of it and where it was found. In the Swiss lake dwellings they had asphalt as a cement for fixing arrow-heads and axes in the shaft, but in Ireland we have no natural substance, so far as I know, which could be used in the same way. The dark-coloured substance appearing on fig. 1 reminds me of shoemakers' wax. Wax of this kind, though now made differently, was formerly made by boiling resin and tallow together. It is a question whether the people in the time when arrow-heads of flint were in use could have procured sufficient resin from growing pine-trees or from bog-fir to make such a cement. Provided they could, no doubt such fat as they could procure from animals which they killed would do to mix with the resin, and thus make the necessary cement.

I have always thought that if the ancient people had invented the making of putty, it would have been an excellent cement. From seeing the whitish substance in the cleft of the shaft found in the Kanestown Bog, which I took to be cement, I at once thought of putty. Putty is made by mixing whiting, that is limestone ground to a powder, with linseed oil. If the fat of the animals which they slaughtered for food had done as well as linseed oil to mix with powdered limestone, a question I am not sure of, then I should think they may have known the use of putty, as at the prehistoric site of Whitepark Bay I have obtained several pieces of limestone, both ground and scraped. My idea at the time of finding these specimens was, that the people had ground the chalk rock and scraped it in order to get a white powder with which to paint their persons, just as pieces of hæmatite were similarly rubbed and scraped to get red powder for a similar purpose; but seeing that they

knew how to obtain powdered limestone, it only required a suitable ingredient to mix with it to make it the cement in question.

There is another very good homely cement used in the north of Ireland for mending broken crockery. This is a mixture of curds and lime. Possibly a knowledge of this cement may have reached back to prehistoric times. I think the people even then could have provided both ingredients, and, if they could, judging from effects which I have seen, they could have had no better cement. Possibly they may have known of some equally good binding material, the knowledge of which is lost. That cement of some kind was necessary, and was used, I think there can be no doubt.

III.

SOME NOTES FROM THE RECORDS OF THE BURGH OF KILMAURS (1645-1715). By ALFRED CHARLES JONAS, F.S.A. Scot.

The ancient records of births, marriages and deaths, and local records generally, dealing with ecclesiastical and civil matters, are, in their bald state, hardly likely to arrest the attention of a casual reader of the twentieth century. Hidden, however, in many such records, facts are found, which bore very much on the history of our country, and are unrecorded anywhere else. Often in a corner of an old tattered page, a few words are found, full of interest to the antiquary, archæologist, and student of history. This is my experience, from the many transcriptions I have made from such records. For, after all, is not the history of our country, if properly written, made up, more or less, of local history?

The origin of Kilmaurs as a town, like many others, can be traced only to its church, and on this basis we go to the twelfth century, for in 1170 Kilmaurs Church was granted to the Monks of Kelso, this gift being several times confirmed, and was so by Ingelram, Bishop of Glasgow, who was made Chancellor by King David and continued in that office by Malcolm. Ingelram was consecrated Bishop in 1164.

In 1450 Sir Robert Cunninghame's son, Alexander, was created Lord Kilmaurs. In a military report of 1563-66 (the MS. of which is in the Cottonian Collection, British Museum), among those "able men, fote and horse," ready for immediate commands, there is found "Kylmawse, Earl of Glencairn."

Turning to the records from which my notes are taken, in 1645 we have the interesting fact that the local authority fixed the price at which straw and corn should be sold thus: "Suo die appoynts Jon Biggert for furneshing straw and corne, pryce of the corn 10ss ye pole, the battal of straw being 6ss, under ye pane of fyve lb ilk falyer." In October 1647 we catch a glimpse of the precautions taken by Kilmaurs authorities against the plague: "The qlk day James Smyth and Andro James are decerned in ane unlaw of ten pund for going out of the toune, without ane pas to the paroche of Larges, qr the plague is, and to be poyndit yr for." Elsewhere I find that Kilmaurs contributed 102 merks for the relief of those stricken by the plague in Largs.

We find that in 1648 the price at which "the cake of bread was ordered to be sold" was 3ss and "the pynt of ael 2ss." Proper accommodation for strangers was looked to, for in the following year, on the 13th of January, "The qlk day ilk oslar are ordaned to have stabling for four men and horse wt meat and drink, otherwyis to be discharged of brewing." This law was further augmented the next year: "The qlk day it is statuted that ilk oslar refusing of strangers entertainment in mans meat and drink and horse, shall pay ten pounds money ilk falizer, and in tyme cumming to be discharged of brewing."

So-called "free trade" does not seem to have been looked upon with favour in Kilmaurs two and a half centuries ago, whatever may be the feeling there now, for it was ordained that "no persone qt soever wt in the toune shall cary or transport Kail furth of the toune, in burdens or loads to Kilmarnok or Stewartm, for selling theirof, under the pane of fyve pune."

It is well known, in certain quarters at least, that anciently Kilmaurs was celebrated for its cutlery, more so than Irvine or Kilmarnock, both

of which latter had their cutlers. The word cutlery embraces a weapon, equally with a knife for domestic and other purposes. If I am not wrong, the word has its origin in Sanscrit, and in Latin we have "culter." In the sixteenth century scholars used "theca cuttelaria" for a case of, or for knives. However, there is little doubt but that the cutler made daggers as well as knives.

In 1697 there is an entry in Sir John Foulis's account book, "for 6 Kilmares knyfes, a fork, and caise 3 : 0 : 0." *The New Statistical Account of Ayrshire*, under the parish of Kilmaurs, mentions that the town was famed for its cutlery, but does not mention glove-making. Paterson, quoting this authority, also appears ignorant that the latter trade was practised in Kilmaurs.

On the 6th June 1699 "Town court of Kilmares holden, le supra be William Watson and David Bigger. Suits called. Court laully affirmed. The qlk day Johne Lambrughtoun, Glover yr, persued Hugh Boyd, Maltman, for thirtie four shilling scots money, resting of three pound sixtine shilling more, as the pryce of gloves bought and receaved be him from the peñ at his wedding, dē for absent continues to the nixt court."

From an entry dated 23rd October 1661, we learn the name of the Earl of Glencairn's factor, to wit, Mr Walter Forsyth, and also the then parson's "teynd," which was a "boill of meal," and that was valued at "10 merks."

Not a few in this enlightened age think that many so-called new enactments, local and otherwise, of our day, are introduced for the first time in the history of this country. Very often this is an error, and the longer one lives, and dips into the local history of the past, the more we are inclined to cry out with a certain "wise" man, "There is nothing new under the sun."

When meal was sold, it was so in legalised "pokes," which had to be "sealed" as a guarantee that they were a legal measure: the same with respect of "stoupes" used for the sale of "drink." Further, the person served with drink from a "stoup" not sanctioned by the "Baizies" was empowered to claim the drink free of payment, provided the drinker

gave information to the "Bailzie" as to the party who supplied the drink in an unauthorised measure.

The Arnots of Lochridge, Stewarton, figure frequently in the burgh records of Kilmaurs. This property was, it is said, in the possession of this family for at least four centuries. Possibly the first mention of this old family is found in the person of John de Arnot of Lochrig, in 1417, and it is supposed that the family came from the Arnots of that ilk, in Fifeshire.

On the 1st day of November 1671, there appeared in Kilmaurs Court "Jonet Arnot, spouse to Alexander Arnot, when she gave her oath," that she was not, in any way, influenced in her grant to her husband, with her own consent to Jon: Browne, Lainfoot, etc. It appears that John Browne was son of John Browne of Finnick, and that the payment of the money, borrowed by the former, was to be secured by "ye mansion house of Finnick," and the lands, etc.

The Alexander Arnot just mentioned, it appears, married the Janet Arnot of that ilk. This seems confirmatory of the supposition that the Ayrshire Arnots were originally a family of Fifeshire. Be this as it may, we learn from *The House of Rowallane*, p. 33, that "Sir Gilchrist Mure gave to Edward Arnott the two Finnicks for yearlie payt of ane pair of Gloves at S. Lawrence Chapell, and of ane paire of spures at S. Michael's Chapell, Embleames of Reddie service." Apart from the "emblems," may not the "rent" have something to do with the trade of the neighbourhood? And, not improbable, the making of spurs was a branch of the trade of cutlers. It will be observed that Sir Gilchrist's gift must carry us back many years, prior to the date at which it is suggested the origin of the Ayrshire Arnots is traced. Sir Gilchrist died in or about the year 1280. If, therefore, the Ayrshire Arnots spring from Sir Gilchrist's beneficiary, then the Ayrshire family are of a much earlier date than assigned to it by Paterson. On the other hand, we know that a John de Arnot was in possession of Lochrig in 1417, and from a footnote to *The House of Rowallane*, p. 33, we are informed that in 1497 one of the Fenwicks was acquired by "Robert Mur de Rouallan."

The first notice of "Stoks" that I found in the records is dated 25th March 1672, when one Hugh Crealman was fined for abusing and striking his father, and he was also to remain in the "Stoks" the space of two hours, "except his father limited him for a shorter tyme."

"Sighting" of the Marches was carried out, usually by three or four of the councillors: notices of this appears in 1658 and 1686. From these entries we learn some place-names, such as Brigstone, Southhook, Jocksthorne, Johnestane, etc., and also the name of a cutler, William Steill.

Quoits were a favourite game in Kilmaurs, but special laws were found necessary, even in that small place. On the 2nd of January 1673 the "Bailzies with the Councel, having considered the great abuse comitted within the toune by playing at the Kytes by swearing and other abuses: in all tymes coming, thay discharge the sd pastem to be used within any part of the toune, after eight at night, or in any part of ye fyve pund land of Kilmaures, efter the sayd tyme, under the pane of fyve pund scots ilk breker, and ye parent to be ansherable for the chyld and the master for the servand."

In 1646 the game of "the Dog and Cat" called for the interference of authority, and "barnes" were prohibited from playing in the "streete."

Public sports and races were, however, not tabooed, so long as they were conducted with becoming decency. In 1674 the Court "aproves the running of ye race, on ye fair day, intimãone publick to be maid at ye fair and running of ye race."

It is not uncommon in our time to hear of complaints by householders of their neighbours' fowls. In 1678 the Court ordered that each "tenementer keepe two hens and a cock," and the officer, whose duty was to see the law carried out, had permission "to mak use of what is mor." There is, however, no information as to how the officer was to carry out the latter instruction.

In the year named, it appears the Cross had become dilapidated, and the Court agreed "the mending of ye tope of ye cross" was to proceed with all possible diligence.

The washing of "lint" in the stream seems to have been continued

contrary to the "Act of Parliament," so in 1685 the Court called the "haill inhabitents" before them; but they did not appear, so were "decerned in fyve pund scots each of them."

In 1695 "it was enacted that the money that is gotten for the quartering of Ardgyles souldiers. The samen is appropriat as follows, to wit, that each tenement qr gave in their accompts, to have fourtie shilling scots mony in full they can acclame." Needless to say that Paterson's *History of Ayr and Wighton* is a valuable one, but, like many such undertakings, of necessity has statements which require close investigation to demonstrate their absolute correctness. Cunningham, vol. iii., Part 2, is, I take it, somewhat doubtful with respect to the disposal of Arnot's lands, etc., in 1696. There is an entry in the Kilmaurs records, from which I quote; the date is 21st November 1695: "Jonet Arnot, Lady Lochrig, and Alex. her husband," produced "ane heërle dispōne and charter following yr upon," etc., in favour of "Rot: and Daniel Wilsons lawll sones, to Robt. Wilson, in Wardhead of Lochrig, and Elizabeth Wallace yr Mother, in life rent, of all and haill the said two maillings, of Mossyd and Mosshead, with the house, yards and other p̄tinentis lyaine wtin the parochen of finick," etc.

This document was signed by R. Allane, Not: publick and clerk to the Burgh, Janet Arnot, Hen: Boyd and John Andrew.

The disposal of "Lady Arnot's life rent, of seven hundred merks of the Manor place or Hail of Finnicktoun etc., granted to Ja: Brown and others," is duly recorded.

A rather curious case is recounted in 1695, when Jean Campbell, "a vagrant pearson come laity out of the Paroch of Paslay," and was brought before the Court "by Mr Thomson, Minister of the Gospel in Kilmaures, for carrying and producing of ane forged testimonial, as being subscribed by Mr Tho: Blackwell Miñr at Paslay, and Mr Ja: Wallace, Sess: clerk yr, and two elders." The woman confessed that she paid "John Pinkertoun, taylor in Heughhead, of Paslay, fyfteen shilling scots, for 'forginge' the signatures." This woman was put in the "joges" during the magistrates' pleasure, "afterwards to be put

out of the town, with tuck of drum," and that none of the inhabitants "recept her heirafter under penaltie."

We learn, in 1699, what was paid for weaving "nyne elnes of ane linin web, viz. 2ss per eln." The year 1701 informs us that one Jean Smith, spouse to John Listoun, tanner in Glasgow, granted a disposition in favour of John Smith, Mealmaker, "of the equal half of the two Coatlands in Kilmares."

William Baird of "Cudham" was, at least in the year 1702, Chamberlaine to "ye Earl of Dundonald." This William Baird is the first that I find as holding the small property of Coodam: he certainly had Sasin of several houses in Kilmarnock about this period, as well as elsewhere in Ayrshire.

James Thomsone, Bailie of Kilmarnock in 1704, sued John Gummell, Maltman in Kilmaurs, for "twentie punds, scotts money, for bear at whitsunday 1703."

The salary of Kilmaurs "toun tressaurer" was not what would be to-day called an extravagant one: viz. "fyve punds scotts." Previous to 1707 the pound scotts was equal to 1s. 8d. of our coinage. On this basis 8s. 4d. was the salary. It is interesting to note that the total value of silver in circulation in Scotland at the Union was £411,117, 10s. 9d., and about one-third of this was foreign money.

Naturally one comes across some strange expressions in old records: at least they appear so to-day. I only quote one. In a case where a tenant failed to pay what was due to the minister, Mr Hugh Thomson of Kilmaurs, the Court ordered "John Gemill, Brewer and Maltman, to pay the rent," adding, "also in regard the defer is wholly *brocken* and *drounel* in debt," he was to "remove from the lands of ye sd tenement instantly," etc.

The Earl of Dundonald held considerable property in Kilmaurs. Neither the *New Statistical Account* nor Paterson's *History*, I think, refers to this fact; yet we have undoubted proof in the burgh records of Kilmaurs. In the minutes no less than fourteen persons were brought before the Court for the non-payment of "teyndns." These fourteen

persons comprised tenants from various places, and of different trades. There was one William Broun, drummer in Kilmaurs: John Catherwood, in Stewartoun, a sailor, for John Catherwood, in Ireland: James Mure, in Rowallane, and Marione Tod his spouse: George Broun, tailzour in Kilmarnock: John Smith, cutler in Kilmaurs: James Smith, Merchant in Glasgow, and several more belonging to Kilmaurs and elsewhere.

It appears that the "Kirk" had undergone repairs, for each heritor and feuar in the town had to pay seventeen shillings scots, their proportion of the cost. This was in the year 1705.

There seems to have been a goodly proportion of beer-sellers not above overcharging for their beer. In 1706, six defaulters appeared at the Court to answer this charge, and we learn that beer was not to be charged more than "twentie pennies for the pinte" for the future, the malt "being at six pund per boll, and below it."

The action of the bailies was at times rather summary. For instance, "sitting in judgement—discerns yt in caise the sd Robert Gillies fail to gett, and give his bond, and cautioner for his honest behaviour for time coming, under the penaltie, ane hundred pundis scots, yt the said Robert Gillies shall be expelled the sd town of Kilmaurs at touck of drum, agst monday next four of ye clock in the afternoon," etc. This was in 1707.

What has been written represents, at least to a certain extent, the wealth of information obtainable from the study of such ancient records, which is rarely, if ever, found in the beaten track. Even the seeker after the curious, pathetic, and amusing, will find much to interest in these dusty records, and as an indication of the ordinary course of everyday life. Old burgh and church records are almost absolute guides on matters upon which they treat; for the antiquarian, they contain facts which are oft unattainable from the ordinary sources, and are thus of inestimable value. These records very often throw a hitherto unknown light upon historical subjects which otherwise would be a matter of doubt, and many a missing link in a broken chain of circumstances, which has never been completed in any published history, has been found in such records.

MONDAY, 10th May 1909.

W. G. SCOTT-MONCRIEFF, Sheriff-Substitute of
Lanarkshire, in the Chair.

A Ballot having been taken, the following were duly elected :—

Honorary Fellow, recommended by the Council.

The Hon. Sir SCHOMBERG M'DONNELL, K.C.B., C.V.O., Secretary of H.M.
Office of Works and Public Buildings, London.

Fellows.

OSWALD BARCLAY, Inland Revenue Office, 17 Gayfield Square.
GEORGE J. EWEN-WATSON, W.S., Pembroke Lodge, Murrayfield.
JOHN MALCOLM, Teacher, Alexandra Cottage, Monifieth, Forfarshire.
JOHN MACDONALD, Hotel Proprietor, Sutherland Arms Hotel, Golspie.
WILLIAM MANSON, Searcher of Records, 18 Esslemont Road.
CHARLES RICHARD WHITTAKER, F.R.C.S., 12 Fountainhall Road.

The following Donations to the Museum and Library were laid on
the table, and thanks voted to the Donors :—

(1) By H.M. BOARD OF WORKS, through W. T. OLDRIEVE,
F.S.A. Scot.

Quernstone and part of another, oblong Whetstone, and three
Hammer-Stones, from the Broch of Clickamin, Shetland.

(2) By J. GRAHAM CALLANDER, F.S.A. Scot.

Eleven Communion Tokens of the Church of Scotland, viz. :—Culsalmond M/WG ; M/WC ; M/IA ; M/IB ; and M/FE 1823 ; Insch 1685 and 1854, and 2 varieties with no date ; Meldrum 1745, and one with the figure 3, incuse, within a heptagon.

- (3) By ARCHIBALD COOK, through J. A. BALFOUR, F.S.A. Scot.

Leaf-shaped Arrow-head of pitchstone, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length by $\frac{5}{8}$ of an inch in breadth, found at Corriegil, in Arran.

- (4) By the KEEPER OF THE RECORDS OF SCOTLAND.

Accounts of the Lord High Treasurer of Scotland. Edited by Sir James Balfour Paul. LL.D., F.S.A.Scot., Lord Lyon King-at-Arms. Vol. VIII. A.D. 1541-1546. 8vo. 1909.

- (5) By D. W. MARWICK, W.S.

The River Clyde and the Clyde Burghs. By the late Sir James D. Marwick, LL.D. With a Memoir. 4to. 1909.

- (6) By R. C. CHALLONER, the Author.

An old Kilmarnock Seaside Suburb : Topographical, Historical, and Personal Notes on Barassie. 12mo. 1909.

- (7) By Professor FRANCIS PIERREPONT BARNARD, M.A., F.S.A. Scot.

English Antiquities and the Universities : an Inaugural Lecture delivered on invitation to the Chair of Mediæval Archæology in the University of Liverpool. 8vo. 1909.

- (8) By A. THIEULLEN.

Études Préhistoriques—La Question des Pierres-Figures—Sculpture aux temps quaternaires. 8vo. 1909.

- (9) By the ADYAR LIBRARY, MADRAS.

Descriptive Catalogue of the Sanskrit Manuscripts in the Adyar Library, Madras. Vol. I. 8vo. 1908.

- (10) By the DANISH NATIONAL MUSEUM, Historical Section.

Drikkehorn og Solvtøi fra Middelalder og Renaissance, ved Jørgen Olrik. Avec un résumé en Français. Fol. 1909.

(11) By S. G. PERCIVAL, Clifton, Bristol.

Two Belt-buckle Mountings of bronze or brass, and a triangular double plate of bronze or copper riveted together having a conical socket at one side, from Bristol.

(12) By DAVID CAMPBELL, Kirkland, Gogar.

Charter by John Lundie, fiar of Stratherlie, to James Lundie younger, and Elspeth Henrison his spouse, of the parts of Stratherlie called The Keiris, and Damside, in the Parish of Largo, 2nd June 1660.

The following purchases acquired by the Purchase Committee for the Museum and Library during the session, 30th November to 10th May, were exhibited:—

Two bronze Palstaves or flanged Axe-heads 6 inches and $6\frac{7}{8}$ inches in length, found together in 1906 at Craig-a-Bhodaich, Parish of Farr, Sutherland. [See the previous paper by the Rev. Angus Mackay, M.A., Corr. Mem. S.A. Scot.]

Leaden Badge of Charles I., found at Plewlands.

Small Whetstone perforated, found on Howtil Farm, Tweedside.

Stone Hammer-head, from Sandwick, Orkney, and a stone Whorl inscribed in Runes, both figured in the *Proceedings*, vol. xxxii. pp. 320-21.

Iron Battle-axe of the Viking period, and an iron Spear-head found in Orkney.

Steatite Urn from a pre-historic grave in Westray, Orkney.

Stone-sinker, with groove round the sides, from Kirkwall.

Spade-like Implement of stone, from Stromness.

Six rude stone Implements, from Mainland, Orkney.

Cruisie of copper, and five others of iron, one of which is square-shaped, from Orkney.

A hanging Candle-holder of iron, with twisted stem, from Orkney.

Four Bismars, for weighing on the principle of the steelyard, one of ebony, the others of other kinds of commoner wood, from Orkney.

A Spade, with wooden handle, the blade of bone, probably a scapula of a cetacean, from Orkney.

Large Mallet, the handle of wood, the mallet-head a perforated vertebra of a cetacean, from Orkney.

Urn of Drinking Cup type from Blackhills, Tyrie, Aberdeenshire. [See the previous communication by J. Graham Callander, F.S.A.Scot.]

Finger Ring of gold, of sixteenth century, enamelled, and set with a diamond, dug up at Turnberry, Ayrshire (Treasure Trove).

Socketed Axe, and a socketed Gouge of bronze, found together at Tynehead, Midlothian.

Brass Candlestick and a Jet Bead, from Tweedside.

The following Books for the Library :—Berry's translation of Schiern's Life of Bothwell; Fell's Iron Industry of Furness; Ephemeris Epigraphica, from 1875, 9 vols.; The English Dialect Dictionary, 6 vols., 4to; Dalton's Scottish Army, 1661-1688; An Album of 54 Drawings of Scottish Antiquities, chiefly by Francis Grose; Anderson's Scottish Annals from English Chronicles; Ashdown's British and Foreign Arms and Armour; Fox-Davies's Complete Guide to Heraldry; The Book of the Old Edinburgh Club; Beaton's Ecclesiastical History of Caithness; Old Ross-shire and Scotland as seen in the Tain and Balgownie Documents.

There were also exhibited :—

By Mr DONALD MACKENZIE, Inland Revenue, Bonar Bridge.

Beautifully ornamented Hammer of hornstone found at Airdens, and a stone Implement of unknown use found in a tumulus on Druimliadh, near Bonar Bridge. The ornamented stone hammer, which is of a very rare and beautiful type, is described and figured in a subsequent paper

by Dr Joseph Anderson. The other stone implement is shown of the actual size in fig. 1. It is made of a greyish serpentine and is of square columnar form in the under part, topped by a conically rounded upper part, which rises from the square portion with a less diameter than the side of the square, so as to leave a slight margin all round. The columnar part is 1 inch in height and $\frac{5}{8}$ of an inch square. It is pierced horizontally a little above the middle of its height by two perforations, each $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch in diameter, which pass through from side to side, intersecting accurately in the centre. The conical part is $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch in height and has a small hole sunk vertically in the apex to a depth of about $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch. The whole surface is polished, and on the sides and edges of the square part are groups of faintly scratched lines, the meaning of which is not apparent.



Fig. 1. Stone Implement from Druim-liadh. (†.)

The following Communications were read:—

I.

THE CIRCUMSTANCES RELATING TO THE DEATH OF JAMES (THE ADMIRABLE) CRICHTON IN MANTUA ON 3RD JULY 1582, AND THE EVIDENCE AS TO THE EXISTENCE OF A CONTEMPORARY BEARING THE SAME NAME. BY DOUGLAS CRICHTON, F.S.A. Scot.

The mystery associated with the tragedy by which James Crichton of Elioeh and Cluny, better known as the Admirable Crichton, eldest son of Robert Crichton, Lord of Session and Lord Advocate of Scotland, met his death, has never been satisfactorily solved, and probably never will be. All the documents, or copies of them, relating to the subject have been examined by the present writer (who is preparing a biography of Crichton), and the most interesting of them are undoubtedly those which have been preserved in the archives of the Gonzagas, the ancient ducal family of Mantua.¹ Even these—which have never been dealt with in any previous account of Crichton—leave the writer in a state of dubiety as to the precise manner in which Crichton met his death, but they are extremely useful in that they conclusively prove the date of his death, which has always been a disputed point, owing to the fact that there are in existence several poems by Jacobus Critonius Scotus, variously dated Mediolanum (Milan), 1584 and 1585, two and three years after the date of the death of the Admirable Crichton given us by Aldus Manutius in his beautiful “In Memoriam” lines, in which reference is made to Crichton’s passing away in his twenty-second year. Crichton was born on the 19th of August 1560, and the year of his death, therefore, must have been 1582. Apart from this or any other evidence, the Gonzaga papers already mentioned definitely establish the day and year of Crichton’s death as 3rd July 1582, and it follows, therefore, that the James Crichton who appeared in Milan two or three years later was another member of the same great family. I shall proceed to deal with the letters in the Gonzaga

¹ I take this opportunity of expressing my appreciation of the courtesies accorded me by Commendatore Alessandro Luzio, the Director of the State Archives at Mantua, and by Miss Margaret J. Robertson.

collection (commented upon in the *Archivio Storico Italiano* for 1886) concerning the death of the first Crichton, and conclude by giving the evidence as to the existence of the second James Crichton.

James Crichton (the Admirable) entered the service of Guglielmo Gonzaga, Duke of Mantua, in the early part of February 1582. He was most strongly recommended in a letter written by Annibale Capello, secretary to Cardinal Luigi D'Este, to Aurelio Zibramonti, secretary to the Duke of Mantua. Capello stated that Crichton knew Italian, Latin, Spanish, French, German, Hebrew, and Chaldaic; was well versed in philosophy, theology, astrology, and mathematics; improvised verses and orations; was a graceful dancer, a skilful fencer, and an accomplished singer and musician. On arriving in Mantua, Crichton was invited to prepare a scheme of fortifications for the esplanade. He presented his plans, which pleased the Duke, who, by the way, took great delight in hearing his young *protégé* dispute with the learned friars of the Franciscan, Carmelite, and Dominican Orders. In these theological contests Crichton always came off triumphant, leaving everybody astounded at his scholarship and wide knowledge, his force in attacking his opponents, and his promptness in defending himself.

Crichton, who is stated to have been extremely handsome in person,¹ became within a very short space of time the most popular figure not only in the Court of Mantua, but throughout the whole town and neighbourhood. This was most displeasing to the Duke's son and heir, Prince Vincenzo Gonzaga—himself a handsome youth, if one might judge from a copy of his portrait in the writer's possession—and there seems little doubt that the Prince, who had been accustomed to rank first in everything, was aroused to jealousy, which developed into intense hatred of the young Scotsman, whose universal talents and prepossessing appearance won for their owner the esteem and admiration of all classes. Crichton, apparently, was well aware of the fact that he had an enemy, and, seemingly, more than one, in Mantua, for he complained to the Duke of being annoyed by men who had evinced a dislike for

¹ Annibale Capello, who knew Crichton, stated that he had fair hair and blue eyes.

him.¹ The Duke requested him not to worry on that account, as so long as he (the Duke) was satisfied with him, no one would dare to interfere.

It was, perhaps, only natural that Vincenzo should desire to have Crichton removed from Mantua, but whether or not he contemplated the Scotsman's removal from this world by a process of pre-arranged murder cannot definitely be proved against him. But on his own admission, and that is all the evidence we have to proceed upon, he killed Crichton on this fateful night of the 3rd of July 1582.

The news of the tragedy was immediately sent to Zibramonti, the Duke's secretary, by Luigi Olivo, the Castellan at Mantua. A translation of the Italian reads as follows:—

“At two o'clock in the night, just as I was on the point of getting into bed, I was advised that the Signor Giacomo Critonio had been mortally wounded. I immediately dressed myself in order to send someone to see him and to provide in so far as there was need; but, on leaving my rooms, there came to me the Prince, who requested me to have the small door opened to four of his men, whom his highness wished to place in ambush on the lake, so that, as his highness told me, the Signor Critonio might not escape over the walls and swim the lake, he having slain Hippolito Lanzone at the feet of his highness. I replied to his highness that I could not comply with his request, because, the Signor Critonio having been mortally wounded, as I had been informed, he was not in a condition to enable him to escape by swimming. The Prince then calmed down, saying that he certainly thought he had wounded him, but that he would not be sure. His highness, then showing me his sword and buckler, the one bloody and dented, the other marked by several cuts, told me that it came about in this wise: that, having gone in his doublet with the said Lanzone about half-past one at night to bid good evening to the Signor Valeriano Cattaneo, he met one with his mantle before his face and his sword under his arm who wanted to keep to the wall side of the road, and, thinking that it was the Count Langosco [Vincenzo's groom-in-waiting], he had struck him down with his buckler, sending him to the middle of the road, and passed on; but, the man aforesaid, having just passed Lanzone, gave the latter a stab in the back, so that Lanzone with his sword had turned upon him, when his highness seeing him (Lanzone) swoon, and not knowing the cause, stepped forward and commenced fighting, giving and receiving cuts upon his buckler, until at last with a thrust he wounded his adversary, who then said: ‘Pardon me, your highness, for I had not recognised you.’ Nothing further happened, save that Lanzone, having said that he felt badly wounded in the back, had been helped along a few paces by the Prince, who wished to take him to be doctored, when he fell to the ground, and then and there died at the feet of

¹ I have copies of eight of Crichton's letters written in Italian, the originals of which are preserved in the Mantuan Archives. The letters indicate an ominous foreboding.

his highness, who recommended his soul to the care of two priests, there present. Whence did his highness, most grieved and in very great choler at having seen Lanzone dead, depart with the thought of providing against the escaping of the Signor Critonio ; but there has been no need for this provision, for, at three o'clock in the night—just now struck—the said Signor Critonio, having been medicated, rendered his soul to God. It is a truly strange case, for, beyond the manifest danger to which the Prince has been exposed, there has followed the death of these two gentlemen, worthy in truth to be mourned by all. I have sped the bearer right away, so that he may arrive at daybreak, and I have had him given a horse to make sure of his doing so in good time.

"I humbly kiss the hand of your illustrious highness.

"From Mantua, at 4 o'clock in the night of the 3rd July 1582.

"Your most illustrious highness's

"most obliged servant

"LUIGI OLIVO."

[*Postscript.*]

"The said Signor Critonio has died in the house of Messer Hippolito Serena, according to what I have just heard ; Lanzone on the Strada da S. Silvestro, where he was wounded."

On the following day the Castellan wrote another letter, in which he furnished further details in the tragedy. It is also addressed to Zibramonti:—

"I wrote this night, as you will have seen the unhappy success of these homicides, with so much personal affliction as I did never feel over any other strange accident, considering the peril in which the Prince has been ; which has given and still gives this town so much to talk about through the false report that has been spread abroad that his highness was badly wounded ; beside the loss of the Signor Critonio—may he be in Heaven !—and the unfortunate end of the Signor Hippolito Lanzone, that there will be nothing to wonder at if I have left out any particulars, especially taking also into consideration the extravagant hour and the excessive heat. I say then that when the Signor Critonio disclosed himself, praying the Prince to pardon him, his highness at once withdrew, and he (the Signor Critonio) bent his steps towards S^{to}. Silvestro, the Prince thinking that Lanzone was not wounded ; wherefore, when his highness saw him fall at his feet, disclosing himself wounded with a stab at the back penetrating deep under the bone of the left shoulder, though it did not pass through, dealt with a poignard by the said Signor Critonio on passing by him—when he saw him dead, he flew into such a rage, accompanied by excessive grief, that, having sent for some of his gentlemen and the Signor Carlo Gonzaga—for he was there alone and without even a lackey—he resolved by all means to take revenge on the person of the said Signor Critonio and would have done so had he not been made acquainted with the fact that he [Critonio] had little time to live, as it proved, for he died about an hour thence ; then his highness calmed down and retired to rest after having minutely narrated to me the whole incident, showing in what peril his life had stood ; regarding

which I said to his highness what seemed becoming in an humble servant. But his highness answered me that he had gone out to bid good evening to the Signor Cattaneo, and that he held he had been recognised by the Signor Critonio, for the hour was early and the light of the moon shone bright on all, and his highness was in his doublet, his face uncovered, and wore a tall berretta. The incident occurred where the road at the corner of the fuller's workshop goes into the street of S. Silvestro. The Signor Critonio walked as far as S. Tomaso, where he sat down upon a stone, wherefrom he was lifted into a chair and carried to Serena's house, where he died well disposed, although he was almost entirely unconscious. His wound above the right breast was very small and not very deep, it having been made with that little gilt sword that the Prince usually carries, but ill-luck would have it that it cut across the *vita cara*, which, besides being incurable, let such a profluence of blood that he was instantly suffocated. May the Lord God have received him in glory, as He had endowed him with so many rare qualities which will render him unique in the world. I have seen his writings, amongst which I have found three or four letters concerning the service of his highness, and I have retained them in my care. An inventory has been taken of his things and of some few monies of his, and there has been found a cruet of a liquor that his people here say is a very precious thing. If your highness will so command, I will take it into my charge. I swear to you that I have suffered so much in soul and body over this most unfortunate accident that I have been almost beside myself. I desired to give you this little further account so as not to be reputed a man who spares his pen. We may lastly say with one accord that the Prince has been reborn, *et cum manus domini erit cum illo*. The blessed God be praised and for ever.

"I humbly kiss your hand, recommending myself endlessly to your grace.

"From Mantua, on the 4th July 1582.

"Your most obliged servant, etc.,

"LUIGI OLIVO."

On learning of the unhappy occurrence, the Duke instructed Zibramonti to write the following letter to the Prince's tutor, Marcello Donati:—

"His Highness has commissioned me to write to you, for, having heard what has bechanced, his highness is deeply grieved for three reasons: The first, that the most serene Prince has stained his hands with blood; the second with that of a servant of his highness of such world-wide fame; the third for the company of Hippolito Lanzone, because in view of the word given to his most serene highness, his father, not to let him into his company, his highness thinks that the world will take occasion to doubt the faith of the Prince.

AURELIO ZIBRAMONTI.

"Gonzaga, 4th July 1582."

On the following day Donati replied in self-defence to the charge of neglect, and called upon the Duke to make radical provisions for his son's future in view of the idle life led by the Prince. There are some words

missing, owing to the document being corroded towards the margin. This is how the letter reads :—

"You must have heard that I have not left my house these six days, a looseness of the bowels having left me very weak that for four days . . . and with my stomach disarranged beyond measure in the excessive heat by some . . . to which I am now attending. The sudden intelligence of the unfortunate accident befallen the Prince has in suchwise upset me, that I find no rest either day or night. The peril in which his highness has doubly stood of his life is not of minor consideration than what I have heard from your highness and written me by you ; because, if the Prince had been behind instead of in front he would have received the stab that Lanzzone got, and if he had not had a shield he would have been wounded by the thrust the Scotsman levelled at him before recognising him. It cannot be denied that Lanzzone was hardly the right sort of man to converse with his highness, being of a bestial character ; nevertheless, it cannot be gainsaid that the replying to a blow with a stab was a dastardly act and the cause of the many inconveniences that have resulted from so grave an accident. God be praised that the Prince is safe. It was not in his mind to stain his hands with the blood of another, much less with that of a servant of the Duke ; only in self-defence did he wound with a single thrust that unfortunate Scotsman. I have not as yet seen the Prince since this misadventure, but I have given him well to understand that he has met with this accident at the hands of the blessed God as a warning to conduct himself and live better, both more like a Christian and a Prince . . . and as soon as I see you . . . as is becoming in an honest man . . . vassal and servant, but I do not wish now . . . to say now, before answering what that has to me. . . . I have said that if the prudence of the Duke does not find means of altering the ways of this son (would to God I spoke untrue !) I fear worse will follow, living the life he does ; and this is said with all reverence and humility and only out of zeal for the good of his highness. It is public opinion both here and elsewhere that the Prince permits himself too much occupation in what he should not and none at all in what he should. I supplicate your highness to pardon my devotion. . . . I am indebted to your highness for this liberty of mine in saying . . .

MARCELLO DONATO.

"Mantua, 5th July 1582."

On the 6th of July the Duke instructed Teodoro Sangiorgio, a gentleman of the Court of Mantua and a member of the Ducal Council, to write the following letter (a reply to that of Donato) to Zibramonti, who had returned to Mantua :—

"I have given his highness to read the letter of Sig. Marcello Donato that you sent for his information, and his highness having seen that passage to the effect that the Prince occupies himself too much in what he should not and not at all in what he should, his highness has told me that he has not failed to provide that the Prince should be initiated into the State affairs so that he would gain knowledge and be thus distracted from the other things to which he should not attend ; and in that you are a better witness than

anybody else, since you know you have been commissioned to give him a share in everything, without holding anything concealed from him. You have seen him introduced into the councils, and he has been sent many times to his highness to treat with him on all those more grave things that have occurred since the above-mentioned commission; and, finally, you were present when the said Signor Marcello spoke of this to his highness, who convinced him, showing him to have done in this respect all he could, wishing to give him (the Prince) a share in everything, save in the faculty of granting pardon and distributing the magistrates, which he reserves to himself and which he (Donato) could not deny to be most just. Whence we must draw the conclusion that if the said Prince attends to what he should not, it is not so because his highness (the Duke) has not done his utmost to divert him therefrom, though his weak health has suffered, and but for which he would have kept him nearer to himself, and by pressing upon him a sense of responsibility of his acts been able to keep him on the right path.

"All this has his highness commanded me to write to you so that whilst you are near to the Prince you may seek your opportunity of reminding him of it; and, should this be discussed by anyone, please reply in conformity with the above.

TEODORO SANGIORGIO.

"From Gonzaga, 6th of July 1582."

Zibramonti was instructed by the Duke to invite the Capitano di Giustizia to prepare legal proceedings in the matter of the deaths of Crichton and Lanzone, to establish the most minute circumstances, and to punish the culprits. Accusations were being freely circulated against the Prince in Mantua, and it was very necessary to take some step which would counteract the influence of the sinister rumours. Vincenzo also insisted that a trial should be held as speedily as possible, and the Castellan expressed what were supposed to be the Prince's sentiments in a letter to Zibramonti:—

"The Most Serene Signor Prince being indisposed, the Signor Marcello sent me this morning to the Signor Capitano di Giustizia to tell him to collect most minute information about the homicide committed upon the person of the Signor Critonio by his highness and by the Signor Critonio upon the person of the Signor Lanzone, regardless of persons, his highness desiring that through public note it should transpire for evermore that what he has done he has done in a just cause and chivalrously; ordering, further, that his sword be put in judgment, as well as that of the late Signor Critonio, longer by almost a palm, together with the spindle-shaped dagger of same, blood-stained to the hilt. I have obeyed his highness and found that the Signor Capitano was already possessed of some few details."

The Capitano di Giustizia, whose name was Biagio dell'Orso, did not waste any time in preparing and submitting his report. Indeed, the

haste with which it was made public is in itself suggestive of the nervous state of apprehension which had seized upon the Gonzaga family and the authorities, and the latter, being more or less under the influence of the Duke and his son, were naturally anxious to shield the Prince as much as it was possible for them to do so. There are some words missing from the original report, which, by the way, is addressed to Zibramonti, and is as follows:—

“In accordance with the letter that you write me upon the order of his most serene highness, I would say that besides the first visit to the two bodies of the gentlemen who met their death in the strife of the other night, Hippto, Lanzone and Giacomo Critonio, Scotsman, which I made myself where I found to be true all that the notary on duty, Julian, has . . . as per the deposition of his own visit, *i.e.* that the signor Lanzone . . . with a single wound under the bone of the left shoulder . . . by the stroke of a dagger penetrating in towards . . . by a palm, which much is measured by the blood stains upon the prohibited spindle-shaped dagger of the Scotsman—and of which wound there, at little distance from the spot of the strife, he fell dead at the feet of the Prince. The Scotsman has a thrust on his right side above the teat penetrating five inches straight in (as is evident from the measurement of the blood stains upon the point of the little sword of the Prince) received in the same affray and from which he fell before arriving at the house of Messer Hippolito della Serena, whither he was going to be doctored, and whence he was carried to the house where he breathed his last.

“I have furthermore derived information of the matter from several witnesses in accordance with the duties of my office, and there is only wanting the confession of the Prince, which, from what I have seen declared in the writings of the Castellan, I see conforms with the trial, and that from everything it is acknowledged to have been an accidental fray, the one party not knowing the other until after the unhappy success of the wounds: and that all the information is well disposed in favour of his highness’ doings in this affair; and that there reasonably follows his acquittal and liberation for justice’ sake, always provided that his highness be so content both to repress every sinister opinion of the world, as also to remove from his most serene person every stain that the [evil] deeds of men are wont to bring to those who commit them. The harshness and peril of the affray and its consequences denote its character, seeing that, of three, two are dead. The grace of God, moreover, in preserving his highness without injury in so strange a case is recognised from the impetus and terribleness of the Scot-man, the weak sword of the Prince more for peace than for war, and more for ornament than for dispute, shorter by five inches than his adversary’s and all notched and ill-conditioned: wherefore must we all be most obliged to the goodness of God, and with this I remain the servant of your highness, whom God preserve in happiness.

THE CAPITANO DI GIUSTIZIA.

“From Mantua, the 6th July 1582.”

The Prince, according to Giovanni Battista Intra, was everywhere reputed to have been guilty of wilful murder. In vain did the Duke's agents busy themselves contending against the accusations that were freely indulged in. Alessandro Bianchi, the Bishop of Osimo, and Lord Chamberlain to the Gonzagas, while passing through various towns in Italy on the Duke's service, wrote to the Prince telling him of the censures that were being passed upon him. Vincenzo, in reply, gives his version of the unfortunate occurrence. This is what he writes:—

"Illustrious and Reverend Sir,—I thank you for the loving admonishment you give me with yours of the 17th of this month; knowing that it has been dictated by that goodwill which you have always held and hold for my welfare; and in order that you may know the truth about the unfortunate circumstance which befel me, and be able also to tell it to whom you may think fit, and thereby refute who otherwise should go about narrating this affair, I will tell you in detail how it happened. It was in this wise. One of these evenings taking fresh air about the town, about one o'clock in the night, and having with me Messer Hippolito Lanzone, a gentleman of this town, in whose humours I found much gusto, I met by chance James the Scotsman, and thinking that it was the Count Langosco, my groom-in-waiting, whom he resembled in stature, I went to knock him in jest, but, on coming near, I observed it was not he, and, therefore, putting my buckler, which I had shouldered, before my face, I passed on, leaving the Scotsman suspicious; and he, seeing Lanzone (in like manner having his buckler before his face) follow, tried to pass him at the wall side and, having done so, drove into his shoulders his dagger to the hilt. Whereat both did take to arms; but Lanzone being mortally wounded, he could not defend himself; therefore I, hearing the uproar, seizing hold of my sword, turned towards the noise, and the Scotsman not recognising me at first sight, aimed at me a great cut and a thrust, which I parried with my buckler, and myself levelling a thrust at the Scotsman—which he tried to parry with his dagger, but through being impetuous could not—he got wounded in the chest, and having recognised me, commenced begging for his life. I left him and returned to my companion, who, I found, could hardly stand upon his legs; and when I would support him he fell before me dead. It has truly been a case of pure misadventure, and if I had had to do with any but a barbarian, so much evil would not have resulted. I am sorry that the most illustrious Monsig^{re} Farnese, my uncle and lord, has felt displeasure at this my unforeseen misfortune, though I do hope that, understanding my justification, he will thank God that the thing has had end with the salvation of my life, placed in not little danger by the barbarity of that wretch, whom God forgive, and relieve your most illustrious highness of the gout. To which end I heartily offer and recommend myself.

"From Mantua, the 27th July 1582.

"(Signed) THE PRINCE OF MANTUA."
(*Il Principe di Mantova.*)

Much to the Prince's annoyance, the gossiping continued, the scandal became more virulent as the days went by, and it was scarcely surprising that Vincenzo should desire to quit Mantua for a time. He therefore asked permission of his father to go to Ferrara, and forwarded the request along with a letter to Zibramonti which reads as follows:—

"Guido, my groom-in-waiting, has reported to me all that it has pleased my father I should be told, which I will lay much to heart, and for the future his highness will know from the results how much he has been able to achieve in me by his commandments; therefore, in my name, you will present to his highness what is herewith enclosed, and by word of mouth you will bear witness to him that it was never in my thoughts to disserve or give any displeasure to his highness, and if I have held a different course in regard to Hippolito, it has only been because his humour pleased me greatly and I found solace therein; nor have I thought to offend his highness in this,—and that for the future I will have greater care of what I am about, both in order to give contentment to his highness, as for the salvation of my life,—enlarging on this particular according as you shall judge convenient; and since I should be glad to retire from here, so as to hear this incident talked about no more, [as it has been] to my great displeasure, I will willingly hear from you whether it is well that before my departure for Ferrara I should come to kiss the hands of his highness, or whether it is better that I go straight away. I wait your advice, and meanwhile hope that his highness will deign to grant me leave, enabling me to go to Ferrara with his good grace and farewell.

"From Mantua, end of July 1582.

"All yours,
THE PRINCE OF MANTUA."

It may be of interest to contrast Vincenzo's story of the encounter with the hitherto generally accepted version of the manner in which Crichton met his death. Thomas Dempster, a doctor of Divinity, writing in 1604 (*The Passions of the Minde in Generall*) says:—

"I remember that when I was in Italy there was a Scottish gentleman of most rare and singular parts, who was a retainer to a Duke of that countrey; he was a singular good Scholler and as good a souldier: it chanced one night the young Prince, either upon some spleene, or false suggestion, or to try the Scot's valour, met him in a place where hee was wont to haunt, resolving either to kill, wound or beat him, and for this effect conducted with him two of the best Fencers he could finde; the Scot had but one friend with him; in fine, a quarrell is pickt, they all draw, the Scot presently ranne one of the Fencers thorow, and killed him in a trice, with that he bended his forces to the Prince, who fearing lest that which was befallen his Fencer might happen upon himselfe, he exclaimed out instantly that he was the Prince, and therefore willed him to looke aboute him what he did: the Scot perceiving well what hee was, fell down

upon his knees demanding pardon at his hands, and gave the Prince his naked rapier, who no sooner had received it, but with the same sword he ranne him thorow to death."

Sir Thomas Urquhart tells a similar story in his *Jewel* (published 1630), and it is just possible that he may have read Dr Wright's book. Apart from this particular incident, it is difficult to take Urquhart seriously, and his narrative of the events in Crichton's life, lacking corroboration as they do, must be rejected as evidence.

It will be noticed that the accounts of the tragedy given in the Gonzaga letters do not agree in every particular. The present writer has no intention of passing judgment: the letters and the facts as to the personal character of the parties speak for themselves.

Crichton's body was left in Serena's pharmacy awaiting burial. No order, however, came from the Court of Mantua, and Crichton's servants, who were without money, placed him in a well-tarred coffin and had him buried privately in the neighbouring church of San Simone. The people of Mantua were indignant at this shameful abandonment of one who had been so popular in the town, and in a letter to Zibramonti, the Castellan refers to the universal feeling of regret and disgust. His note is as follows:—

"It seems that the people are left little satisfied that the body of the Signor Critonio has been taken into S. Simone privately and almost as if abandoned: rather should I say amazed, seeing besides, that he was of his highness's Council; therefore let his highness think—Critonio being still in a tarred coffin—whether it were well that remains so rare should be left in such wise abandoned, having at least regard for the rare gifts of his soul, and not for the error committed; for, a little before death, he said again and again that he asked pardon of the Serene Prince, shewing himself very penitent."

But nothing was done, and Crichton's remains were left, as they had been laid, among the tombs of the ancient church.

And now, having dealt with the Gonzaga papers, we may attempt a solution of the mystery as to the appearance of a James Crichton, a Scotsman, in Milan in the years 1584 and 1585. We have been enabled to date the Admirable Crichton's death indisputably, and as heretofore he has been credited with the poems of another James Crichton, we will

attempt to examine the evidence as to the latter. So far as the poems are concerned, it will be sufficient to name only two of them. One, printed in 1584, laments the death of Cardinal Carlo Borromeo, the title being as follows:--

"Epicedium Illustrissimi et Reverendissimi cardinalis Carli Boromei, ab Jacobo Critonio, Scoto, rogatu clarissimi summaque in optimum pastorem suum pietate viri Joannis Antonii Magii Mediolanen proximo post obitum die exaratum. Mediolina: ex typographia Pacifici Pontii MDLXXXIII."

The other poem, dated 1585, is addressed to Sforza Brivius, chief magistrate of Milan, congratulating him on his appointment to that high office.

Accepting, as we must, the evidence of the letters in the Gonzaga collection that the Admirable Crichton died on the night of 3rd July 1582, and with the epicedium and the congratulatory lines before us, we here have proof of the existence of another James Crichton, who was in Italy shortly after the death of his celebrated namesake, and may have been there even at the time of the tragedy. Further and more conclusive evidence as to this second James Crichton is furnished by Bernardini Baldini,¹ a contemporary Milanese author, who addresses to James Crichton, whom he designates "the survivor," some Latin verse, in which, referring to the Admirable Crichton, he says, "Thy kinsman, Crichton, in past years was an ancestral honour of the world."

Baldini, in a second poem entitled "On the Murder of James Crichton," dilates upon the Admirable Crichton's remarkable accomplishments and his tragic death. A translation of these lines may be given thus:

"Crichton, born in a rough and cold region which the Scot and barbarian² holds, spoke Greek like a man bred at learned Athens, and he spoke Latin words like a Latin man; when he spoke Tuscan you

¹ *Bernardini Baldini lusus ad M. Antonium Baldinum fratris filium*. Mediolani, extyp. P. Pontii 1586. I have not come across a copy of this in Great Britain, but one is preserved in the Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris.

² It was customary at this period for Italian writers to describe foreigners as "barbarians," and the term need not be regarded in the nature of an aspersion upon our Scottish ancestors.

would swear in wonder that he was sprung from Tuscans, and had lived in those parts. He expressed the great Teutons with a Teutonic mouth, and his French tongue proved [seemed to prove] him of French descent. He knew the meaning of Aristotle and the Greek doctrines and the counsels of the Gods and the notes of Homer. It is no small task to describe in other ways his talents and words worthy of a god. Alas! he had not completed twenty-two years—handsome, of royal blood, a soldier, a knight—when a wicked hand cut off his poetic life. From that hour the hero sits for ever with the heavenly choir.”

Crichton the Survivor acknowledges Baldini’s tribute to his famous kinsman—“Because thou mournest the bitter death of Crichton, connected with me by illustrious blood, thou art thyself dearer to me.”

II.

TWO INCISED SLABS. AT FOVERAN, ABERDEENSHIRE, AND OATHLAW, FORFARSHIRE. BY F. C. EELES, F.S.A. Scot., F.R. Hist. S.

While the early Christian monuments of Scotland have been described and illustrated with exhaustive fulness, and while the more elaborate class of mediæval monuments has received what may be called a fair share of attention, there are two groups of stone memorials which have been undeservedly neglected, though in different degrees. The first is the large class of cross-bearing stones of mediæval date which succeeded the early monuments of definitely Celtic character. The second group is that of mediæval slabs, incised or carved in low relief, which seem to have occupied much the same place in the monumental art of Scotland as brasses did in that of England.

In the following notes an attempt is made to describe two of the most remarkable of these slabs.¹

¹ Leaving out of consideration the monuments of the West Highlands, which form a separate class, incised slabs at the following places may be noted as having already been illustrated :—*Creich*, David Barclay and Helena Douglas, 1400-1421, in Russell

FOVERAN.

This fine slab (fig. 1), which unhappily is cracked across the middle, is lying on a modern base in the south part of the churchyard of Foveran near the mouth of the Ythan in East Aberdeenshire. It is of a hard greyish sandstone, perhaps from Morayshire. It is 7 feet $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, 3 feet $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches broad, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick. It bears the incised figures of two knights in armour, and is traditionally said to represent two of the Turings of Foveran. In a paper in *Archæologia Scotica*, vol. iii. p. 14, where there is a very inadequate sketch of the stone (pl. 3, fig. 4), which was read in 1823, James Logan writes:—

“The old church had an aisle on the south side, which is still inclosed with a low wall, and contains an old slab stone, in memory of Sir Alexander and Samuel Forbes, formerly lairds of Foveran. . . . If it really belongs to the Forbesees, I am puzzled at the arms represented.”

This aisle evidently still existed about 1730, as Alexander Keith in his *View of the Diocese of Aberdeen*² says, “Foveran has an aisle for the Turings of Foveran.”³

These figures are shown standing under a simple form of canopy not unlike a window, with two trefoil-headed lights under a single four-centred ogee-headed arch crocketed on the outside. The inscription has never been finished: it begins “✠ Hie : Iaet.” and then stops abruptly. The middle panel of the tracery contains a shield charged with a bend, and there is another smaller one outside the canopy on the left side of the stone. This slab, like other similar monuments, was undoubtedly

Walker, *Pre-Reformation Churches of Fife*; *Aberdalgie* (low relief), Sir Wm. Oliphant, late fourteenth century, in *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, vol. xxxix. p. 361; *Dundrennan*, Patrick Douglas, cellarer of Dundrennan (low relief), 1480, *ibid.*, p. 366; a nun, 1440, *ibid.*, p. 367; *Longforgan*, John Galychtly and Mariot his wife, 1401, *ibid.*, vol. xxxiv. pp. 463-6; *Kinkell* (Aberdeenshire), Gilbert Greinlaw, 1411, *ibid.*, vol. xii. pl. viii.

² *Collections for a History of the Shires of Aberdeen and Banff*, Spalding Club, Aberdeen, 1843, p. 364.

³ For the family of Turing see W. Temple, *The Thanage of Fermartyn*, Aberdeen, 1894, p. 565.



Fig. 1. Inscribed Sepulchral Slab at Foveran.

painted of old, and further charges on the shield and even the completion of the inscription may very likely have been painted.

The figures, which are drawn with a good deal of spirit, are slightly turned towards each other, and their hands are clasped in prayer. They are girded with swords, and one has the addition of a small dagger. There are slight differences in the armour, but the type is that which prevailed late in the fourteenth and early in the fifteenth centuries. The bascinets are high and pointed, and the camails of mail extend very low and cover the shoulders. The swords are of large size, and are sheathed; in the right-hand figure the buckle on the belt is shown, and the end of the belt is wound round the sheath of the sword. Slight differences between the armour of the two figures may be noted, especially at the elbows and on the insides of the legs. Scrolls, no doubt originally painted with inscriptions, are represented near the faces of the figures, but not issuing from their mouths.

OATHLAW.

This slab (fig. 2), now carefully preserved within the modern parish church of Oathlaw, was until recently lying in the corner of a field on, or close to, the site of the old church of Finhaven or Finavon.¹ It is of local red sandstone, has been broken across in several places, and a small piece is missing from one side. It bears the figure of a priest in eucharistic vestments, and an inscription runs round the edge between the lines that generally form a border in slabs of this class. Unfortunately the piece of the stone which contained the second half of the surname is missing. The inscription is as follows:—

Hic ◊ iacet ◊ honora
 bilis ◊ vir ◊ dñs ◊ reched◊ ◊ breic[h ?] . . . vicarius
 de ◊ fynnevyn ◊ qui ◊
 obiit ◊ 2^o ◊ die ◊

¹ The church was rebuilt about 1380 by Sir Alexander Lindsay of Glenesk, who gave the living to Brechin Cathedral as the prebend of a canon. In the early part of the seventeenth century a new church was built in the western part of the parish on the site of an old chapel of St Mary, and the parish thereafter became known as Oathlaw. The present church was built in 1815. No remains of the old church of Finavon exist.



Fig. 2. Inscribed Sepulchral Slab at Oathlaw.

It has never been finished. On mediæval monuments erected in the lifetime of the persons they commemorate unfinished inscriptions are common, the blank space left for the date of death never having been filled in. But in this case the inscription breaks off after the day of the month was added. The figure is represented with the head resting on a cushion which has tassels at the corners, and the hands are folded on the breast.

This monument has been noticed and illustrated, though in a rather unsatisfactory manner, by Jervise in his *Epitaphs and Inscriptions in the North-East of Scotland*, vol. i. pp. 334-5. His suggestion that the name of the vicar represented may have been Bruce is due to his mistaking the apparel of the albe for a shield with the Bruce arms, to which it has really very little resemblance. The name seems to have been Breich; but it is impossible to do more than guess what it was, as so much of it is gone.

The vesting of the figure presents several peculiarities. These do not, however, form as much guide to the date as one might have hoped; for, as far as is known at present, there is little or nothing to form a standard of comparison. The straight hair, cut straight along the forehead, but left rather long at the sides, is suggestive of the end of the fifteenth century or beginning of the sixteenth. The general character of the vestments is undoubtedly late, and would support this date or even a later one. But the black-letter inscription and the medallions at the corners of the slab have not the appearance of being later than the first quarter of the sixteenth century.

Looking at the vestments in detail, we may note that neither amice nor stole are shown. This is most likely due to carelessness. Apparels for amices are universal in Scottish inventories as in English. All English pictures show them, and they also appear in most Dutch and Flemish pictures, although in a peculiar short form visible at the back only. But even in these latter, as in the case of the unapparelled amices in late mediæval French miniatures, the amice itself is large and prominent. In the figure before us there is only a suggestion of something like a

small collar visible on one side, and this is far narrower than any apparel would be. It looks as if the sculptor left the upper part of the figure till last, and then found there was only just room for the face after finishing the upper part of the chasuble. It will be noted that there is no space for the neck, and that the crown of the head touches the border at the top of the slab.

The omission of the stole is not uncommon in effigies, and probably results from its often being worn in such a way as not to show beneath the chasuble. This might be caused by the ends hanging near each other in the middle, or by the centre of the stole being thrown rather far over the wearer's shoulders instead of being kept close to the neck.

The albe is remarkably full and large, both in the skirt and in the sleeves. It is larger and fuller than the albes shown on most English brasses and effigies and on the effigies of canons in Aberdeen Cathedral. There appears to have been a tendency to increase the size of the albe and its sleeves in the sixteenth century, just at the time when the cutting away of the sides of the chasuble began. The disuse of apparels, particularly on the sleeves, commenced at the same time; and we may note that although there is an apparel on the skirt of this albe none are shown on the sleeves. The fragment of the lower part of an effigy, in low relief, of a priest at Parton, Kirkeudbrightshire, shows no apparel on the skirt of the albe, and the same is the case with some examples in the West Highlands.

The maniple is long and straight, and the fringe appears to have a knotted heading. It is worn unusually far up the arm, close to the elbow. This is another late characteristic. Mediæval practice was generally to wear the maniple just above the wrist, almost at the end of the albe sleeve; in more modern times on the Continent the tendency has been to wear it near the elbow.

The chasuble is full and loose, long in front and fairly pointed; but it is much shorter over the arms than the average Gothic chasuble, such, for example, as those shown in most of our remaining effigies, which generally seem to be of earlier date, or in English representations. There is a

broad Ψ -shaped orphrey with a branching floral design of conventional character. This orphrey is wider than those on the earlier type of chasuble, and is reminiscent of the orphreys in certain foreign examples. The chasuble has no border. The average chasuble of the English parish priest as shown on brasses has a border, but seldom any orphrey, and it is much larger at the sides and comes farther down the arms.

That a type of chasuble with the sides cut away came into use in Scotland before the Reformation is shown by the following descriptions of older vestments in an inventory of Aberdeen Cathedral in 1549 :

"Una capella veterum more ampla et lata . . . continens casulam amplam. . . ."

"Similis vetus capella ampla veterum more vt supra. . . ."

"Alia vetus similiter capella . . . habens tantum vniam casulam amplam et latam. . . ."¹

Now the chasuble represented on this Finavon stone is probably a sort of cross between the ordinary full mediæval vestment described in these extracts from the Aberdeen inventory and the more cut-down vestment in contrast with which the writer designates the older form as *ampla et lata*. That the development of stiff embroidery which made it difficult to move the arms freely gradually caused the degradation of the shape of the chasuble on the Continent is well known, and can be traced in foreign pictures and effigies. It never seems to have reached England, or at least not to any extent. But its effects in Scotland may be seen in the chasubles represented on many of the monuments in the West Highlands,² and on the figures of bishops on the Guthrie bell,³ the decoration of which is very Celtic in character though late in date. It is more than doubtful if these West Highland effigies represent the form of vestments used elsewhere in Scotland, however. West Highland ecclesiastical art was strongly Celtic, and very local in character, as long as it existed, and

¹ *Registrum Episcopatus Aberdonensis*, Edinburgh, 1845, vol. ii. p. 189.

² See R. C. Graham, *The Curved Stones of Ilay*, Glasgow, 1895; and Jas. Drummond, *Sculptured Monuments in Iona and the West Highlands*, Edinburgh, 1881; and T. P. White, *Architectural Sketches in Scotland*, Edinburgh, 1873.

³ *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, vol. i.

the shape of chasuble shown in West Highland effigies appears to have been peculiar to the district, and only to have agreed with forms used elsewhere in the mere fact of being cut away at the sides. These chasubles are so reduced at the sides as to show nearly the whole arm in a few cases; but the sharp point and Ψ orphreys of the Gothic form of the vestment are retained, the Ψ orphrey very often branching below as well as above. It may be that chasubles in the East of Scotland, such as that on the stone under consideration, were afterwards cut away into the form shown in the West Highland figures, but it is far more probable that they were akin to the Low Country vestments of the day. The cutting away of the sides of the chasuble on the Continent was generally accompanied by more or less reduction of the length back and front, making the ends more square than round or pointed, as may be seen in the Roman chasuble of the present day.¹

¹ On the Continent at the present day chasubles of various shapes are in use. Although most of them are more or less stiffened and cut down, and in many cases have something the appearance of sandwich-boards, national and even local varieties of form are very distinct. See Joseph Braun, *Die liturgische Gewandung*, Freiburg im Breisgau, 1907, for the fullest treatment of the whole subject.

The present writer may perhaps be allowed to refer to an attempt to deal a little more fully with West Highland ecclesiastical effigies which he has made in connection with a description of an effigy at Shiskine, Arran, for the forthcoming *Book of Arran*.

III.

NOTICE OF THE DISCOVERY OF TWO STONE COFFINS AT PITKERRO, WITH NOTES ON THE CHRONOLOGICAL SEQUENCE OF STONE CISTS. BY ALEXANDER HUTCHESON, F.S.A. Scot.

On 5th December 1902, while workmen were digging a drain from a new lodge at the south entrance gateway to Pitkerro House, near Broughty Ferry, the property of Lieut.-Col. Douglas Dick, a stone coffin was uncovered. It lay at a distance of 15 yards north from the public road to Kingennie, and about 140 yards east from the lodge. I got early intimation of it, and lost no time in visiting the place, which I did within a few hours after the discovery was made. Unhappily, the workmen had by that time cleared out the contents with a spade; otherwise the coffin was undisturbed.

The coffin, hereinafter referred to as No. 1, was of the full-length tapered type, formed of thin slabs of stone set on edge, three stones to the length of each side; the ends, each of a single stone; the stone which formed the foot being slightly sloped outwards as in the modern coffin of wood. It measured internally on floor 5 feet $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, 18 inches wide at head, 16 inches wide at centre, whence it tapered more rapidly to a width of 8 inches at foot. In this respect it differed from, and doubtless took precedence of, the common form of this type of coffin, which is widest at shoulders and tapered to both ends like the modern wood coffin. The coffin was 12 inches deep internally. It had 14 inches of soil above it, of which 6 inches were vegetable soil, so that it was entirely sunk in the subsoil, a yellowish clay. Apparently the sides had been first set in the soil (a feature which apparently existed through the various types, and characteristic of the next example to be noticed), then the sole, formed of several pieces of similar thin pavement, had been put in. The covers, doubtless of similar slabs, were amissing, having probably been removed or broken in ploughing, which may have led to an investigation being made at that time. This seemed evident from what fragments of bones there were being all broken up and mixed

with the earth which filled the coffin,¹ which lay in a line slightly south of west and north of east and with the head towards the west. It would therefore seem to be assignable to Christian times, but there is here no tradition of a church or burying-ground.

The other coffin, No. 2, a more remarkable one, was seen by me on 13th September 1906, but had been discovered a day or two before. Unfortunately for the interests of antiquarian research, like the previous example, it had been cleared of its contents before my visit.

It was also of the full-length type, 5 feet 10 inches long internally, 12 inches deep, and of a uniform width of 15 inches. It lay almost due east and west.

Human bones were got in it, as evinced by a jaw-bone (which, however, when I saw it, had lost the teeth), a bit of a skull, and a quantity of other bones in a more or less fragmentary condition, betokening a burial by inhumation. I made a careful search amongst the earth said to have been taken out of the coffin,² but failed to find any other relics of the burial.

I come now to deal with two very remarkable features of this coffin. First, the slabs forming the sides were each of a single stone of the full length of the coffin, very thin, not more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches in thickness, of sufficient depth everywhere to tail down into the subsoil below the sole of the coffin, one of the sides, that on the north, being 22 inches at its greatest width. Both of the side slabs were perfectly smooth and straight on the inner sides and along the top edge, indeed so much so as at first to suggest artificial polishing; but, after careful examination, I came to the conclusion that the apparent polish and level surface were due to natural cleavage of a favourable example of the grey pavement stone of the district. The ends, as usual, were each of a single stone, large enough to tail downwards, like the sides, into the subsoil, and wide enough to project at each end beyond the side slabs. The foot slab

¹ This was mentioned by the workmen.

² The contents had been shovelled over the bank and fell amongst the loose material which sloped away below, so that search was almost hopeless.

was not sloped. Second, the bottom of the coffin was formed of two slabs, laid close at the joining, but here another remarkable feature was disclosed. The constructors, apparently unable to find a stone of the necessary uniform width to fill exactly the space between the side slabs—and these, as I have said, projected downwards into the subsoil—had resorted to a pinching-off process along one edge to adjust the stone to the position it was designed to occupy ; but the cutting, if it can be correctly so described, exhibited no tool-marks, only such pinching-off as could be accomplished in a rude way by repeated strokes with another bit of stone held in the hand as a tool, but even this, rude as it is, is the first and only instance I have come across of an apparently intentional artificial reduction of a stone in any composite stone cist or coffin.

The cover was broken and partially removed before my visit, and I had no means of knowing whether it had been in one slab or more, but the portion that remained, equal to about half the length, was in one piece and projected well beyond the sides, and with rough edges.

This is the highest type of composite full-length coffin I have met with in a fairly large experience and observation of all the recorded Scottish types, the sides being composed each of a single slab of uniform thickness, and with a close-fitting sole pinched off at edges to suit it to its place, all evidently carefully selected with practically smooth faces towards the interior and straight upper edges. I cannot think it possible to produce anything better from such materials ; and I desire to express my indebtedness to Col. Douglas Dick for sending me notice of the discovery of this cist, and accompanying me to point out the site.

The cist was found 2 feet 3 inches below the surface in the highest part of an irregular, longitudinal mound of stony clay, which was being excavated for road-making purposes, about 300 yards to the northwards of Pitkerro House, and led to the discovery of the cist.

Several fairly large boulders, in no recognisable order, lie on the surface of the mound a short distance to the eastward ; but as they are grouped within a small area, and in the near neighbourhood of the cist, it seems to suggest the desirability of a further examination of the mound.

The place-name, Pitkerro, suggests a Celtic origin, and there is a place called Kerro-stone, a little to the north, but nothing could be learned of any standing-stone to give colour to that name.

In a review of the chronological sequence of stone cists, one is at a loss where to place this example. It seems to demand a type for itself, of which it is so far the sole instance. The parallel sides and perpendicular footstone would place it earlier than coffin No. 1 noticed in this paper, which again, as I have remarked, would seem to take precedence of the type of coffins widest in the middle and tapering to both ends, which last form is clearly ascribable to Christian times. The available information is as yet very scanty, scarcely any observer thinking it worth while giving such details as are here desiderated.

Before proceeding further in this inquiry, I would refer to a recent discovery at Leuchars, Fifeshire, dealt with earlier in the present session in a paper to the Society by Mr William Reid, F.S.A. Scot. There a number of stone coffins were found in ground assignable to a Christian settlement, presumably of pre-Norman times.

The coffins were placed close together, were orientated, full-length, parallel-sided, several stones to the length, vertical footstone, and not paved in the bottom. Their chief peculiarity was their uncommon width, 2 feet 10 inches to 3 feet, associating them, except in the feature of orientation, with the known full-length burials of pagan times in Scotland, and differentiating them from the tapered cists of later times not more than half their width.

How are we to account for this great width of the Leuchars coffins? Fortunately, quite recently, in Orkney, a discovery has been made which seems to supply the answer, in a burial suggesting the transition from the short to the long cist. In the end of August 1907, as Mr James Mackenzie was digging for stones at the quarry of Howe, Herston, he came upon a stone coffin with human remains—almost a complete skeleton, with skull and teeth.

The cist consisted of two large flagstones at each side, two on the top, and one at each end, while the bottom was rock. The length of

this stone box was 6 feet; the width and height were the same, $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet; while it was found about 4 feet below the surface. The body seems to have been placed not longways but crossways in the coffin, as if half doubled up.¹

It is perhaps impossible to discriminate between pagan and Christian burial. Dr Joseph Anderson, in an exhaustive paper published in the *Proceedings* so long ago as 1876,² has dealt with the evidences of pagan burial in Christian times.

The doubled-up form of burial may have been practised in Christian as well as in pagan times.³ That it was more a characteristic of pagan burial we must, however, believe. And, if we are to receive the evidence of the Orkney cist, which there seems no reason to set aside, it may point to a time when the long stone coffin had become an established fashion, but yet retained the width and depth of the short cist, and so was capable of receiving a doubled-up interment. This seems to be not an extravagant suggestion. The changes in burial customs would take place very slowly, and with many recessions to former usages. Kemble, dealing with this line of thought, remarks, "I find no great difficulty in the supposition that here and there a professed Christian may have been dispatched on his long journey *more paganorum*, simply because no Christian priest happened to be by to prevent it." He further mentions the discovery of two graves at Winster, Derbyshire, which, from the grave-goods enclosed, were to be attributed to the period from the fifth to the eighth century A.D., each containing a skeleton lying on its right side with the knees drawn up and the head pointing to north-east. (*Hore Ferules*, pp. 99, 104-105.)

The Leuchars cists might therefore represent a step lower down in the scale, as preserving the extreme width, but not the depth, of the Orkney example, pointing to a period when the doubled-up burial had been finally abandoned, so far as concerned the full-length cist.

¹ *Saga-book of the Viking Club*, April 1908.

² *Proceedings*, vol. xi. pp. 363-88.

³ Appendix to the Preface, Stuart's *Sculptured Stones of Scotland*, vol. ii. p. lx.

I cannot help thinking this great width of the Leuchars cist is a very remarkable and noteworthy feature, pointing to a very early form of cist, and I am inclined to consider these Leuchars cists as one of the earliest forms of Scottish Christian burial yet recorded.

The effect of the foregoing considerations is to suggest that, as the doubled-up form of burial came to be disused, a step in the change of form of the coffin would be a reduction in the width.

In a former paper I attempted a chronological sequence of types.¹ I would now propose to substitute the following, based on the considerations raised in the present paper and extended to include all the recorded types of undressed stone cists.

First.—The short cist, rudely rectangular, usually one stone to each of the four sides set on edge in the ground, cover usually in one stone, no sole, or of pebbles only. Used either for cremation or inhumation—when the latter, body in doubled-up position.

Second.—Long cist, roughly parallel-sided, several stones to length of side set on edge in the ground, long enough to contain the body in an extended position (but sometimes wide enough and deep enough to receive alternatively a doubled-up interment), having several similar stones for cover, paved in bottom with pebbles, or the bare earth may be left.

Third.—Enclosure by slabs of stone set on edge for full-length interment by inhumation, but with no stone cover or sole. (Pagan influence of Iron Age.)

Fourth.—Similar to second, and retaining width, but not depth: possibly contemporaneous with third, and used only for full-length interments. (Leuchars cists.)

Fifth.—Narrow, full-length, parallel-sided, one stone to length of each side set on edge in ground, cover and sole of similar slabs not, however, necessarily in one stone, upright footstone. (Pitkerro cist No. 2, sole example as yet.)

Sixth.—Narrow, full-length, parallel-sided, several stones to length of each side, several similar stones as cover and sole, upright footstone.

¹ *Proceedings*, vol. xxxvii. p. 239.

Seventh.—Narrow, full-length, widest at top, tapered to foot, several stones to length of each side, footstone sloped, sole and cover of similar small slabs. (Type of Pitkerro cist No. 1.)

Eighth.—Narrow, full-length, widest at shoulders, tapered to both ends, several stones in length of sides, similar stones for cover and sole, sloped footstone.

This last is, so far, the latest form of composite stone coffin. But it is not contended here that a close sequence existed in the types outlined in the above list. The full-length form, we have seen, was used for pagan burial, but the determination of their period would depend upon the evidence. The determining feature of Christian burial is the occurrence in groups of associated cists orientated in plan, but orientation is not in itself sufficient to indicate Christian burial. As a governing principle it existed in pagan times, but an isolated orientated burial-cist, even with the feet to the east, may be a mere coincidence. In point of fact, the prehistoric burial-cist lies in all directions, even when associated in groups. To this neglect of system, doubtless, urn-burial, from its not being answerable to any such order, contributed. It is not difficult to understand how orientation came to dominate Christian burial. The practice, which took early rise, of burying the dead in the interiors of churches, would lead to a parallelism of the interments with the walls of the buildings, which would be extended to dominate extra-mural interment. Long intervals would separate the different types. In the downward progress there would be different lines of descent in different centres, with all through, here and there, recurrences to antecedent types. The Pitkerro cist No. 2, which is placed in type Fifth, may be assignable to a much earlier period. The sloping footstone of type Seventh marks a great advance in adaptation to new needs, and the want of it in the Pitkerro cist may throw that example back to the period between types Second and Third. Had the contents been seen undisturbed, they might have helped to assign it to its true temporal plane. This simply serves to emphasise the importance, when a discovery like this is made, of preserving the contents intact until they can be seen by some one competent to conduct a search.

Such discoveries are usually made unexpectedly, and the workmen, having had no instructions to restrain them from a search, stimulated thereto, moreover, by the hope of lighting on buried treasure, either clear the whole thing away by pick and shovel, or, if they do leave it to be seen by their employer or overseer, turn over the contents so thoroughly as to effectually destroy all evidences which would be of value in any subsequent expert examination. But were landed proprietors and others to give such particular instructions to their ground officers and work-people generally as would ensure the protection of any antiquity which might be come upon from the moment of its discovery, it could not fail in a very short time to result in many valuable discoveries, and aid in the elucidation of many problems that as yet wait for solution. It is to be hoped that this hint may be acted on by those favourably situated to give effect to it, under whose notice it may come.

IV.

BELFIELD, EAST CALDER, THE COUNTRY MANSION OF THE LANTON OLIPHANTS. By JOSEPH MORRIS, F.S.A. Scot.

In this paper I have used the short form of the word and the local pronunciation. The word Lanton is said to be British or Welsh, and means "Kirktown." "Lantoun" is the spelling in the old register. Afterwards the shorter form is used. Now and again the *y* comes in, and Langton seems a corrupted Scottish form.

This old mansion-house—now a ruin—has hitherto been entirely overlooked by antiquaries, although distant only some 12 miles from Edinburgh. It is situated in the Calder district, about a mile to the west of Midcalder Station on the Caledonian Railway, and $\frac{1}{3}$ of a mile to the north of the line.

For nearly two hundred years the place has been called Belfield, though previously known as Lanton House.¹

¹ An entry in the Baptismal Register of East Calder of 1st February 1733 shows that the new name Belfield had then been adopted and Lanton disused.

In 1296 Count John de Lanton, along with his brother Alan in Berwickshire, swore fealty to Edward I. of England. John was vicar of Caldercleir—the ancient name of the barony—and after his submission was appointed Chancellor there for Edward. He may have had some say in naming this small estate; and it is suggestive that the church at Lanton in Berwickshire is dedicated to St Cuthbert as well as that in Caldercleir.

For the next three hundred years there is a blank. After that the earliest notice I have been able to find is in a short writ, said to be in the charter chest of the Earl of Morton, from “Jean Lyon, Countess of Angus,” acknowledging that she has in her possession the “reversion of Lanton given by James and Mungo Muir in Lanton, 1588.”

The next date is 1634, when James Douglas of “Stonypath” (Stonyrig?), Dubend, and Lanton, in the Barony of Caldercleir, was served heir to these properties. William Douglas, son of the above, was served heir to half of the town and lands of Lanton in 1646. Patrick Liston, in Calder, is Portioner of Lanton in 1662. The same Patrick Liston, along with his son William of Colzium, took part with the Covenanters. Both were at the battle of Rullion Green, 1666, for which they were declared outlaws and sentenced in absence to be executed and their estates forfeited. They went into hiding and escaped. The sentences were rescinded in 1690. William returned to Colzium, but I can find no further reference to his father.

Charles Oliphant, writer in Edinburgh, purchased “Lanton Law¹ in the west end of Lanton” in 1666.

The ruin of the mansion-house, as it now stands, is only about a third part of the house of sixty years ago. In 1848–9 the greater part of it, and the newest portion, was taken down, as the stones were wanted for cottages for ploughmen and for increasing the outhouse accommodation at East Lanton—the farm, which includes Belfield. It was then a three-storied, roomy, plain, old-fashioned mansion-house. The arched vault

¹ There is a Lanton Law in Berwickshire—a spur of the Lammermoors—near Lanton House.

and the flat over it are, or seem to be, of a much older date, and no doubt belong to the previous building—"the villa of Lanton" of some old writings I have come across, and incorporated by Charles Oliphant into the new building.

One of the things that used to interest visitors was the avenue of large beech trees skirted here and there with holly, showing that they had been enclosed with holly hedges. Owing to age—accelerated by the fumes from Oakbank Oilwork—most of these trees, showing signs of decay, have been cut down within the last five or six years. At the south-east corner of the house are some large yew trees, apparently quite healthy, one of which measures 9 feet 6 inches in circumference at 4 feet from the ground. More than a dozen other yews of a different variety, and much smaller, look unhealthy. There are also some fine sycamores about the place. Dr Simpson, in the *New Statistical Account*, says that at Belfield, though the position is exposed, there were some very fine sycamores; but these had all gone to the saw-mill previous to the death of the late Earl of Morton in the first quarter of the last century. On the east of the house, and at an equal distance to the west, are two small fields, walled in, called the easter and wester orchards, each containing about two acres. Along the walls grew apple, pear, and plum trees, some of which carried fruit sixty years ago. Hardly one now remains.

The whole estate seems to have been walled in; and most of the dykes, with only a turf coping, are still intact, after two hundred years' exposure to the elements. On the south side of the house, some 20 yards off, there is the basin or well of a fountain in dressed stone. To the south of that, some 20 yards distant, is a canal-shaped pond, now filling up. Whether the Oliphants constructed this for ornament, or whether it previously existed as a fish-pond, cannot now be known; the water supply has always been ample.

Somewhere about 1844 my father cut out of a recess over the stair the stucco bust of a gentleman—there were also the fragments of a lady. This bust was accidentally broken and thrown out. The face was a

rugged one, and the mouth and jaw gave one the impression that the original was a strong man. Over the shoulder was a belt or ribbon, with a badge of some sort attached and resting on the breast. From this, and perhaps from the somewhat hard look of the face, in our simplicity we set it down as that of a naval or military man. Mr Thomson suggests that it represented James Oliphant, the second laird, who was in 1713 appointed Under Keeper of the Royal Wardrobe. The badge may have had to do with that office—a very likely suggestion.

Sixty years ago there was over the door of a roofless outhouse a slightly ornamented panel having the initials "C.O." in bold letters, now built in over the window of one of the outhouses at East Lanton. Another "C.O." along with "B.K." turned up in the taking down of that time, and were built into an opening in the part of the house that was to be left for occupation, where they still remain, and have furnished the clue by which the builder and owner of two hundred and forty years ago has been identified.

Hearing of Mr Hardy B. McCall's history of the neighbouring parish of Midcalder, I had a look into that work, and found in his notes on Patrick Kinloch of Alderston a number of interesting particulars: that his wife, Agnes Scott, was a daughter of Lawrence Scott of Bavelaw and Harper Rig, better known in later times as the Scotts of Malleny, and that Barbara, one of the daughters of Kinloch of Alderston, married an Edinburgh lawyer named Charles Oliphant. I at once coupled these two names with the initials at Belfield, and felt pretty sure that they meant the same individuals. It only remained to find the proof. After some delay, I stated my case to an old friend and keen antiquarian, the Rev. James Primrose of Glasgow, who advised writing Mr McCall and seeing the Rev. Mr Anderson of the Register Office, Edinburgh. In his reply Mr McCall said he thought the initials and the parties named were the same; that I should consult the parish Register of Baptisms. I did so, and found that James Oliphant of Lanton and his spouse Elizabeth Pennicook had four children baptized in East Calder Church between 1706 and 1712; that one of them was named Charles; that these

baptisms were witnessed by some of the then local gentry, such as James Lord Torphichen, Andrew Houston of Calder Hall, Sir Alexander Dalmahoy of that ilk, Sir Alexander Muirhead of Linhouse, and Hugh Burton of Selms. I called on the Rev. Mr Anderson at the Register House, who informed me that Charles Oliphant and Barbara Kinloch were married in 1662, and that the property was sold to Lord Morton in 1734.

I was subsequently introduced by Mr Anderson to Dr Maitland Thomson, who a few days thereafter sent a bundle of notes on the Oliphants of Lanton. What follows are selections from these notes.

William Oliphant of Drimmie, Chamberlain to the Earl of Dunfermline, great-grandson of Laurance, third Lord Oliphant, married Grissel, daughter of William Echline of Pitadro (near Inverkeithing, now a part of the Fordel estate), and had several children. The eldest, John, was a writer in Edinburgh. He left an only daughter, Jean, who married John Adair, the well-known map-maker. Charles was one of the younger sons. He also was a writer in Edinburgh. On 10th July 1662 he married Barbara, daughter of Patrick Kinloch of Aulderston,¹ an advocate. They had a charter of "the West End of Lanton," called "Lanton Law," 28th December 1666, and he was thereafter styled "of Lanton." On the 11th June 1674 he (Charles Oliphant) was charged before the Privy Council with attending conventicles. He confessed to attending one for curiosity, and was discharged. About 1672 his arms were recorded in the Lyon Register as those of a descendant of a third son of a Lord Oliphant. He was appointed one of the Clerks of Session conjointly with his eldest son James, 16th June 1691, and admitted to the office 3rd November thereafter. He was buried in the Greyfriars, 11th December 1693.

Of his family (and he had fourteen), Mr Thomson's notes on four of them will be interesting:—

Elizabeth, fourth child, married, 14th July 1695, David Gregory of Kinairdie, Professor of Mathematics, Edinburgh, and afterwards of

¹ Alderston is in Midealder parish, about half-way between that village and Livingston.

Astronomy at Oxford. His eldest son was Dean of Christ Church, Oxford, and Master of Sherborne.

Charles, fifth child, was a doctor, and M.P. for Ayr from 1710 to 1719, in which latter year he died. By his wife, Mary, daughter of Sir John Young of Leny, he had at least two sons and three daughters, none of whom left any issue. The eldest daughter, Mary, married in 1731 James, seventh Earl of Strathmore, and died six months after her marriage.

Barbara, seventh child, married, 14th September 1638, James Gregory, brother of David above mentioned. He was Professor successively of Natural Philosophy at St Andrews and of Mathematics at Edinburgh. She died 1714, aged 44 years, and was buried in the Greyfriars.

William, tenth child, was in 1710 Collector of Excise at Linlithgow. His wife was Margaret Dallas. In 1748 Francis, tenth and last Lord Oliphant, having died without issue, this William, being the nearest known male heir of the house, voted as Lord Oliphant at a Peers' Election in 1750, but did not assume the title, to which he had no right, the succession being regulated by a new patent granted in 1633, by which there was no remainder beyond heirs male of the body of the sixth Lord Oliphant. He (William) died in 1751.

James, the eldest son, was infeft as his father's heir on precept of clare constat dated 24th August 1698. He was an advocate, admitted 6th December 1687. Married about 1702 Elizabeth, elder daughter and co-heir of Dr Alexander Pennicook of Romano. This Dr Pennicook was the author of *The Description of Tweeddale*. Chambers says that Newhall was given to her in dowry—an unfortunate act of generosity, for Oliphant, who is said to have been considerably involved in debt, sold Newhall the following year to Sir David Forbes. He was buried in the Greyfriars.

Alexander, James's son, was served heir to his father in 1738. Married Catherine, youngest daughter of John Inglis of Auchindinny. In 1729 he was Town Clerk of Kelso. Later on a writer in Edinburgh. He was buried in the Greyfriars, 1742. His widow died in 1778.

V.

THE DROSTAN STONE (ST VIGEANS). BY REV. DONALD
MACRAE, B.D., F.S.A. Scot., Edderton.

The inscription on this stone¹ consists of four lines of the Celtic type of letters (fig. 1). The characters, twenty-four in all, are evidently clearly cut and well preserved, so that their transliteration presents no difficulty. At the same time, the brevity of the legend and the want of any clear division of the words have been the cause of much confusion in inter-

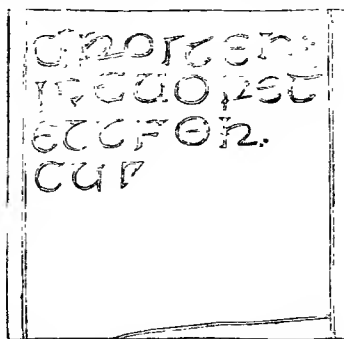


Fig. 1. Inscription on the St Vigeans Stone.

preting the meaning of the inscription. Two words alone seem to be agreed upon. They are the well-known names Drost or Drosten at the beginning, and Forcus or Fergus at the end. The intervening letters have proved a crux to archæologists of more experience than I can pretend to, and it is therefore with diffidence that I submit my reading to the consideration of the Fellows of the Society.

For my reading, however, I claim (1) that it is intelligible; (2) that it adheres to Celtic grammar; (3) that it indicates that the writer of the inscription has a consistent preference for the harder tenues *p, c, t*, where modern Gaelic has the mediæ *b, g, d*. This one would expect

¹ See p. 237 of *The Early Christian Monuments of Scotland*.

from the evident antiquity of the stone, and the fact that it is found in the centre of Pictish influence.

Line 1. DROSTEN ··.—This is the genitive of Drostan, the diminutive of Drost or Drust. The fact of its being a diminutive points to the Drostan commemorated on the stone as being one of the early saints, who were often called by the diminutives of their names as a mark of endearment.

The genitive of Drostan would be, in modern Gaelic, Drostain. In Old Gaelic the inflection of *a* is often represented by *e*, hence Drosten = Drostan's. The mark ·· at the end of the name seems to indicate the close of the word, and to have the effect of setting "Drosten" apart as the heading of the inscription.

Line 2. IPEUORET.—In the middle of this line there are three vowels in succession, *EVO*. Modern Gaelic has at least five such combinations of vowels—triphthongs they are sometimes called—but *EVO* is not one of them. The *u* must therefore represent an aspirated consonant *m̃h* or *h̃h*, both of which are pronounced, sometimes as *v*, sometimes as *u*, according to their position.

Taking *m̃h* as the aspirated consonant represented by *u*, and letting it begin a word, we can read to the end of the line *m̃horet*, which is in modern Gaelic *m̃hòiread*—pronounced almost exactly *vòret*. This is the nominative feminine of the third comparative of the adjective *mòr*, and would mean *very great* or *noble*. These third comparatives are formed by adding *ad* to the genitive of the positive.

Mòr; gen. *moire*; third comparative, *mòiread*, of which the feminine is *m̃hòiread*.

The word *mòiread* = *mewl* may be found in any ordinary Gaelic dictionary as a noun signifying *greatness*, because the third comparatives of adjectives are also used as nouns to express the abstract idea contained in the adjective. Vide *Munro's Grammar*, pp. 62–63.

Before proceeding further it may be noted :

- (1) That the spelling of *voret* in the inscription is phonetic ; and
- (2) That the tenuis *t* represents the modern Gaelic media *d*.

Taking the adjective *mhoireach* as nominative, its gender is feminine, and therefore it is natural to suppose it is preceded by a noun or pronoun, which must also be feminine. There are not many words like *ipe* to choose from. The nearest, and the one that can, I think, be shown to be correct, is the modern Gaelic *inbhe* = rank, quality, degree.

As the tendency of the Gaelic and the Irish speech is to soften the consonants by aspiration, *inbhe* points to an older form *inbe*. There are two possible reasons why *inbe* should appear on the stone as *ipe*. (1) Modern Gaelic *b* appears in old Irish sometimes as *p*. For example, the Latin *rumpo* is in Old Irish *rep*, and in Gaelic *reub*. (2) If the Celts of Pictland preferred, as this inscription otherwise seems to indicate, the *tenuis* to the *media* in speech—and we have seen that here they apparently wrote phonetically,—they would write *ipe* for *inpe*, *n* being to all Celts an ungrateful consonant before *p*.

Inbhe is pronounced in two distinct syllables as *in-be*. The Irish form of the word is *innhe*; but the Gaelic inclines more to the *inbhe*; although the Irish form is not uncommon. This would indicate that the *p* or *b* form of this word prevailed among the Celts of Pictland.

Lines 3 and 4. ETTFOR

CUS

In the photograph p. 237 of *Early Christian Monuments* there seems to be a \cdot after FOR. That mark differs from the one after Drosten, and would appear to be a hyphen joining FOR-CUS. If so, this would lead one to understand that the end of the preceding line was also the end of a word. Although the mark seems clear enough to me, I am told there is some doubt of its existence, and I lay no stress upon it. If it exists, it goes a little way towards confirming the division of the words; if it does not exist, its absence does no injury.

FORCUS is an old variety of FERGUS, a name that was common among kings and early saints of Scotland. In passing, the *c* (*tenuis*) for *g* (*media*) may be noted.

The only word left to interpret is ETT, which, it is natural to expect, is a word expressing *relationship*.

The modern Gaelic word *oide* (foster-father or instructor) is pronounced as one syllable, *oid'*. Hence in a phonetic inscription the final *e* would be omitted. In IPE the final *e* could not be omitted, because it is a distinct syllable. *Oide* was in Old Gaelic *aite*, and *ai* was often written *e* (cf. *Drosten* for *Drostein*).

For the double *r* in ETT I quote from the philological notes of the late Rev. Dr Cameron of Renton (in *The Gael*, vol. i. p. 216).

"*Oide* was in Old Gaelic *aite*. The non-aspiration of *aite* points, as observed by Stokes, to an original duplication of *t* in *aite* (= *attia*; cf. *cruitiire* = *crottaria*), which may therefore be compared to Latin *atta*, Greek *ἄττα*, Gothic *atta* (father), Sanskrit *atta* (mother). Cf. *Irish Glosses*, p. 124."

Comparing the modern Gaelic with the more ancient form on the stone, the preference of the older language for the tennes may be shown thus:—

IPE	for	INBE
UORET	..	MHOIREAD
ETT	..	OID'
FORCUS	..	FERGUS.

The whole inscription may be compared in the two forms :

DROSTEN :-	DROSTAIN :-
IPEUORET	'INBHE MHOIREAD
ETTFOR	'OID' FER
CUS	GUS

which I translate—

DROSTAN'S :-
HIS RANK (WAS) NOBLE:
HIS FOSTER-FATHER (WAS)
FERGUS.

If my reading be correct, it is plain that the Drostan of St Vigeans was a pupil of a Fergus, who was not likely a king but probably a cleric. He may be the Fergus mentioned in the Aberdeen Breviary as living in

the eighth century, and who was buried at Glamis. Of him we read in *The Church of Scotland*, vol. i. p. 213: "At the Council held at Rome in the year 721 two of the bishops who signed the canons which were then passed were Sedulius who was a bishop . . . of the Britons of Strathclyde, and Fergustus or Fergus, a bishop of Ireland, who was a Piet—that is, a Scottish Piet."

The fame of this St Fergus, who laboured over a large tract of territory in Scotland from Caithness southwards, was such that the writer of the inscription on the Drostan stone might well recall the fact that Fergus was the instructor or foster-father of Drostan.

NOTES ON THE CONSTRUCTIONS, ETC., IN THE INSCRIPTION.

(a) As lines 2 and 3 both begin with vowels, the possessive pronoun *a*=his, would not be written. In modern Gaelic it would be represented by an apostrophe.

(β) The verb "to be" is often omitted in Gaelic as in Latin.

(γ) In modern Gaelic the subject does not usually come first, nor does the adjective, when a predicate, agree with its subject; but in older Gaelic (and sometimes in modern poetry) the subject often comes first, and the predicate adjective often agrees with its subject.

Cf. *A zusa zrin*, his gait was princely (Book of Dean of Lismore, p. 30, Gaelic).

Bi lawe chalma in yonyth, his hand was always strong. Here Mr M'Lauchlan changes *chalma*, which agrees with its subject, into the modern usage *calm*—*Blui lamh calm an comhnuidh* (Book of Dean of Lismore, p. 31).

(δ) OIDE occurs about a dozen times in the Dean of Lismore's Book. It is the counterpart of *dalta* (foster-son, pupil) of the Legend of Deer. "Columcille acus Drostan mac Cosgreg adalta."

In the Dean's book *Oide* has the meaning of foster-father, patron, tutor. St Patrick is called "foster-father of the clerics," and also "patron of the clerics and of the bells" *oyd nī glar is nī glok* (D. of L., p. 5). Gaul is also called "patron of the schools," *eyddi nī skoll* (D. of L., p. 31).

That the word *Oide* was pronounced as one syllable usually is clear from the forms in the Dean's book, *oyd* (pp. 5, 7, 89, 91), *ayd* (p. 5), *ed* (p. 45); and that the *oi* approximated to *e* in sound is indicated by the forms of the same word, *ed*, *eddyth*, *ydda*, *eddi*.

(e) For the construction '*Oide Fergus*'=his foster-father was Fergus, cf. *a throsd cath is buan*=his path was battle and victory (poem by Fergus Filidh in the Dean's book, p. 31).

VI

NOTES ON A RECUMBENT GRAVE-SLAB IN KILMORE CHURCHYARD,
AND AN INSCRIBED STONE FOUND AT RUIGH-IC-ILLE MUIRE
IN GLENURQUHART. BY ANGUS GRANT, DRUMALAN, DRUMADROCHIT.

The recumbent grave-slab (fig. 1) in Kilmore Churchyard, Glenurquhart, which appears to be of the native old red sandstone, was lately found

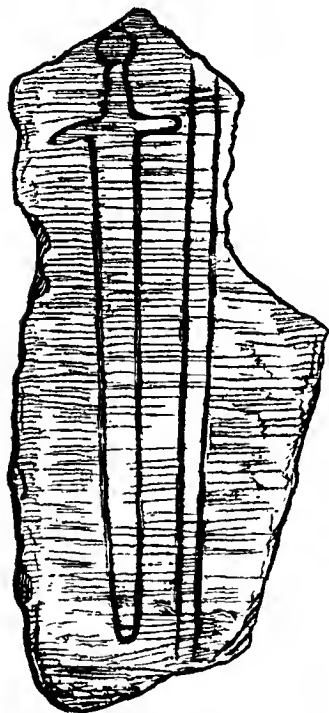


Fig. 1. In Kilmore Churchyard.

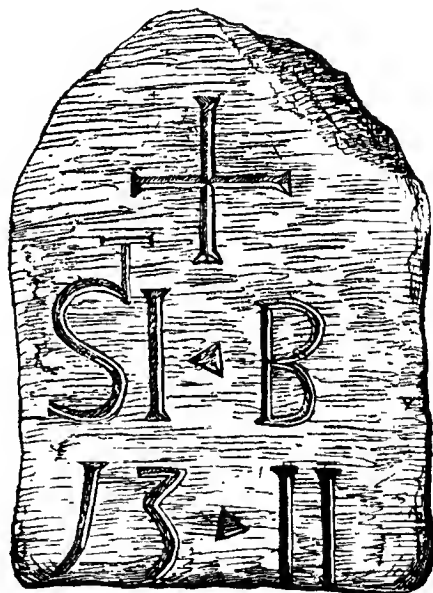


Fig. 2. From Ruigh-ic-ille Mhuire.

lying flat under ground, in an unclaimed part among the graves, with its length directed east and west and its incised side uppermost. It is about 3 feet 9 inches in length, 1 foot 6 inches in extreme breadth, and 3 inches in thickness, and not dressed. The straight sword incised

thereon has a round pommel and a rounded point; and, of the guards, one is straight and the other recurved. The two incised, nearly parallel lines beside it are not so deeply or well cut as the sword is, and become fainter and disappear gradually at the extremities.

The inscribed stone (fig. 2) found at Ruigh-ic-ille Mhuire in Glenurquhart was found some forty years ago by the late John Noble while cutting thatching divots on a wind-swept moorland ridge, 800 feet above sea level. He presented it to the Countess of Seafield, in the hall of whose mansion of Balmacraan it has ever since been preserved. This description with an illustration is submitted, as it is doubtful whether the find has ever been reported to the Society. The stone is apparently native red sandstone, measuring $13\frac{1}{2}$ inches in greatest height, 9 inches in breadth, and at its thickest part about $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in thickness. The left-hand shoulder appears to have been weathered or water-worn into its present shape; but the other shoulder was roughly chipped into symmetry with it, so that the outline is now rudely Gothic. With that exception, there appears to have been no further attempt at dressing. The cross, letters, and figures are neatly made with bold V-shaped incisions, and are very distinct. The triangular points dividing the letters and marking off the centuries in the figures are cut deep to a point, and each would form a mould for an equilateral pyramid.

VII.

ON THE CAIRNS OF ARRAN. No. III. WITH A NOTICE OF A MEGALITHIC STRUCTURE AT ARDENADAM, ON THE HOLY LOCH. By THOMAS H. BRYCE, M.A., M.D., F.S.A. Scot.

Since the publication of my last communication on the Cairns of Arran in 1903,¹ I have become acquainted with certain chambered structures which had escaped me in my earlier investigations. I owe the knowledge of these sites to the kindness of Mr J. A. Balfour and members of the Arran Society, who have been engaged in locating all the objects of archæological interest in the island with the object of compiling a complete inventory of the monuments, to be published in the forthcoming *Book of Arran*. I owe, further, to the Arran Society, who provided the necessary labour, the opportunity of excavating these sites, as well as two others mentioned in my former paper. All the chambers had been more or less disturbed, and the yield of relics has not, therefore, been large, but the investigations have brought to light some fresh evidence regarding structural detail. One cairn supplies further proof that a frontal semicircular setting of stones formed part of the original design of the typical monument, while two remarkable cairns near Lamlash furnish examples of stages of degeneration of the monument, in respect that they show great departure from the original plan, and also contraction of the chambers. In this latter connection I shall take this opportunity of describing a megalithic structure at Ardenadam, on the Holy Loch, which I examined and excavated in 1904, but have not yet reported upon.

CAIRN AT EAST BENNAN.

The cairn occupies an elevated ridge which lies athwart the valley of the Struey Burn, on the farm of East Bennan, about one-eighth of a mile from the sea. The ridge lies W.N.W. and E.S.E., and rises about 20 feet

¹ *Proc. Soc. Antiq. Scot.*, vol. xxxviii.

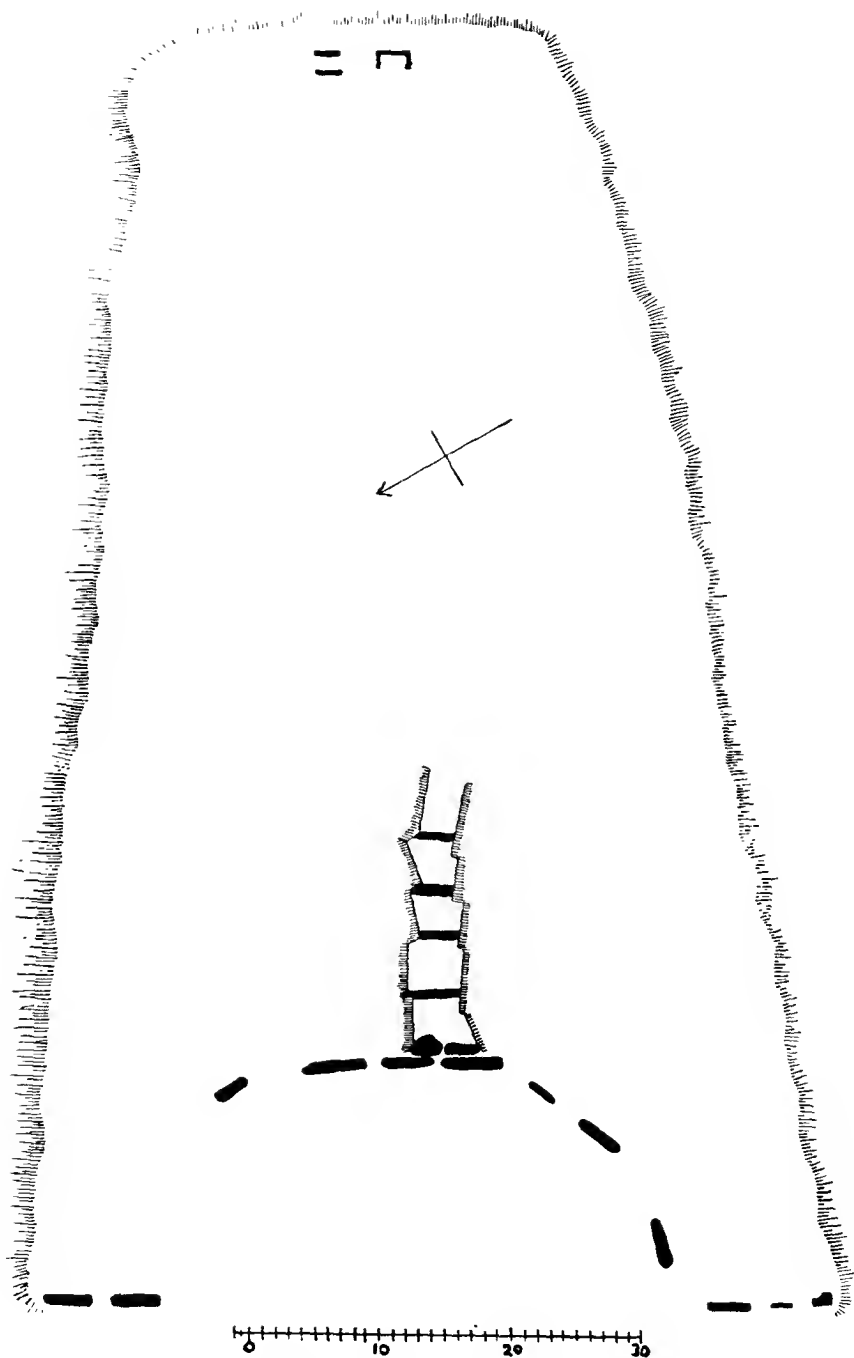


Fig. 1. Plan of Cairn at East Bennan.

above the stream. It runs out to the level at its western end, but at its eastern end it falls sheer in a rocky face down to the burn. The cairn crowns the ridge, and must at one time have occupied its whole breadth. The south side has been extensively quarried, and the greater part of the stones have been removed, exposing the chamber and laying bare the base of the cairn. The north side has been less disturbed, and coincides with the edge of the natural eminence. The cairn has here all the appearance of having been built up, large blocks of stone laid horizontally being seen along nearly the whole face. A few vertical slabs occur along the outer edge, some still standing, others displaced outwards, and it is possible that these once formed a continuous series. Over the surface of the cairn numerous large stones project above the turf. The total length of the cairn is about 100 feet, and the breadth at the western end is 63 feet (fig. 1). The west end of the ridge, as already explained, runs out to the general ground-level; and here, in front of the portal of the chamber, is a semicircular area marked off by standing stones. The semicircle is 38 feet in diameter, and from its horns the stones are carried out in a straight line on each side to

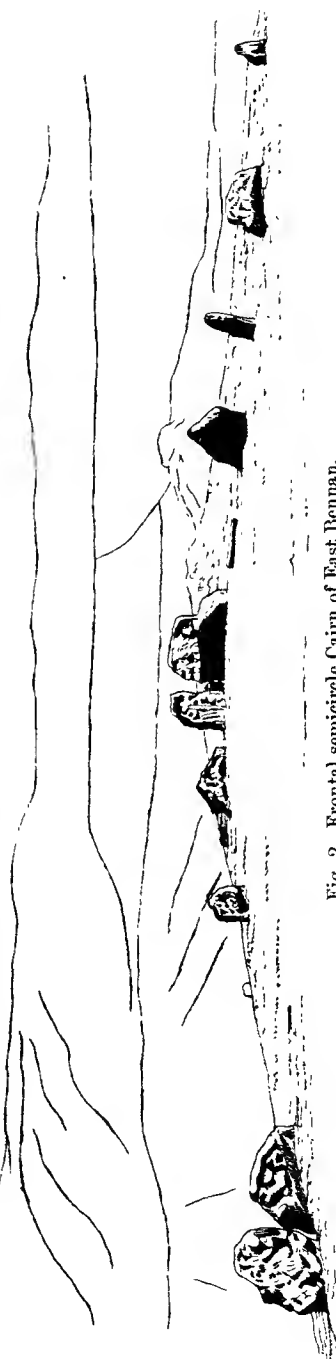


Fig. 2. Frontal semicircle Cairn of East Bannan.

the upper angles of the cairn (fig. 2). The central stones of the semicircle form the portal stones of the chamber.

This setting of stones is of considerable interest. It clearly corresponds to the similar setting of flags marking off the frontal semicircle at Carn Ban, in Kilmory Water, but here the stones of the cairn have been removed, and the blocks stand free. The slabs are, moreover, rather heavier; thus, starting from the right horn of the semicircle,—

No. 1 is 3 feet 6 inches broad, 6 inches thick, and 3 feet high.

„ 2 is 3 „ 4 „ „ 8 „ „ „ 3 „ 8 inches high.

„ 3 is 3 „ 8 „ „ 7 „ „ but is broken at the ground-level.

„ 4 is 5 feet broad, 1 foot 6 inches thick, and 4 feet high.

„ 5 is 2 „ 3 inches broad, 1 foot 8 inches thick, and 3 feet 7 inches high.

„ 6 is 3 feet 10 inches broad, 11 inches thick, and 1 foot 4 inches high.

„ 7 is 2 „ 7 „ „ 7 „ „ „ 1 „ 9 „ „

The East Bannan Cairn is the only chambered cairn I have yet seen in which a denuded frontal semicircle has been in great part preserved.

The portal of the chamber is a narrow space of at most 10 inches between the edges of the portal stones. Behind these there are two heavy blocks which do not rise above the level of the denuded megalithic section of the chamber, and serve to support the portal stones. The chamber (fig. 3) itself has lost its roof and its upper section of horizontal flags. The basal megalithic portion alone survives, the upper edges of the stones standing on a level with the present surface. There are in all five pairs of heavy blocks set on edge, bounding a vault of 22 feet long and from 3 feet to 3 feet 6 inches broad, divided by four septal slabs into five compartments. The stone completing the chamber at its eastern end has been removed. The compartments vary in depth from 3 to 4 feet below the upper edges of the side stones. The first measures in the long axis of the chamber 4 feet, the second 4 feet, the third 3 feet, the fourth 3 feet 8 inches, and the fifth 4 feet.

I was informed by the present tenant of the farm on which the cairn stands that the chamber was dug out many years ago by his father. When we cleared it out again we accordingly found the original conditions much disturbed. Only in the first two compartments was evidence found of the presence of a layer of black earth with charcoal, such as seen at other sites. The only relics recovered were a small



Fig. 3. Portal Stones and Remains of Chamber, East Bennan Cairn.

flake of Corricgills pitchstone and a fragment of a clay vessel. The latter is composed of a black ware, and its shape clearly indicates that it formed part of a round-bottomed bowl-like vessel.

CAIRNS AT BLAIRMORE, LAMLASH.

On the eastern slope of the valley through which runs the road from Brodick to Lamlash, about three-quarters of a mile above Lamlash there are two heather-covered cairns, one associated with a standing-stone.

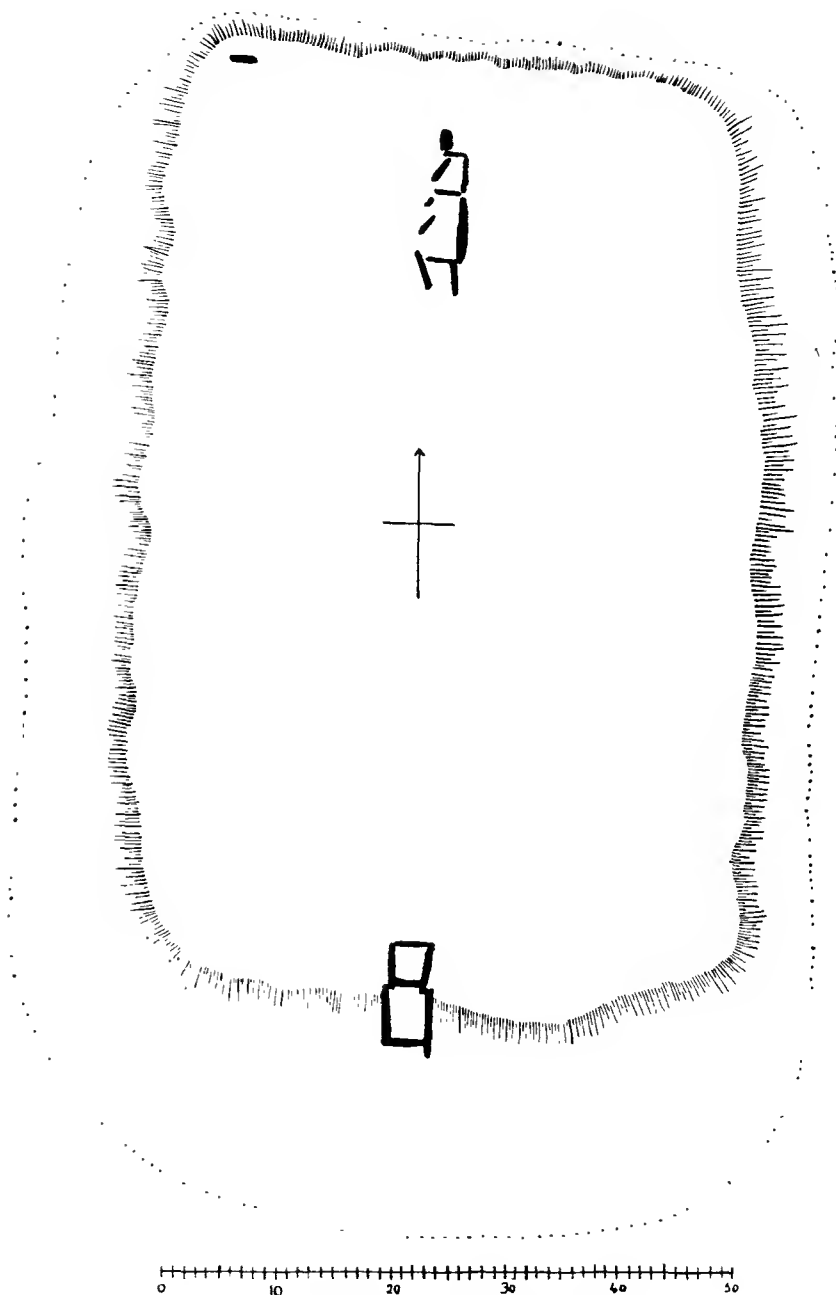


Fig. 4. Plan of Dunan Beag Cairn, Lamlash.

The first stands at a level of 400 feet above the sea, the second on the ridge of the hill 100 feet higher. Both have been extensively quarried.

THE LOWER CAIRN—DUNAN BEAG.

This cairn (fig. 4) is rectangular, and measures 121 feet long by 65 feet wide. Its long axis runs north and south, and 11 feet from its eastern edge there is a standing-stone 3 feet 3 inches broad and 7 feet high.

The southern edge of the cairn is ill-defined, and emerging from its sloping bank before excavation were two massive blocks placed parallel to one another. These proved to be the side stones of a small chamber which had been partially denuded during the quarrying of the cairn. At the north end a small vertical block marks the western horn of the cairn, while 16 feet from the present margin a single block, associated with two others in line, suggested the presence of a second and possibly the principal chamber. When heather and soil were removed the surmise proved correct.

The **south chamber** was first examined. It consists of two pairs of lateral stones set on edge parallel to one another, enclosing a space of 10 feet long, divided into two compartments by transverse slabs (fig. 5). The chamber is directed nearly due N. and S. (magnetic). The north end of the trench is closed by a cross stone standing on a level with the side stones, and 5 feet 9 inches deep. The septal slabs are placed, the first 2 feet, the second 3 feet, below the upper edges of the lateral blocks. The first compartment measures 5 feet long by 3 feet 3 inches broad, the second 3 feet long by 2 feet 10 inches, narrowing to 2 feet. The side stones are massive blocks of schist, the pair bounding the first compartment measuring 5 feet 1 inch and 6 feet 6 inches respectively, the pair forming the second compartment, 4 feet 6 inches and 4 feet 10 inches (figs. 5 and 6).

The tall flag closing the chamber at the northern end is clearly the original end stone of the vault, but the absence of portal stones, and the fact that the cairn has been quarried inwards from the margin, suggests

the possibility that these two compartments are the survivors of a larger series.

Each compartment was completely filled with soil and stones. There



Fig. 5. South Chamber, Duan Beag Cairn, after excavation.

were numerous small sandstone flags of varying dimensions, probably representing an upper built section of the chamber wall. The floor of each compartment was covered with a layer of black earth, and numerous fragments of charcoal were found in the deeper strata of the soil.

In the first compartment two unburnt burials were laid bare, one along the west and the other along the east wall. The bodies lay in the doubled-up position, and the bones were those of adult persons, but they were so much decayed and softened that they could not be recovered

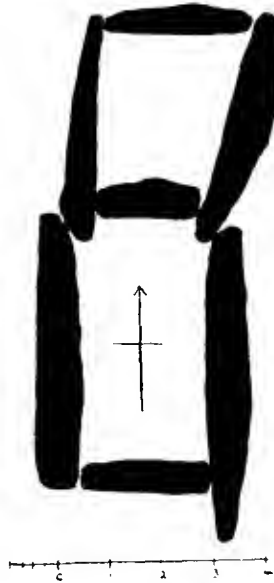


Fig. 6. Plan of South Chamber, Dunan Beag Cairn.

entire. A number of animal bones, chiefly of the ox, were found in this compartment, and also teeth of ox and pig.

In the second compartment fragments of unburnt bone representing a burial were found in the south-west corner.

The relics recovered were a flint flake, some fragments of Corriegills pitchstone, and two distinctly flaked portions of this mineral; also a fragment of dark-coloured pottery, portions of an ornamented vessel of a red ware, and a triangular perforated plate of jet.

The fragments of the urn recovered are all very small, and do not piece together so as to show the height of the vessel from base to lip. But it has been evidently a smallish vessel of the beaker type, with an approximately semi-globular lower part and a low everted rim. The

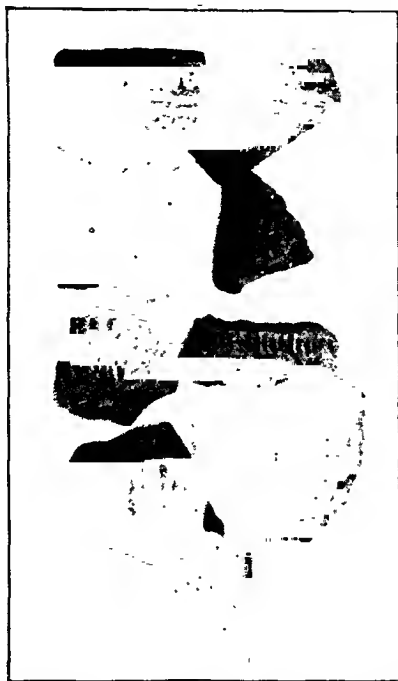


Fig. 7. Fragments of Urn from South Chamber, Dunan Beag Cairn.

lip is bevelled from both sides so as to present a triangular section, the inner bevel being slightly larger than the outer. Both are ornamented with short parallel lines drawn obliquely across, and a band of similar ornament runs round the top of the inside face of the lip. Below the bevel on the outer surface of the everted lip is a double band of cris-cross lines, separated by a band of two horizontal lines running round the

vessel a little more than an eighth of an inch apart. The decoration on the neck seems to have been in straight parallel lines arranged vertically and set closely together, bordered above and below by bands of two horizontal lines running round the vessel. The shoulder seems to have had a band of zigzag lines set horizontally, with three or four short lines placed vertically in the upper angles. Below this, on the bulge of the lower part, is a zone of parallel lines placed vertically and close together, bordered at the lower part by a band of three parallel horizontal lines just above the bottom.

The plate of jet (fig. 8) is the terminal piece of a necklace. It is tri-



Fig. 8. Terminal of a Necklace in Jet, from the South Chamber, Dunan Beag Cairn.

angular in shape, with smooth rounded borders and blunted angles. It is 7.6 mm. thick at the base, and tapers slightly to the apical angle, which is sharper than the basal angles. The base measures 21 mm., and the sides are slightly unequal, measuring 25.5 mm. and 23 mm. respectively, so that the triangle is not quite equilateral. One face is smoothly polished and slightly convex; the reverse is flat and rougher. The face view shows two equal and neatly-bored perforations; the reverse shows, besides these two perforations, three others near the base, which open on the basal border. The three openings on the border are placed one at each angle, and the third exactly midway between them, but the middle perforation has run obliquely, so that the opening on the face lies nearer the right than the left lateral aperture.

A small piece of iron which had been melted was also found among the soil. It does not seem to have been part of any particular object, and must clearly be a casual deposit.



Fig. 9. North Chamber, Dunan Beag Cairn.

The north chamber (fig. 9) at the opposite end of the cairn is much dilapidated. It consists of three compartments, and one of the portal stones is still in position. The long axis of the chamber runs approximately north and south (magnetic).

The portal stone is a block of schist 2 feet 6 inches broad. It stands in line with the west wall of the chamber, and 3 feet 6 inches above



Fig. 10. Plan of North Chamber, Dunan Beag Cairn.

the transverse stone which forms the sill of the portal. There are now no remains of a frontal semicircle, but it is probable that the stone near the N.W. corner of the cairn, which measures 3 feet broad and has

its axis directed east and west, is a survivor of such a setting as that at the East Bennan cairn.

The east wall of the chamber is formed of three large blocks: the first measures 4 feet by 1 foot; the second is 5 feet 6 inches long, 1 foot broad, and 3 feet 6 inches deep, but it is tilted inwards out of its original vertical position; the third stone is 5 feet 3 inches long by 1 foot 3 inches broad at its widest part, and overlaps the second on its inner side.

The west wall is much broken down and the stones are displaced (fig. 10). The first compartment is bounded by a stone 4 feet long; the second is completed by two smaller stones, 1 foot 9 and 2 feet 3 inches respectively; the third is bounded by a stone 4 feet 8 inches long, 13 inches thick, and 3 feet 9 inches deep. The end stone of the chamber is absent, but the septal stones are still in position, dividing the trench into three compartments. In the first compartment there is a third cross stone, which probably represents a stone fallen in from the upper built section of the wall or the roof, and the space is nearly filled by a large block, which is in all probability the second portal stone, which has fallen into the chamber.

The chamber was filled by soil and large stones. It had certainly been disturbed on some previous occasion. The only trace of an interment was a small piece of burnt bone, and the only relics recovered were a flint flake with signs of working, a piece of pitchstone, and a small fragment of dark-coloured pottery without ornamentation.

THE UPPER CAIRN—DUNAN MOR.

The cairn has now an almost circular outline (fig. 11). It measures 78 feet in diameter. It has served as a quarry out of which a dike running over the hill has been built. In the process of quarrying the workers had laid bare certain megalithic structures, and most of the large slabs of schist which formed these have been removed. Some of the blocks, however, proved too massive for removal; these, when the cairn was first examined, projecting out of the heather, revealed the nature of the cairn.

When the stones were freed from heather and cleared of surface soil, it became plain that the cairn had been occupied by three chambers,

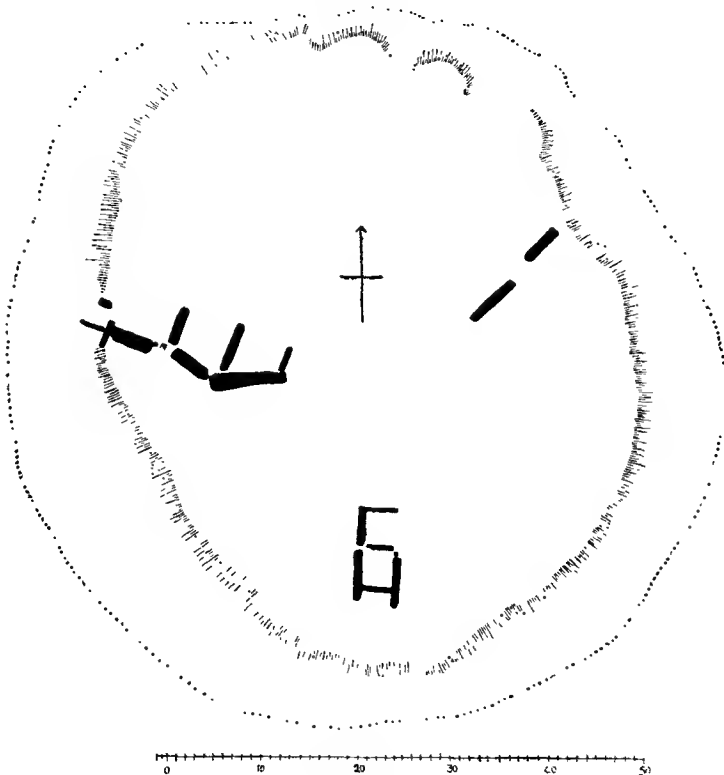


Fig. 11. Plan of Dunan Mor Cairn, Lamash.

arranged in radial fashion, one at the southern margin, a second at the western, and a third at the north-east corner.

The chamber at the south edge (figs. 12 and 13) is the most perfect. It runs nearly due north and south, with an inclination to the east. It now consists of two compartments, though it is of course possible that

these represent only a portion of a larger structure. The stones bounding the first compartment are massive blocks: the east stone measures 6 feet 1 inch by 1 foot 8 inches, tapering to 10 inches, and stands 5 feet high; the west measures 5 feet 10 inches long by 1 foot 7 inches thick. The second compartment has lost its east stone; the west is 3 feet



Fig. 12. South Chamber, Dunan Mor Cairn.

11 inches broad, 12 inches thick, and 6 feet deep. Of the cross stones, the third is clearly the end stone of the chamber; it stands above the level of the other two, being 4 feet 6 inches deep. The other two septal slabs are vertically placed, and stand 2 feet 6 inches and 2 feet 3 inches above the floor of the chamber.

The internal measurements of the first compartment are 3 feet 6 inches by 2 feet 11 inches, and of the second 3 feet 5 inches by about 3 feet. The compartments were filled with soil and stones, many of which were

small slabs, probably representing portions of an upper built section of the chamber wall. The floor of each compartment showed the usual layer of black soil and charcoal. Fragments of burnt bone were found in this soil, but in very sparing amount, and pieces of a large vessel of pottery, a flint knife, three flint flakes, and portions of Corriegills pitchstone were recovered.

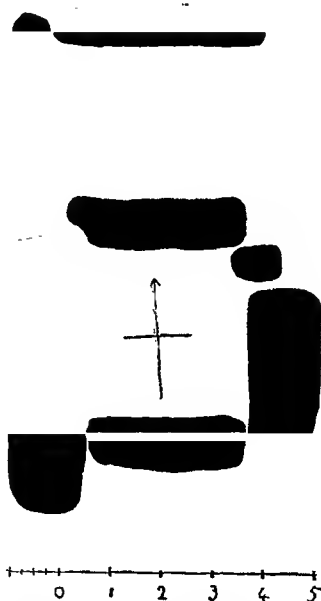


Fig. 13. Plan of South Chamber, Dunan Mor Cairn.

The flint knife (fig. 14) is 8 cm. long by 3·2 broad. It is made of an opaque flint, and is worked along both borders.

The urn is represented only by a fragment of the flat bottom, $2\frac{1}{2}$ by 2 inches, and half an inch in thickness, three or four small pieces of the side at its junction with the bottom, and a single fragment of the side at a part higher up measuring $1\frac{1}{2}$ by 1 inch, with ornamentation of

parallel incised lines crossing each other obliquely. The fabric is an earthy clay of a dark reddish colour, mixed with whitish comminuted fragments of felspar and darkish fragments of hornblende or pitchstone,



Fig. 14. Flint Knife from the South Chamber,
Dunan Mor Cairn.

and the texture is loose and pliable. So far as can be judged from the scanty remnants of the vessel, it seems to have been somewhat straight-sided, with a flat bottom, nearer to 4 than 3 inches in diameter. It thus resembles the cinerary type more than the food-vessel type of urn.

The bones are too fragmentary to yield evidence as to age or sex, but the probability is that they represent the remains of an adult individual.

The second chamber at the north-east corner is now represented only by two stones placed on edge, and in line with one another.

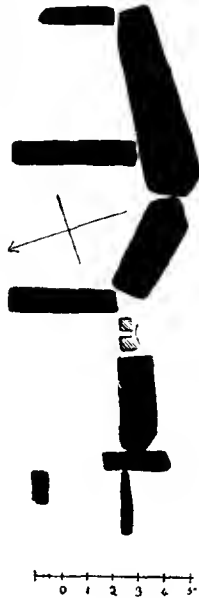


Fig. 15. Plan of West Chamber, Dunan Mor Cairn.

The third chamber (fig. 15) is rather more complete, though one wall has been removed in the quarrying of the cairn. It runs from the western bank of the cairn towards its centre in a direction 70° south of east (magnetic). It measures over all 22 feet, and is divided into three compartments by two septal slabs. At the western end a slab of 2 feet 4 inches broad by 6 inches thick is set at right angles to the chamber wall, and clearly forms one of the portal stones. Beyond this, and prob-

ably to support it, is a thin slab (2 feet 6 inches by 3 inches), set on edge, while 2 feet 8 inches from this is a smaller stone (1 foot 3 inches by 9 inches), which probably served the same purpose for the second and missing portal stone. The blocks forming the wall of the chamber are specially heavy. The stone furthest removed from the portal is 7 feet 1 inch long by 2 feet thick, the second is 4 feet 7 inches long by 12 inches thick, and the first is 4 feet long by 19 inches at its base, where it rests on the ground. Between this stone and the first septal stone there is an interval of 1 foot 4 inches, which is filled up by a building of small flat stones, piled horizontally. The cross stones are unusually heavy, and their upper edges are only about a foot below the upper edges of the side stones. The third cross stone is 18 inches higher than the others, and is the end stone of the chamber. The compartments are larger than usual, the first measuring in its long axis 5 feet 4 inches, the second 5 feet, and the third 4 feet 9 inches. The depth of each is about 3 feet 2 inches. The breadth of the chamber cannot be determined, owing to the absence of the north wall. The septal stones stand 3 feet 2 inches above the floor.

The central compartment was first completely cleared. It was full of large stones from the surface of the cairn, firmly impacted; it had obviously been thoroughly emptied on some previous occasion. No relics were found. The other compartments being in the same condition, it was not considered worth while to expend further labour on them.

The cairn is specially remarkable in possessing three chambers. It is the only cairn in Arran or Bute in which such an arrangement prevails. At Glecknabae, in Bute, a cairn occurs with two chambers, but these are formed of one compartment only. The point will be discussed in a later paragraph.

SANNOX CHAMBER.

On the high ridge above the old sea-cliff near Sannox, nearly opposite the so-called "Rocking Stone" on the shore, is the remnant of a cairn. It measures 50 feet long by 31 feet broad, and exposed on the surface

before excavation were three open and rifled cists. I noted the site of these cists in my paper in volume xxxviii. of the *Proceedings*. One of these was definitely a short cist, 2 feet 6 inches square, neatly built, and having all the slabs on the same level. The other two cists were larger, ran in the same line E.S.E. and W.N.W., and were only 4 feet apart. The appearance and the large size of these cists suggested that we had to do with a chamber. There was no appearance, however, of side stones between the cists, and on surface examination the only possible description of the structure was that of two cists in juxtaposition. I mention these details because this structure is an excellent example of the futility of surface descriptions. When the space between the cists was explored, it was discovered that the structure was in reality a chamber of three compartments, the middle compartment having the peculiarity that one of its walls was formed by a thin flag considerably below the level of the transverse stones, while the other was represented by a rude building or piling of stones on one another.

There is no sign of a pair of portal stones and no evidence of a frontal semicircle. The chamber measures over all 12 feet 10 inches (fig. 16). The north compartment measures 3 feet 8 inches in the long axis, by 4 feet in the transverse axis of the trench. The east stone is a large flag of hard red sandstone, 5 feet 3 inches long, and overlapping the side stone of the middle compartment on its outer side by 18 inches. The west wall is formed of two slabs of sandstone, the one 4 feet and the other 15 inches, the latter acting as a wedge between the larger slab and the transverse stone. The north wall of the chamber has a double tier of small and thin sandstone flags built upon its upper edge. The middle compartment measures 3 feet 9 inches by 4 feet. Its west wall is formed entirely of small slabs and rounded granite blocks piled on one another; the east wall has a similar construction above, but below is completed by a thin sandstone flag 5 feet long, the upper edge of which falls 15 to 18 inches below the level of the transverse stones. The south compartment measures 4 feet 1 inch long, and 3 feet broad at its north end, narrowing to 2 feet 4 inches at its south end, which is closed by a

granite slab rising $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet above the chamber floor. The upper edge of this slab, which is the end stone of the chamber, is tapered, and is 18 inches higher than the side stones. The transverse stone is a slab of conglomerate, measuring 3 feet long, 6 inches thick, and 3 feet deep. The west wall is formed of two sandstone flags, a longer, 4 feet long,

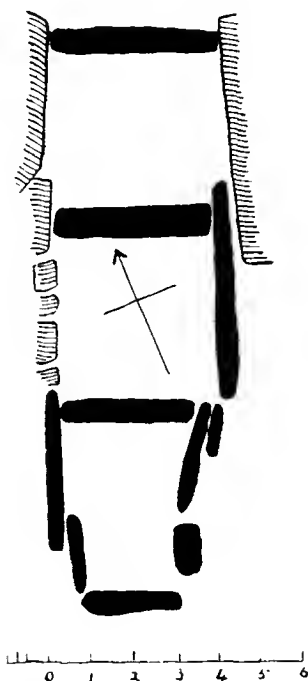


Fig. 16. Plan of Sannox Chamber.

overlapping a shorter, 18 inches long, on its outer side. The east wall is formed of a sandstone slab 3 feet long, between which and the end stone is a space nearly but not quite filled by an oblong block of granite.

The second and third compartments were filled with earth and large stones, probably filled in by some previous diggers; the first compart-

ment had been left empty. The only thing found was a considerable deposit of burnt human bones in the north-east corner of the middle compartment.

CHAMBER ON MACHRIE MOOR.

The chamber which is here the subject of description is situated a few hundred yards south-west of the Moss farm and the celebrated group of



Fig. 17. Small Chamber on Machrie Moor after excavation.

circles on Machrie Moor. There is now no trace of the cairn associated with the chamber; the roof has been removed, and the side stones are buried to their upper edges in the layer of peat which here covers the subsoil. The interior of the chamber has been completely cleared out by some earlier diggers, and the floor is covered by a layer of peaty soil. The chamber (fig. 17) provides an example of a short unsegmented vault,

with a distinct portal of entrance; and I considered it advisable to clear it out again and to define the stones, in order to better describe the structural features. As was to be expected, nothing in the way of relics were recovered in the soil upon the floor of the vault.

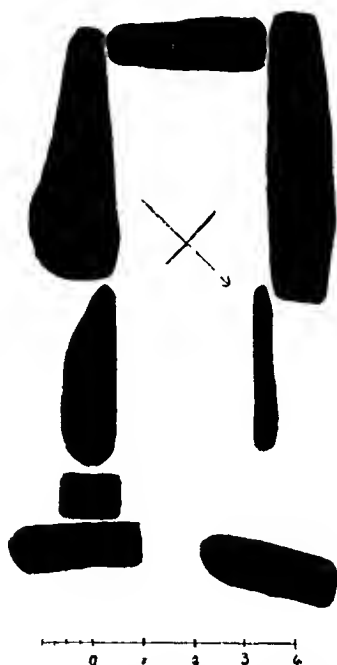


Fig. 18. Plan of small Chamber on Machrie Moor.

The chamber measures 9 feet 10 inches from the portal to the end stone. The portal is guarded by two stones. The left of these measures 1 foot 8 inches broad, 10 inches thick, and 3 feet 6 inches high; the right measures 2 feet 4 inches broad, 10 inches thick, and 3 feet high. The space between the mesial surfaces of the portal stones is 1 foot 3 inches. The axis of the chamber runs north-east and south-west, the

portal to the north-east (fig. 18). Its south wall is formed of three stones : 1st, a cubical block of 10 inches diameter and 3 feet in depth ; 2nd, an irregular slab 3 feet 11 inches long, with a maximum thickness of 1 foot and a depth of 3 feet 6 inches ; 3rd, a block of 4 feet 6 inches long, 1 foot 3 inches thick, and 3 feet 4 inches deep. The north wall is formed of two stones, a massive flag of 5 feet 5 inches long, 1 foot thick and 3 feet 7 inches deep, and a small flag of 3 feet long, 6 inches broad, and 2 feet 9 inches deep. Between the end of this and the portal stone is a gap which must have been filled either by a cubical block like that of the opposite side or by building of small stones. The end stone measures 3 feet by 1 foot, and it stands 3 feet 6 inches above the floor of the chamber. There is no septal slab at the point of junction of the two pairs of slabs forming the walls of the chamber, but it is possible that it has been removed, because both the stones nearest the portal were displaced inwards, and, I think, must originally have been provided with a cross stone to keep them in position. Although there was a certain amount of doubt as to whether the chambers of two compartments in the Blairmore cairns represented the original form of these structures, here there can be no question that we have to do with a complete chamber, because of the presence of a portal, and also because the end stone is on the same level as the side stones.

BALLYMEANOCH CAIRN.

This structure is situated at the head of Ballymeanoch glen, on the left bank of the Loch Burn, a small stream issuing from Garbad Loch. The cairn has been largely removed : the base only remains, extending over an area of 31 feet by 25 feet. It is wholly covered with heather, out of which a few slabs on edge appear, and indicate the nature of the monument.

The plan annexed (fig. 19) shows the disposition of these stones, and it will be recognised that we have here the remains of a chamber with a portal of entrance and a portion of a frontal semicircle. The ruined and disturbed state of the chamber did not promise any results from

excavation. I therefore contented myself with planning the remnant, and include the plan here only to complete the record of the remains of this class of structure in Arran.

CAIRN AT NORTH SANNOX.

At the mouth of the North Sannox Water, on the north bank of the stream, there is a cairn of stones of considerable size and nearly circular

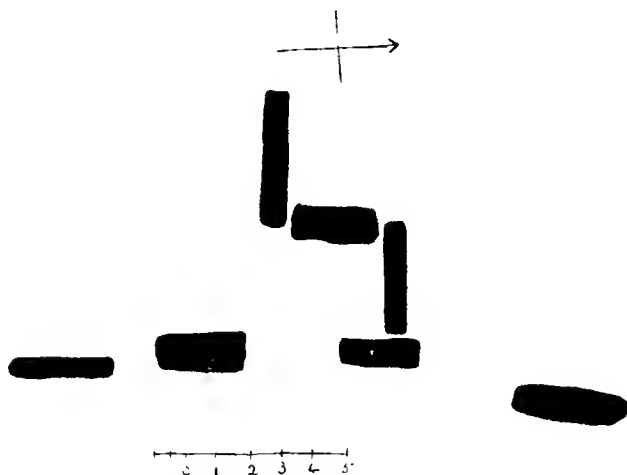


Fig. 19. Plan of remnant of a Chamber in Ballymeanoch Glen.

form, already noted in my paper in volume xxxviii. of the *Proceedings*. It measures a little more than 50 feet in one diameter, and a little less than 50 feet in the other. The south and west sides run out to the general level of the bank on which it is placed, but the north and east edges form a steep slope of about 7 to 10 feet. On this slope there are three or four large flags of sandstone lying horizontally. On the eastern edge there is a single upright stone measuring 3 feet high, 2 feet broad at the base, and 9 inches thick, its faces looking nearly north and south. Nine feet east of this is another slab, lying on its face, and measuring

6 feet 6 inches long, 2 feet broad, and 9 inches thick. Eleven feet east of the standing stone, just at the edge of the sloping face of the cairn, there is a sandstone flag measuring 4 feet 8 inches by 3 feet 8 inches, and 10 inches thick. It has the appearance of a capstone, but has obviously been displaced. On turning it over, a short cist, measuring 2 feet $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches long by 1 foot 8 inches broad, was laid bare. It was filled with earth and stones, and had clearly been rifled. When cleaned out it was found to be only a foot deep; it was formed on three sides by single thin slabs of sandstone, but on the fourth side by two small flags. It did not contain any deposit of bones, and no relics were recovered in the riddlings of the soil.

It is impossible now to say whether this was the primary interment in the cairn or not. An examination was made at the foot of the standing stone, on the idea that it might represent with the fallen stone the portal of a chamber. The excavation was extended about 8 feet to 10 feet from the stone, both east and west and north and south, but no structure was discovered. Another trial was made to the south of the short cist in what may possibly have been the original centre of the cairn, but nothing was found. One of the slabs lying on the sloping face of the cairn was also turned over, but there was nothing beneath it.

The cairn has been much quarried, and no doubt the original outline has been greatly interfered with. It is therefore impossible to class the monument with any certainty. The chief difficulty is the upright stone. It is not a portal stone of a chamber; on the other hand, it is hardly possible to recognise in it a member of a circular setting, if the short cist be the central primary interment. I must therefore leave the true character of this cairn undetermined.

MEGALITHIC STRUCTURE AT ARDENADAM.¹

This monument (fig. 20), which is locally known as "Adam's Grave," stands in a field near Ardenadam, on the Holy Loch. It occupies a

¹ A brief notice, with a drawing of this structure, was published in vol. xxiii. of the *Proceedings* by Mr Mackintosh Gow.

slight elevation, representing the base of a cairn which has been reduced by the cultivation of the surrounding land to an area measuring 30 feet by 27 feet.

The structure itself is a small chamber, roofed in by a massive flag and complete on three sides. The fourth side is open, and constitutes



Fig. 20. Megalithic Structure at Ardenadam.

a portal of entrance guarded by two tall pillar stones which rise, the one about 2, the other about 3 feet, above the roof of the chamber. The actual vault measures 7 feet long, 3 feet wide, and 3 to 4 feet high. Its long axis is directed W.S.W. and E.N.E., the portal being at the eastern end (fig. 21).

The pillar stones at the portal form a striking feature of the monument. They stand 2 feet 1 inch apart. The right stone is a somewhat irregular block of schist, measuring at the base 3 feet in the axis of the

entrance and 2 feet 6 inches in the opposite direction. It rises to a somewhat bulbous top, 5 feet 6 inches above the level of the floor of the chamber, but is sunk 14 inches in the ground, giving a total height of 6 feet 8 inches. The left stone, also of schist, is a more regular pillar,

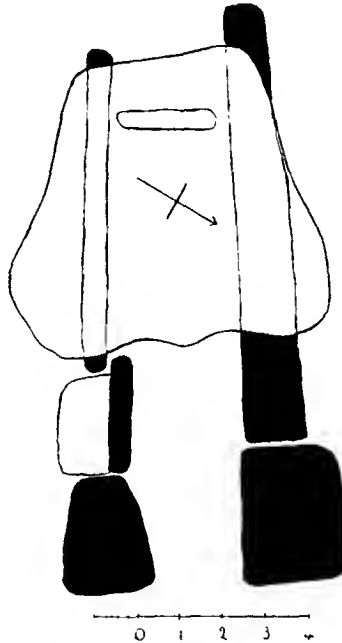


Fig. 21. Plan of Structure at Ardenadam.

tapering somewhat at the top, which rises higher than its neighbour, being 6 feet above the floor, and having a total height of 8 feet. It measures at its base 2 feet 6 inches in the axis of the entrance, and is 2 feet 2 inches across.

The chamber is formed of irregular flags of schist set on edge. The north wall is formed by a single flag 10 feet 6 inches long, 18 inches broad, and 4 feet deep. Its upper edge is not level, but is higher at

the portal end, sinking at the closed end below the level of the top of the end stone. The south wall is constructed with two flags, one underlying the capstone, 7 feet 6 inches long, 6 to 8 inches broad, and 3 feet deep; a second intervening between this and the portal stone 2 feet 7 inches long, 4 to 6 inches thick, and 3 feet 2 inches deep.

The end stone of the chamber, which closes it at the western end, stands some distance within the ends of the side stones. It is a flag of schist set on end, 6 feet in height and 2 feet 6 inches broad. It is wedged between the side stones below, but narrows at the top.

The capstone is a massive slab of schist, of irregular outline and unequal thickness. It measures 7 feet 8 inches in the transverse axis of the chamber, 6 feet 8 inches in the opposite diameter, and is 1 foot 1 to 1 foot 4 inches thick. It rests on the side stones and end stone of the chamber, and lies on an inclined plane, owing to the fact that the north wall is fully a foot higher than the south wall.

The chamber has lain open for a great many years, but I cleared out the floor to the level of the subsoil in the hope of finding some relics of the builders. Nothing, however, was discovered, even by careful riddling.

ANALYSIS OF DATA.

Structure.—In my earlier papers on the Cairns of Arran and Bute, I was able, by piecing together the data regarding the various cairns examined, to reconstruct the original form and plan of a type of chambered cairn occurring in the south-west of Scotland. My definition of the typical monument ran as follows:—"It is a large rectangular cairn with a definite ground-plan, once marked off in all probability by a setting of flagstones. At one end this setting is disposed in a semi-circle, and bounds a space leading to the portal of a chamber which occupies one end of the cairn. The chamber is formed of two sections, a deeper, built of large stones set on edge, bounding a trench-like space, divided into compartments by septal slabs set right across the floor; and an upper, built of small flags placed horizontally upon the upper

edges of the stones forming the basal portion. The object of this upper section is twofold: to afford head-room within the chamber, and to provide a level surface for the roofing flags to rest upon. There is no passage of approach, but merely a portal of entrance placed some distance above the floor. The compartments contain the remains of several successive interments, the bones being in some cases unburnt, in others burnt. Associated with the interments are found implements of stone only, and vessels of pottery made of a dark paste and with rounded bottom."

The present investigations have yielded in the cairn at East Bennan a beautiful example of the typical structure, in a stage of denudation where the surface of the cairn has been removed, the roof and upper built section of the chamber demolished, but the frontal semicircular setting preserved. It forms a connecting link, not hitherto observed, between the still further denuded monuments, such as the Giants' Graves at Whiting Bay, where only single stones remain to suggest the original frontal semicircle. If any doubt existed as to the original plan of these monuments, it is removed by the knowledge we now have of a continuous series, from the nearly perfect monument at Carn Ban, at the head of Kilmory Water, through all stages of denudation and demolition, down to such a structure as the Torlin Cists at Lagg.

The fact that the base of the cairn at East Bennan is edged on the steeply-sloping side of the knoll on which it is placed, by an under-structure of large stones laid on the flat, is of interest, as revealing a feature not before observed at any other site in Arran, while a vertical slab here and there on the lateral margin confirms the conclusion previously arrived at, that, as in the northern series of chambered cairns, the outline was marked off by a setting of stones, such as we see at the horned end.

In my account of the cairns in Bute I was able to bring forward some evidence in favour of the idea that the culture of the chambered cairn degenerated *in situ*. I described certain contracted chambers, and one cairn at Glecknabae, in which there were two chambers reduced to

a single compartment or megalithic cist. Regarding these chambers I wrote: "It will be noticed that they differ from the typical structures within the field of my personal observation; yet, notwithstanding the structural differences, the essential idea is the same. They are chambers provided with a portal of entrance, indicating the custom of successive interments in one vault. Taking the cairn as a whole, however, there is no indication that it is a structure with a definite relationship to one or other of the chambers, nor that it formed with a chamber a monument expressive of a single structural idea.

"The outline and general plan is no doubt gone beyond recall; but as both chambers must have been placed at the edge of the cairn from the first, their relative position indicates that it cannot have been a structure such as the great cairns associated with the larger segmented chambers."

The Ardenadam monument now described is another example of a reduced chamber, but it differs in the relatively great height of the portal stones from the Glecknabae chambers, in which they did not rise higher than the chamber wall, while there is no stone in the Ardenadam chamber set across the portal to complete its fourth side, as in the Bute examples. The absence of the covering cairn at Ardenadam prevents our knowing whether, as at Glecknabae, the plan of the cairn related to this type of chamber departed from the original idea.

In the two cairns at Blairmore described in this paper we seem to have examples of a departure from the original plan of the cairn without serious departure from the original structural idea of the chambers. In the Dunan Beag cairn it is possible either that the smaller south chamber is a secondary intrusion on a typical monument, or that the cairn was originally horned at both ends. In the case of the Dunan Mor cairn, however, it is not possible to avoid the conclusion, either that two of the chambers are secondary and placed without respect to the structural idea of the whole, or that the entire structure represents a departure *ab initio* from the typical plan. In either case the cairn must, I think, be taken as representing a stage in the degeneration of the chambered cairn which seems to have culminated at Glecknabae.

Implements.—Such implements as have been found are of stone. As yet no evidence is forthcoming that a knowledge of metal had reached our area when chambered cairns were building. The occurrence of fragments and flakes of Corriegills pitchstone is repeated. They have been noted at all the sites excavated in Arran and Bute, and Mr J. A. Balfour has at last solved the problem why they should be found along with flint flakes by demonstrating to the Society that arrow-heads were actually manufactured in Arran out of this material. It seems to have been used as a substitute for flint.

Pottery.—The pottery recovered is unfortunately fragmentary. A piece of typical black ware forming the wall of a bowl-like vessel was found in the East Bannan chamber, but the special interest under this head centres in the urns found in the south chamber in the lower cairn at Blairmore, and the corresponding chamber in the upper cairn.

The urn recovered in the south chamber at Dunan Beag is a richly ornamented flat-bottomed vessel resembling in the style of its decoration vessels of the beaker class. It is unfortunately too fragmentary for reconstruction, but it has clearly been a smallish vessel of the beaker type, and its association with the end piece of a jet necklace, such as is generally associated with unburnt interments in short cists, brings it into the category of the Bronze Age ceramic. It has already been suggested that the chamber in which it was found represents a secondary intrusion in a typical cairn. In the absence of any signs of a secondary short cist within the chamber, we must assume that the urn and jet plate belong to the primary deposit. They therefore constitute a strong proof of the contention that the chamber is a transitional structure, belonging to a phase in which the chambered cairn culture was merging with the intrusive short cist culture.

The urn found in the south chamber in Dunan Mor cairn is too fragmentary to be taken as evidence, but its characters in general corroborate the conclusions drawn from the structural features of the monument.

Character of Interment.—As on former occasions, the floor of the compartments was invariably, when it was undisturbed, covered by a layer of black earth, and in every chamber fragments of wood charcoal occurred. In the south chamber of the lower cairn at Blairmore the three interments were of unburnt bodies; in the north chamber in the same cairn incineration was doubtfully indicated by the finding of a fragment of burnt bone, while in the south chamber of the upper cairn the matter was put beyond doubt by a definite deposit of burnt bones. The result of the recent investigations therefore leaves us in the same uncertainty as to the original practice. No data have yet emerged to determine whether inhumation succeeded or preceded incineration within our area during the chambered cairn period. The conclusion seems forced upon one that both practices coexisted during the whole period and from the first arrival of the chamber builders in the Clyde Basin.

Human Remains.—Unfortunately the bones in the south chamber at Dunan Beag cairn were so pulpy that no fragments could be recovered sufficiently complete to provide data for conclusions regarding the anatomical features of the skeletons. At most it can be said that the persons interred were of adult age.

VIII.

NOTICE OF A VIKING GRAVE-MOUND, KINGSCROSS, ARRAN.

BY J. A. BALFOUR, F.R. HIST. S., F.S.A. SCOT.

The south end of Lamlash Bay terminates with a rocky point of land known as Kingscross Point. The promontory reaches an elevation of about 80 feet above sea-level. This elevation is a plateau of rock. On

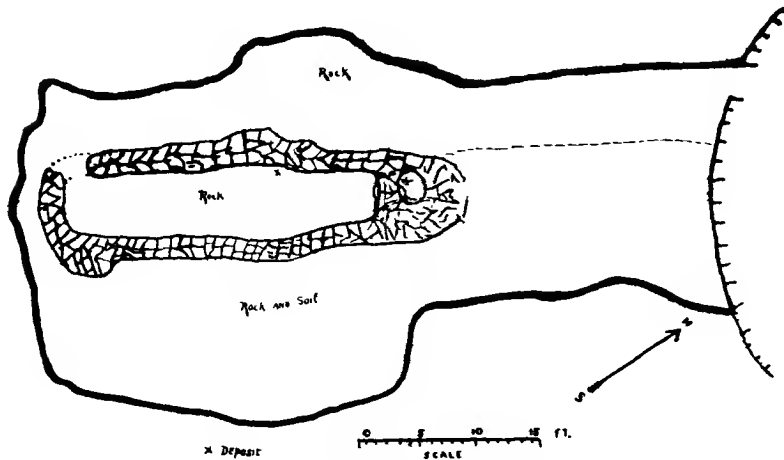


Fig. 1. Ground-plan of the Grave-mound.

the seaward side of the plateau is a circular fort. On the landward side, 23 feet from the circular structure, is the grave-mound now to be described, a ground-plan of which is shown in fig. 1.

The mound, when first examined, gave no indication of its purpose, being merely a very irregular heap of stones, about 30 feet in length, 8 to 10 feet broad, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet in height. When some of the upper stones had been removed, what seemed like a setting of stones was observed, and, on further examination, another was found; these settings were about 6 feet apart (fig. 2). The lines were followed as

closely as possible, clearing out the accumulated débris down to the rock. About 2 feet above the middle of the mound, at the north end, close to the western side, was found a heap of articles consisting of



Fig. 2. The Mound excavated.

calcined human bones, portions of a large cetaceous bone partly decorated, articles of iron, fragments of bronze, a bronze coin, charcoal, and two pieces of vitrified stone. Nothing else was found in the mound.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

Situation.—The promontory on which the mound is erected was one likely to commend itself to a seafaring people. The Sagas furnish

instances of such a choice being made; for example, "Egil had a mound made near the end of the Ness (cape), and in this he was laid" (Egil's Saga, c. 61).

The Mound.—The mound shows evidence of having been made use of as a quarry, therefore no datum was obtainable regarding the original outer measurement or the height of the structure. The shape of the mound as now seen suggests an oval form. It was noted that pieces of red sandstone had been used in the erection of the mound; this stone is not found in the immediate neighbourhood.



Fig. 4. Cetacean Bone, ornamented.

Human Remains.—The calcined human bones found along with the iron rivets indicate that the body of the dead viking was burnt, and buried in a boat.

Cetacean Bone.—The existing remains do not point to the use it may have been put to. The decorated portion is probably incomplete. The design is formed by a series of double circles with central point; the diameter of each section of the design is 10 mm. The pattern is one which is frequently employed on decorated articles of the Viking period¹ (fig. 4).

Articles of Bronze.—All the fragments of bronze obtained were unrecognisable as to use, evidently having been destroyed in the pyre,

¹ See a portion of a bone casket of the Viking time found at York in 1906, and figured in the *Proceedings* of the Society of Antiquaries of London, vol. xxii. p. 9.

the only exception being a doubled band of bronze; the straight length is 130 mm., width 16 mm., thickness $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; at the bend it has been slashed with a sharp instrument; one end of the band is square, the other has a portion of the metal pressed over.

Bronze Coin.—The coin is a styca of Wigmund, Archbishop of York, A.D. 831-854 (*obv.* + VIGMVND IREP; *rev.* + COENRED).



Fig. 3. Rivets and other objects of iron.

It may be noted that a similar coin was found in the Viking grave-mound at Kiloran Bay.¹

Articles of Iron.—A pointed shield-shaped article, 65 mm. in length, and measuring 42 mm. at top. The front shows clearly the impress of some woven fabric; there is also a bronze-like fragment adhering to the face; at the back there is a bolt 50 mm. in length with a counter bolt of 32 mm.; each bolt is held in position with a ring; the larger bolt is pressed by the lesser, evidently with the object of preventing

¹ *Proc. Soc. Antiq. Scot.*, vol. xli. p. 447.

slipping (fig. 3, No. 4). Rivets, outside length 42 mm., shaft 31 mm., round top 16 mm. in diameter, square end 21 mm. diameter; they are of the type frequently noted as having been employed in the construction of a Viking ship (fig. 3, Nos. 1, 2). Iron nail with oblong head, 61 mm. in length (fig. 3, No. 3). Article of iron shaped like a modern latch. A small quantity of broken fragments of rivets, nails, etc.

Vitrified Stone.—A small piece of dark-coloured vitrified stone. A block was observed of a grey-green colour, but was not removed.

IX.

NOTE ON ARROW-HEAD OF "CORRIGIL" PITCHSTONE. By
J. A. BALFOUR, F.R. Hist. S., F.S.A. Scot.

This interesting specimen was found, along with a portion of a flint knife, in the Corrigil district of Arran. In connection with this find it may be well to recall the observation made by Robertson in his "Remarks made in a Tour through several of the Western Isles and West Coast of Scotland," 1768.¹

"Arran—Elf Shot.—About half a mile to the north-east side of Kilbride there is an uncommon kind of rock. It is, upon comparing, the same in substance as that with which the ancient inhabitants tipped their arrows, many of which the natives even now frequently find in the island. They have an absurd and superstitious notion that they are shot by infernal spirits, and will affirm that they have stuck so fast in the shafts of their spades that it required much force to disengage them. They call this stone the Elf shot stone, supposing that it is from the cows receiving a wound by this stone that they become elf shot."

The arrow-head now presented to the Museum by Mr Cook, the finder, dissipates the doubts cast on the accuracy of Robertson's statement as to the use of pitchstone instead of flint in the making of arrow-heads² in Arran.

Professor Thomas H. Bryce and the writer are impressed with the fact that flakes of "Corrigil" pitchstone have invariably been found in all the cairn-burials in Arran and Bute. In some cases the distance being considerable from the source of supply the element of chance seems more improbable than that of design.

¹ *Proc. Soc. of Antiq. Scot.*, vol. xxxii, p. 18.

² *Ibid.*, p. 14.

X.

NOTE ON A GROUP OF PERFORATED STONE HAMMERS REMARKABLE FOR THEIR SIMILARITY OF FORM AND ORNAMENTATION. BY JOSEPH ANDERSON, LL.D., ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL MUSEUM OF ANTIQUITIES.

The group of perforated stone hammers which is the subject of the present notice is remarkable for its similarity of material, form, and ornament. The material is a hard, light-coloured hornstone, or chalcedony, or quartz; the form is identical, and the pattern of the ornamentation is also identical. Yet the first example comes from Wales, the second and third from Scotland, and the fourth from England.

The form is approximately ovoid, with flattened sides, the ends rather flatly rounded and similar, but the lower end larger than the upper. This particular form, although one which is extremely suitable and serviceable as a hammer form, is scarcely known unless in connection with the peculiar ornamentation,¹ from which the presumption arises that the form was specially adapted to receive and show the ornament to the best advantage. The ornamentation is peculiar, in that it is a diaper pattern, carried out over the whole surface. No other form of hammer is known to have been ornamented with a diaper pattern.

The first known example (fig. 1) is the largest which has the pattern completely carried out. It was found by a labourer stubbing up a wood on the Maesmore estate, near Corwen, Merionethshire, about the year 1840. Some considerable time afterwards it passed into the possession of the Rev. Edward Lowry Barnwell, of Ruthins, North Wales, a Corresponding Member of this Society, who presented it to the Scottish

¹ I have only seen one example of this special form of hammer which is unornamented. It is in the Falconer Museum, Forres, *Proceedings*, vol. xxii. p. 353.

National Museum of Antiquities, Edinburgh, in 1864.¹ The material has been described as a dusky white chalcedony, so hard that a steel point produces no effect on its surface. It measures 3 inches in greatest length, 2 inches in breadth at the broader end, in a line parallel to the haft-hole, and $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches at the other, while the greatest thickness is

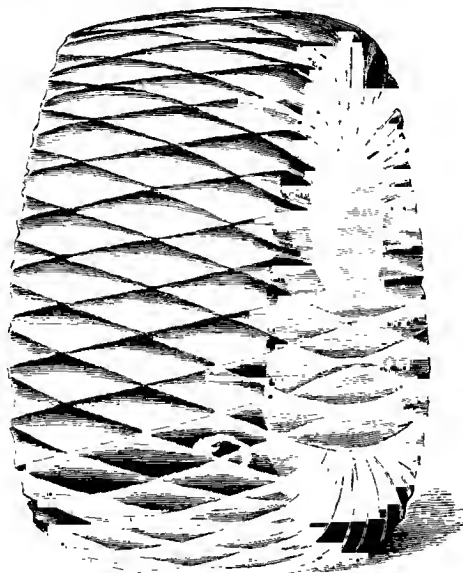


Fig. 1. Ornamented Stone Hammer found at Maesmore, Corwen, Merionethshire. (1.)

2 inches in the middle of the lower part. The haft-hole, $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch in diameter, is pierced through from one flat face to the other, just above the middle of the length. It has been bored from both sides, but so accurately that the junction of the two borings is scarcely perceptible. The weight of the implement is $10\frac{1}{2}$ ounces.

As has been said, the principal interest of the hammer is the symmetry and beauty of its decoration. The pattern is simple, but

¹ *The Archaeological Journal*, vol. xix. p. 92; *Proc. Soc. Antiq. Scot.*, vol. vi. p. 42.

exceedingly effective. In the flat it is merely a lattice design of straight lines crossing each other obliquely, so as to mark off lozenge-shaped spaces of the surface. But here it is carved or rather ground by hand, out of the solid, with a patient precision of most admirable quality. Each lozenge is ground out, or sunk, with a regularly ovoid curvature of surface, so that while the margins of the lozenge spaces remain at the same original level, the curves of the central lines sink to a depth of almost a sixteenth of an inch below the marginal lines. Hence every space is lozenge-shaped as to its marginal outline which stands out in relief, while its surface sinks in graceful curvature towards the median lines of its length and breadth, to a depth proportioned to its size, the sizes varying in proportion to the dimensions of the part of the surface to which they are applied, being larger towards the wider end and smaller towards the narrower end of the hammer. The modification of the pattern to meet the exigencies of the shape, by which the lines of the lozenge-shape are made to converge upon the rounded ends above and below the haft-hole, is a remarkably clever piece of design, and the whole effect is like the meshes of a net drawn tightly over the hammer. The hollowing out of each of the lozenge-shaped spaces could only have been accomplished by hand-grinding. The stone is so hard that the amount of time consumed in the process of grinding out the spaces one after another must have been enormous, the number of spaces to be ground being over 190.

The significance to be attached to such a laborious and costly fashioning of the hammer as a skilful work of art takes it clearly out of the category of tools or weapons intended for common purposes. In the entire absence of relevant evidence as to the exact import of this distinction, various conjectures have been offered, without much likelihood of one being more pertinent than another. Sir John Evans gives his opinion "in favour of regarding it as a weapon of war, such as, like the jade *mere* of the New Zealander, implied a sort of chieftainship in its possessor."

The second hammer (fig. 2), which is also completely covered with the

same ornament, except for a small space of about an inch by $\frac{7}{8}$ of an inch on one corner, where a chip has been broken off the surface, is in possession of Mr Donald Mackenzie, of the Inland Revenue, at Bonar Bridge, in Sutherland, and forms the gem of his collection of antiquities. Mr Mackenzie was good enough, in answer to a communication from me, to send it for exhibition to the Society at its meeting in April last,

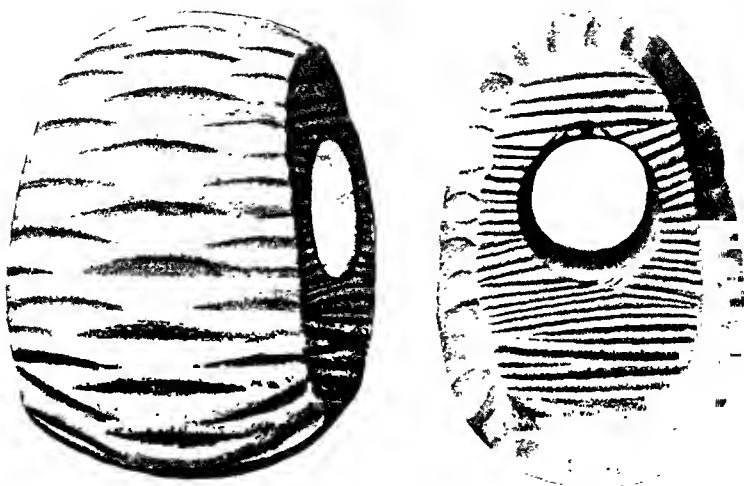


Fig. 2. Ornamented Stone Hammer found at Airdens, near Bonar Bridge, Sutherland. ($\frac{1}{2}$.)

and to allow me to describe and figure it in the *Proceedings*. In his letter sending it he says :—"It was found by a man in the bottom of an old ditch that he was cleaning out at Airdens in this locality (Bonar Bridge). It was chipped when he found it. It was apparently perfect in all respects, and must have been a beautiful little article before it was chipped. It will probably ultimately find a resting-place in your museum." It is almost precisely of the same shape as the Welsh example, but considerably smaller, measuring $2\frac{7}{15}$ inches in greatest

length, $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches in breadth at the broader end, in a line parallel to the haft-hole, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches at the other end, while the greatest thickness is $1\frac{5}{8}$ inches in the middle of the lower part. The haft-hole, $\frac{11}{16}$ of an inch in diameter, has been bored from both sides, but the borings have not met each other accurately in the middle, and a subsequent grinding out of the inequality has been resorted to. The material is apparently a paler variety of the same chalcedonic quartz or hornstone as the Welsh specimen, and reveals a conchoidal fracture in the part where it is chipped. The weight is $5\frac{1}{2}$ ounces.

The ornamentation is quite the same as on the Welsh hammer, with the exception that the lozenge-shaped decoration is not carried over the margins of the flat faces, which are only decorated by horizontal lines drawn roughly parallel and quite close to each other. The lozenge-shaped spaces are not ground quite so deeply nor the marginal lines finished so sharply as in the previous case, but the arrangement is the same, with a vertical row of lozenges occupying the middle of the face, the difference being that the half-lozenges on each side of the middle row are not finished by carrying the other half over on the flat side, as the Welsh artist has done. Allowing for the absence of those represented by the chipped surface, the number of ground spaces would be about 80, and the number of the lines ground on the flat sides about the same, the short lines on either side of the haft-hole having been done from opposite sides—first the one set, and then the other.

The third example (fig. 3) is a hammer of the same form, finished in all respects except with regard to its decoration, which has been completed on the smaller end, and blocked out down its four sides, but not further carried out. It was found before 1871 near Kenny's Hillock, in the parish of Urquhart, Elginshire, and presented to the Scottish National Museum of Antiquities¹ by Rev. James Morrison, of the F.C. church, Urquhart. It is of a rather coarser variety of quartz than the others, but of the same form, measuring $2\frac{7}{8}$ inches in extreme length, $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches in breadth at the broader end, in a line parallel to

¹ *Proceedings*, vol. ix. p. 258.

the haft-hole, and $1\frac{3}{8}$ inches at the smaller end, and $1\frac{11}{16}$ inches in greatest thickness. The weight is $7\frac{3}{4}$ ounces. The haft-hole, which is $\frac{5}{8}$ of an inch in diameter on the one side of the hammer, widens to $\frac{11}{16}$ of an inch at the other. It has been bored from both sides, and the borings have not met exactly in the middle, there being a considerable

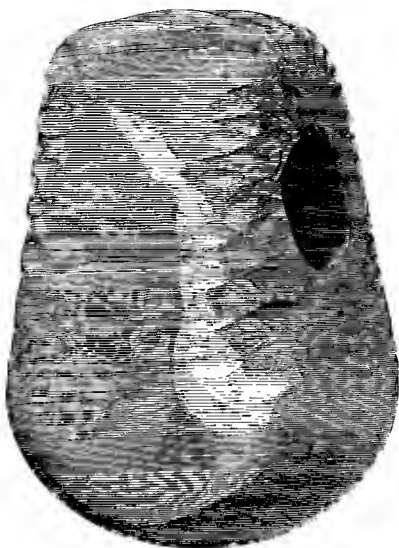


Fig. 3. Ornamented Stone Hammer found at Urquhart, Elginshire. (1.)

cavity in the lower side of the hole towards the wider end, where the stone seems to have been broken out, and the broken part left unsmoothed. There is a chip about $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch in length in one of the flat sides at the lower end, where there has been apparently a flaw in the stone, and an extensive irregular dark brown stain extends from the one end to and across the other, on one side.

The special interest of this example lies in the fact that the ornamentation of the surface has been commenced, partially carried out, and left unfinished. The smaller end of the hammer has been actually

finished by the grinding out of the pattern to the extent of seventeen lozenge-shaped spaces, which cover the whole of the rounded surface of that end. Seventeen small nicks are blocked out at equal distances on each of the margins of the one side-face as guides for the commencement of the grinding out of the pattern on that side. On the opposite side-face the work has been carried further, and along each margin one can see eight incipient lozenge-shaped spaces almost half ground out. It is difficult, however, to reconcile the blocking out of the pattern on the one side, where seventeen nicks are made, with that of the other, where only eight incipient lozenge-spaces are visible; and one is disposed to wonder how the pattern would have turned out if the operator had proceeded with it to a finish.

The fourth example (fig. 4) is also unfinished with respect to its decoration. I have not seen it, but it is described and figured in the *Antiquary* (vol. 37, p. 99), where it is said to have been found some time since (before 1901) in the parish of Quarnford, Staffordshire, and to be now in the possession of Mr M. Salt, of Buxton, who has kindly presented a cast of it to the National Museum. The stone of which the hammer is made is said to be hornstone. It is of the same form as the others, but somewhat larger in size than any of them, being $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches in greatest length by $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches in greatest breadth and $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches in greatest thickness. The shaft-hole is similarly situated, but is rather larger and lower down, and is $\frac{7}{8}$ of an inch in diameter; having been bored from both sides, the one orifice is slightly larger than the other, and the borings have not met accurately in the middle. Like the previous specimen from Urquhart, Elginshire, the ornament only occurs on one end of the hammer, but in this case it is the larger end, and there is no blocking-out of the pattern down the sides. The number of lozenge-shaped spaces of the decoration is seventeen, and they are somewhat more deeply hollowed out than in any of the other examples.

As yet no example of these stone hammers with this peculiar ornamentation has been found in connection with a burial, or in association with any other objects which might have afforded a definite clue to the

period to which they belong. But there can be no doubt of the survival of the highly finished and perforated, but unornamented, hammers of stone into a comparatively advanced period of the Bronze Age. They have been found in England associated with burials, and accompanied by bronze flat axes, several varieties of bronze-tanged dagger-blades and

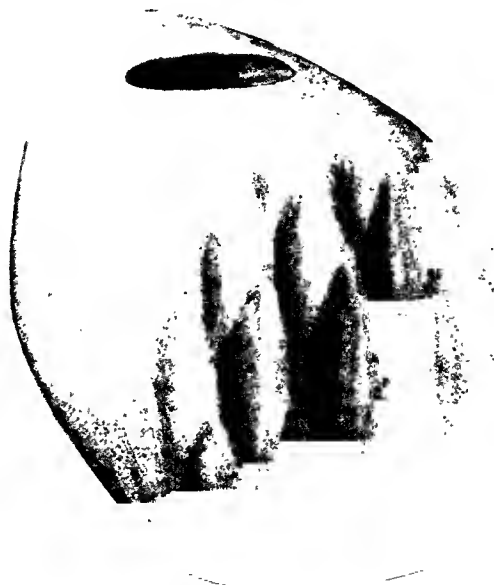


Fig. 4. Ornamented Stone Hammer from Quarnford, Staffordshire. (1.)

pins. And the style of lozenge decoration is found in the flat on bronze axes and tanged blades, and on the jet necklaces and cinerary urns of the Age of Bronze. The ornamentation on the hammers is, however, of a more advanced style; and from all these considerations they may be referred, with considerable probability, and in the absence of direct evidence on the subject, to some time in the latter half of the Bronze Age.

NOTICE OF A SCULPTURED CROSS-SHAFT AND SCULPTURED SLABS
RECOVERED FROM THE BASE OF ST ANDREWS CATHEDRAL BY
DIRECTION OF MR OLDRIEVE OF H.M. OFFICE OF WORKS, WITH
NOTES OF OTHER SCULPTURED SLABS AT ST ANDREWS. By
D. HAY FLEMING, LL.D., F.S.A. Scot.

In July 1884 Mr Alexander Hutcheson, of Broughty-Ferry, discovered a fragment of a cross-slab in the north wall of the (thirteenth century) chancel of the Church of St Mary on the Rock, or Kirkheugh, locally known as the Culdee Chapel, St Andrews, and he also discovered other fragments in the inner side of the base of the east gable of the Cathedral. The fragments in the base of the Cathedral lay in a line just above the surface of the ground, their lower edges, indeed, being below the surface. Their joints were so closely pointed and so covered by a lichen-growth as to be almost indiscernible. To ascertain how many fragments there really were, I dug a little temporary trench with a trowel in May 1887 and saw that there were three, and that immediately under them there was a stone 8 feet in length. Had my trench been an inch or so deeper I would have found that this stone was also sculptured, a fact which was not to be discovered until July 1891, when a much bigger temporary trench was made to enable Mr Romilly Allen to get better rubbings of the upper fragments. The side of the lower stone was then revealed. Mr David Henry sketched and measured it before the trench was filled up. Next month it was resolved to uncover this big stone again on the occasion of the visit of the Royal Archaeological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland; and, on Mr Hutcheson's suggestion, the trench was extended across the gable, with the result that other four fragments were exposed.¹ This trench was also filled up, and all the fragments, except the three which had been discovered in 1884, were again hidden by the earth.

In June 1892 the ground was slightly lowered and the pointing

¹ See *Proceedings*, xxvi. 215-217, 255, 256.

between the stones carefully chipped out, so that the exposed side of each of the eight fragments might be clearly seen. This was not altogether an advantage, as the continuous exposure to wind and rain "weathered" the stones considerably. It latterly became evident that they must either be covered up again or taken out of the wall. Mr Oldrieve decided on the latter course. Accordingly, on the 2nd of February last, the three fragments discovered in 1884, and the large stone under them, were taken out of the wall, under the supervision of Mr James Hislop of H.M. Office of Works. The large stone proved to be the shaft of a cross. Next day the four fragments discovered in August 1891 were also taken out, and in doing so it was found that a stone built between two of them was also sculptured, although its exposed surface was quite plain. This led to the suspicion that two of the stones a few feet distant, in the same base, but on the north side of the choir, might also be sculptured. These two were taken out on the 6th of February. The smaller of the two is sculptured on one face only, the other on both faces. During the same week a fragment was taken out of the north side of the Abbey Wall, close to the Turret Light. This fragment was partly below the surface of the ground, and the rest of it was hidden by the grass. It was first observed by Mr R. Pratt junior in the winter of 1907-1908, when there was snow on the ground. It was much more difficult to take out this stone than those in the Cathedral, as the lime was very hard. In the summer of 1908 the fragment was taken out of the wall of the Culdee Chapel.

Between 1892 and 1909 the camera was frequently brought to bear upon the eight fragments in the base of the Cathedral. The best of these photographs which I have seen were those taken by Mr George Piercey, London, in 1893, and by Mr Rodger, St Andrews, in 1894. The latter was taken for Mr Romilly Allen's *Early Christian Monuments of Scotland*, and is here reproduced (fig. 1). The big stone, the cross-shaft, is numbered 19, and the other seven are respectively numbered 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, and 26.

When taken out of the wall it was found that 21 and 26 make a

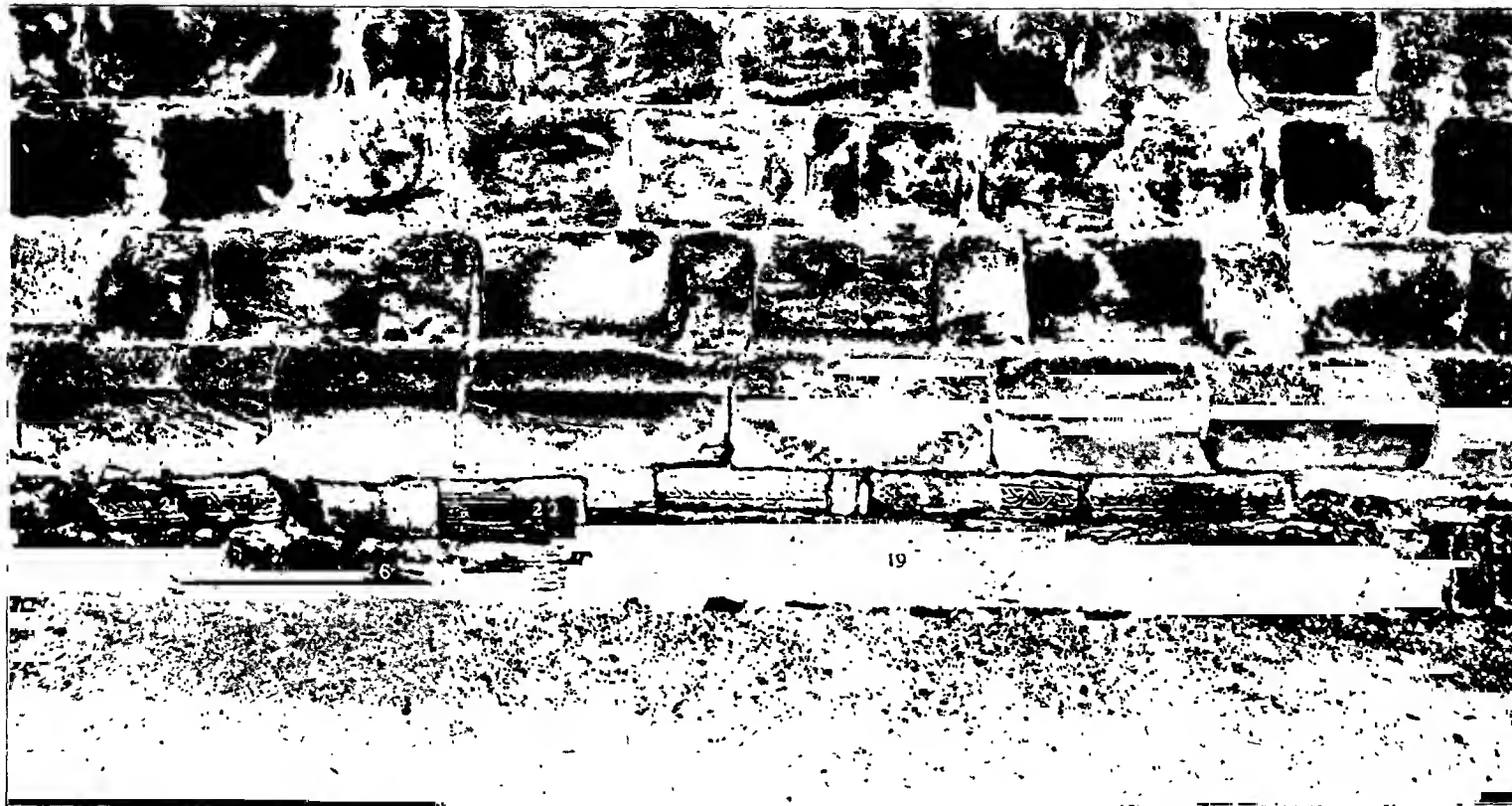


Fig. 1. Cross-shaft and fragments of sculptured slabs built into the base of the east gable of the Cathedral at St Andrews.

[To face p. 386.]

complete slab, that 24 and 25 also make a complete slab, and that 22 and 23 make a nearly complete one. The stone which in the wall appeared to be plain, and which was built in between 21 and 22, proved to be the lower part of 20, but these two do not make a complete slab. Now that these broken slabs have been taken out of the wall and the long-separated parts reunited, it would be both inconvenient and confusing to retain the old numbers, two for each slab, and therefore I propose to number them thus:—

Old numbers	20 and 0,	new number	20
„	„ 21 and 26,	„	„ 21
„	„ 22 and 23,	„	„ 22
„	„ 24 and 25.	„	„ 23 ¹

The big cross-shaft, No. 19 (fig. 2), is the most interesting and important of all these stones, and is in some respects unique. Both on the obverse and reverse there are figure subjects, and on both sides foliaceous scroll-work. All the remaining decorated surface of the obverse is on one panel, and the top of the panel is wanting. At the bottom there are two figures facing one another and joining hands. The faces and upper parts of the bodies are human, but the lower parts are snake-like in form and are intertwined. On the right-hand side of the intertwined lower parts there is something very like a fish in shape. From the head of the figure on the left-hand side there rises what seems to be a lacertine monster, whose body curves over towards the other side of the stone, and curves back again to the left side. Its open mouth fits on to the top of the human head like a cap. A similar monster rises from the human head on the right-hand side, and its body curves over to the left side and back again to the right, crossing the body of the other as it does so. The lizard-like bodies of these monsters gradually diminish in thickness, and their tails are intertwined. They have short legs and

¹ I have adhered to Mr Romilly Allen's numbers with the exception of these and of five crosses without ornament which on p. 374 he numbered 1-5. Three of the newly discovered stones now become Nos. 24, 25, and 26; and his five plain crosses I number as 39-43.



Fig. 2 No. 19, obverse, reverse, and two sides.

three-toed feet. On the highest coil of one of the monsters a human foot is planted. The ankle and the lower part of a tunic are also quite plain. Much of the outline of this human figure is visible on his left side, almost up to the armpit indeed. Pretty high up in front of the man there is a lion. The head is gone, but it is otherwise perfect. Its curled tail touches his elbow. A little lower there are two animals. The subject is undoubtedly Daniel in the Lions' Den. On the obverse the lowest panel is filled by a key pattern. In the next panel there are two quadrupeds having one human face. On the neck of each quadruped a bird is standing on one foot, with the other foot resting on the human head. The heads of the birds are close together, and their bills are stuck into a round object. The bar across the bottom of this panel is decorated with a key pattern, as is also the bar across the top of the panel. On the panel above this there are three figures. The man to the left holds in his right hand a short broad-bladed sword, the point of which is above his shoulder. The man on the right has a small round buckler in his left hand. These men are both standing, and are facing one another. Between them there is a much smaller figure, whose back and shoulders almost form a semicircle. The right arm and hand of this figure are pretty plain, but there is another projection which may either be the left arm and hand or a sling. The head is rather puzzling. Above it is the buckler held by the man on the right, and above the buckler and the heads of the two men there is foliaceous ornamentation. As the fracture is not horizontal, the stone only measures 7 feet 6 inches on the one side, while it is almost exactly 8 feet on the other. This shaft is not quite symmetrical. At the top it is $18\frac{1}{2}$ inches broad by 10 inches thick; at the bottom of the sculpturing it is 20 inches broad and $9\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick: and about a foot lower down it is $20\frac{1}{2}$ inches broad and 10 inches thick. There is a slight taper at the lower end, as if it had been meant to stand in a base.

Unfortunately No. 20 (fig. 3) had been much too thick for the twelfth-century builders of the Cathedral, and consequently they smashed it up mercilessly, not only breaking it in pieces, but thinning it as well. On

the obverse there has been a cross with double square hollow angles. The panels have been plain, but the cross has been covered with interlaced work. The ornament on the lower part of this face of the slab has been defaced by the thinning. On the reverse, the lower part at least of the cross has been filled in with spiral ornamentation, and the panel



Fig. 3. No. 20, obverse and reverse.

on either side with a key pattern. Above the fracture this face has been chipped off very roughly, but a skelb measuring 9 inches by 6, which was found near it, proves conclusively that the two bigger portions are parts of the same slab. When being photographed the skelb was put in position, and, as will be noticed, it completes one of the panels, and the interlaced pattern on the side also fits in. There has been a key pattern on the other side. The patterns on the sides of the lower part

are shown in fig. 8, and those on the upper part in fig. 11. The top of the slab has not been recovered. Over the arms of the cross the width is 19 inches, and the greatest depth of that fragment is $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The lower part, measuring down the middle, is $21\frac{3}{4}$ inches. Where unreduced, the thickness is $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

When the photographs were being taken, it was not observed that the two portions of No. 21 (fig. 4) were parts of the same slab, and that when put together they make a complete slab. The cross on the obverse has round hollow angles, and the upper limb is much longer than the arms. The panels above the arms, and also those below, are filled with spiral ornament. The upper part is much weathered, while the lower part, almost all below the fracture, is very fresh, the reason, no doubt, being that it had been protected either by the soil or vegetation. The cross on the reverse has double square hollow angles, and is encircled by a ring divided into quadrants. There are key patterns on the quadrants, and on the panels above and below them. The centre point from which the circle was drawn is quite clear. The upper limb of the cross is much longer than the arms, and little shorter than the shaft. There is no ornamentation on either of the crosses save an incised line running parallel to the edge, and, with the edge, forming a border. There is a key pattern on both sides of the slab (fig. 8). The upper portion is $22\frac{1}{2}$ inches in depth, the lower 2 feet 4 inches. The breadth at the top is $20\frac{3}{4}$ inches, and at the fracture $21\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The thickness varies. On the one side it is $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches near the top, and 7 inches near the bottom of the sculpturing; while on the other side it is 5 inches near the top, and 6 inches near the bottom of the sculpturing. The weathering on the top of the slab is very deep.

Of No. 22, the reverse (fig. 5) is complete. The cross on it has round hollow angles at the intersection of the arms, but otherwise resembles very closely the cross on the reverse of No. 21, the arms, as on it, being encircled by a broad ring broken up into quadrants, and the ornamentation being almost identical. On this slab, not only is the centre-point quite clear, from which the workman drew his circle, but

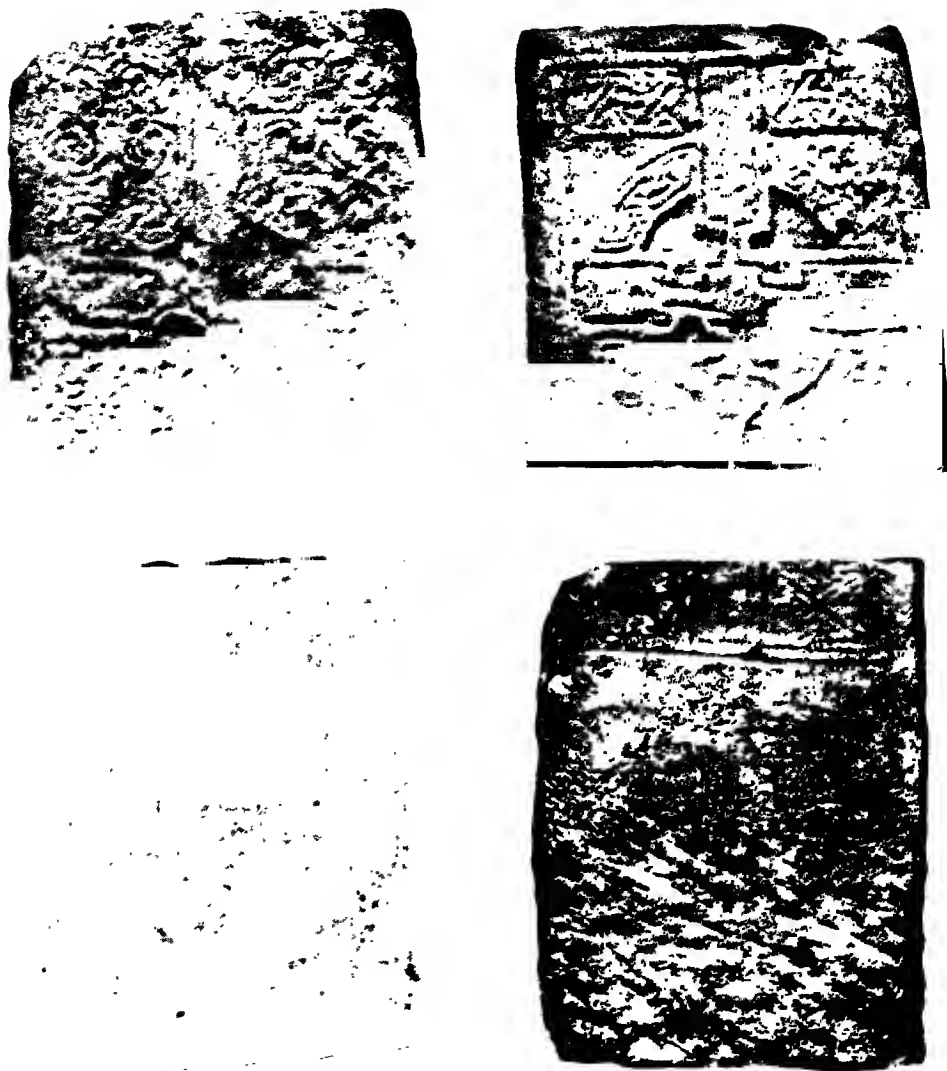


Fig. 4. No. 21, obverse and reverse.

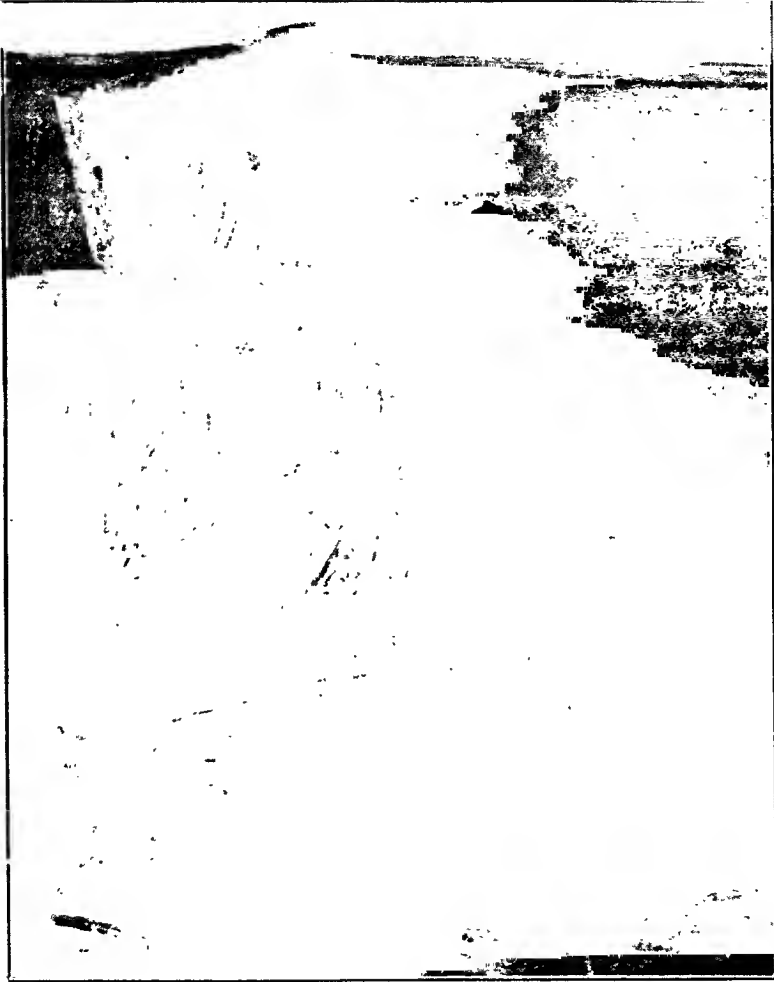


Fig. 5. No. 22, with No. 25 on the top of it, and upper portion of the reverse of No. 21 at the right-hand side.

the perpendicular lines of the shaft, three of the border lines of the panels, and one of the outer lines descend much lower than the bottom of the cross, as if it had been originally intended to make this cross as long as the one on the obverse. These lines show that a straightedge had been used in drawing the cross on the stone, and that they were drawn with a hard point. The obverse on the upper portion has been destroyed, and the nature of the cross on it can only be learned from the lower fragment (fig. 6), which is so like the corresponding part of No. 21 that it may be presumed the one slab was practically a duplicate of the other. There has been a key pattern on one of the sides, and

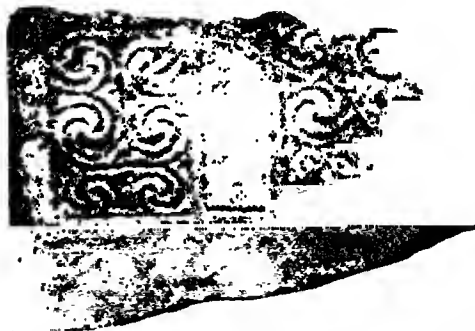


Fig. 6. No. 22, obverse.

perhaps on the other also, which is much weathered (fig. 8). The breadth at the top is 21 inches, and near the bottom almost 23 inches. The depth on one side is 3 feet, and on the other 3 feet $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The thickness of the lower portion varies from $6\frac{1}{4}$ to $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches. The top of this slab is also very deeply weathered.

Slab No. 23 (fig. 7) is quite complete. Both on the obverse and the reverse the cross has round hollow angles at the intersection of the arms, and has two panels above the arms and two below. On the obverse these panels are filled with spiral ornamentation, and on the reverse with a key pattern. When the slab was being built into the base of the Cathedral its lower portion was too thick for its position, and

so almost the whole of the obverse of that portion was chiselled over, and thus the lower part of the cross and some of the spiral ornamentation have disappeared. There is a key pattern on both sides, one of them

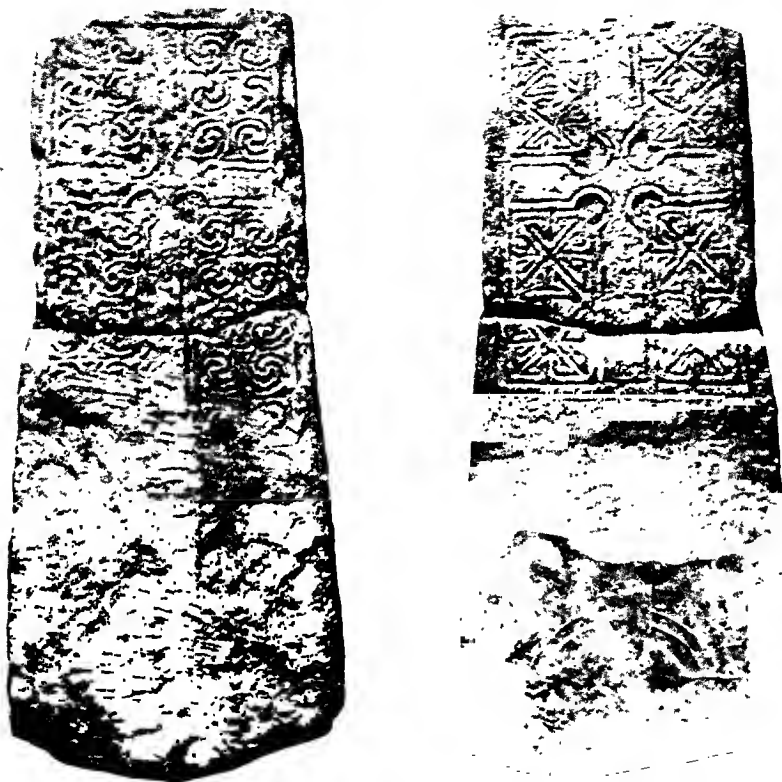
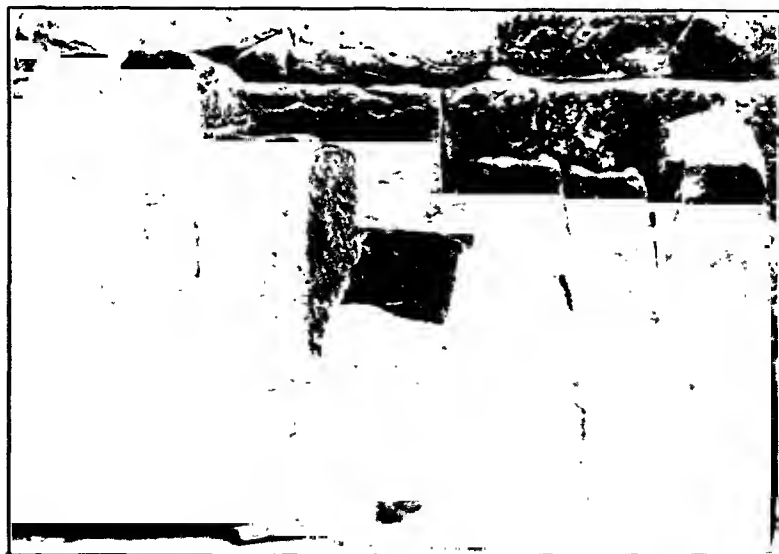


Fig. 7. No. 23, obverse and reverse, with No. 25 at the bottom of the reverse.

being much weathered (fig. 8). The weathering on the top of the slab is so deep that it almost resembles a hollow moulding. The lower end, which was intended to go into the ground, is somewhat rounded in form, and the complete slab is therefore longest at the centre, where it measures 4 feet $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The breadth at the top is $17\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and



21 23 20 22 21 23 22



21 23 20 22 21 23 22

Fig. 8. Sides of slabs as numbered.

at the lowest point of sculpturing 20 inches. The thickness is from $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 inches.

Slab No. 24 (fig. 9) is the larger of the two recovered from the base of the north wall of the choir of the Cathedral. It is the upper portion of a cross-slab very like No. 21, the most noticeable difference in the design being at the intersection of the arms of the cross on the obverse, where there are double square hollow angles instead of round ones. The

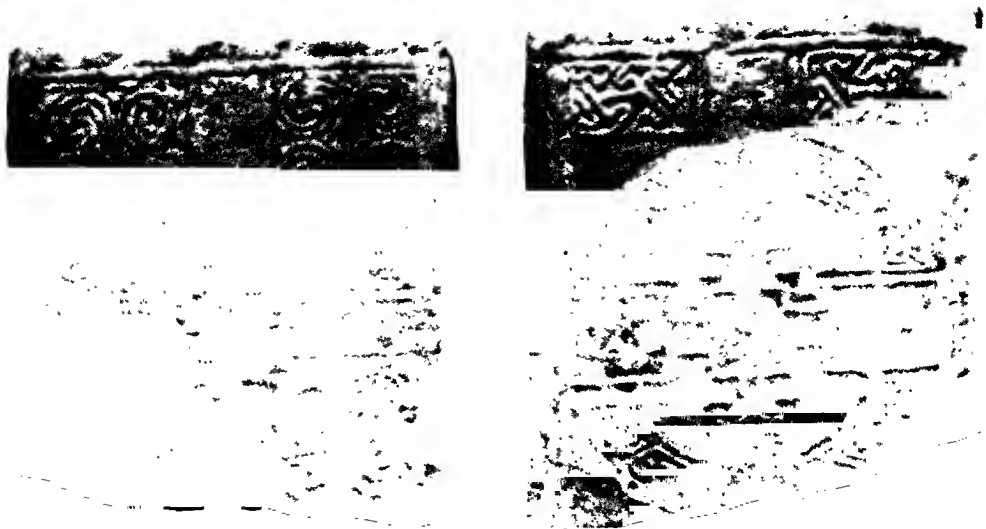


Fig. 9. No. 24, obverse and reverse.

reverse, on which the cross is encircled by a ring divided into quadrants, is very fresh, and the centre-point is distinct. The fracture goes through the lower part of the ring, and so everything below it is lost. If there was any sculpturing on the sides, all trace of it has disappeared, one side being quite smooth and the other nearly so. This slab is 21 inches broad at the top, and $20\frac{1}{2}$ over the arms of the cross. On one side it measures 2 feet from top to bottom, and on the other $19\frac{1}{2}$ inches. It is 5 inches thick. The top is deeply weathered.

The other fragment, No. 25, found in the base of the north wall of the choir of the Cathedral, only retains sculpturing on one face. That face bears most of the upper portion of a cross, which has had round hollow angles at the intersection of the arms. The surviving part of the cross is devoid of ornament. There is not even an incised line running parallel with the outline. The arms, however, have been encircled by a ring, which has one incised line half way between its outer and inner edges. The ring is divided into quadrants, and the centre-point is distinct. The breadth of this fragment is $14\frac{3}{4}$ inches at the top and $16\frac{1}{8}$ inches lower down; the greatest height is 15 inches; and the thickness is $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches (see figs. 5 and 7).

Before these fragments were removed from the base of the Cathedral there were differences of opinion as to when they were put in, whether at the founding of the building or afterwards. There is no room now for two opinions on the matter. Mr Hislop and the masons who took them out, all experienced practical men, were unanimous in declaring that they must have been built in at the beginning; that they could not have been inserted in the wall after it was built. I noticed, when one of them was taken out, that there was a perfect impression of the key pattern on the lime behind, and the lime could not have been poured down from above, for it was not grout lime. Some of the pinnings, moreover, were of the kind known as "deil's pinnings," thicker at the back than at the front, and so could not have been used with inserted stones. The masons saw quite enough to satisfy them without these special proofs. The relative position of some of the fragments was sufficient to prove that some of the slabs at least had been deliberately broken and others thinned to fit them for the places into which they were built. And so these broken and roughly chured-down slabs are striking illustrations of the antipathy of the Roman Church to the Celtic Church in the twelfth century. The smashing up for mere building material of such beautifully sculptured stones might have been attributed to a sordid utilitarian spirit, incapable of appreciating the genuinely artistic work of an earlier generation. But these

stones were not only artistically designed and executed: they bore, most of them on both faces, the symbol of the Cross, which means so much to the Roman Church. Other cross-slabs than those just described had shared the same fate. Many were recovered from the walls of the so-

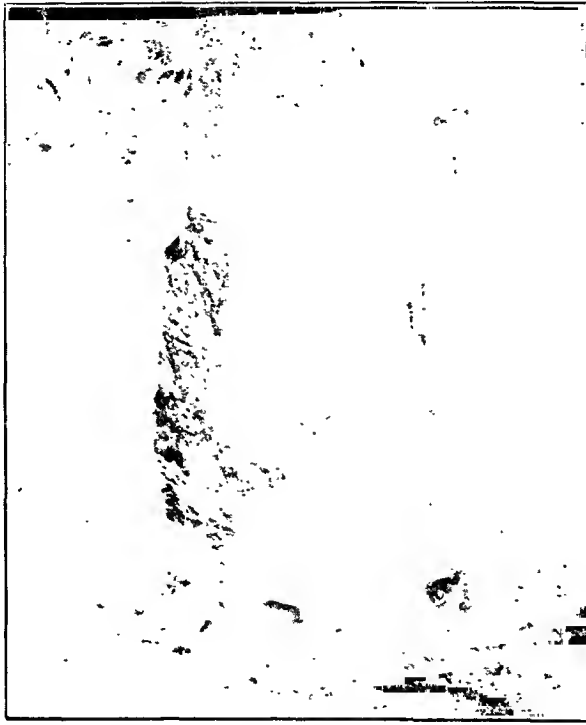


Fig. 10. No. 26, lower portion of cross-slab, obverse and right side.

called Culdee Chapel in 1860, and in the same year one was taken in two portions from the wall of the choir of the Cathedral, near its base. These are described by Dr John Stuart and Mr Romilly Allen.

In St Andrews there were much later utilitarian vandals than the builders of that Chapel and the Cathedral. The slab No. 26 (fig. 10),

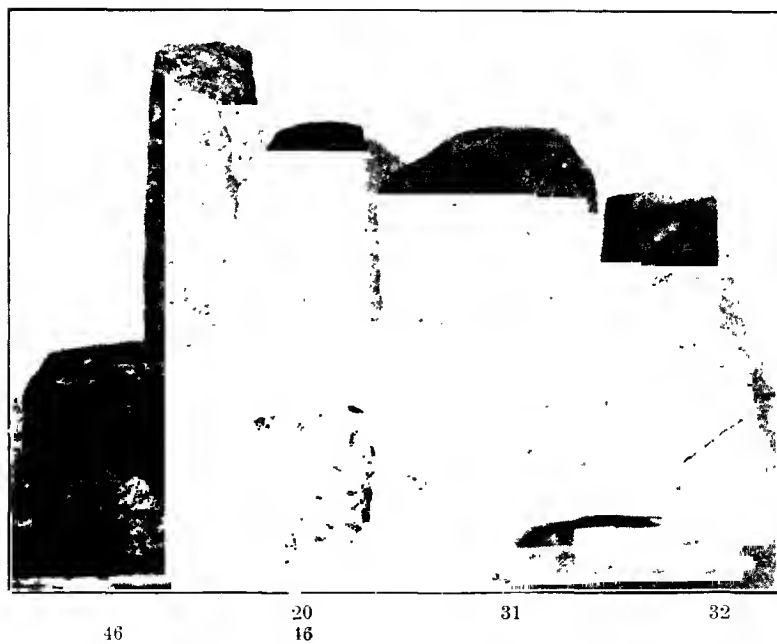


Fig. 11. Obverse and reverse of No. 31, and fragments of other slabs as numbered.

which was taken out of the Abbey Wall in February last, must have

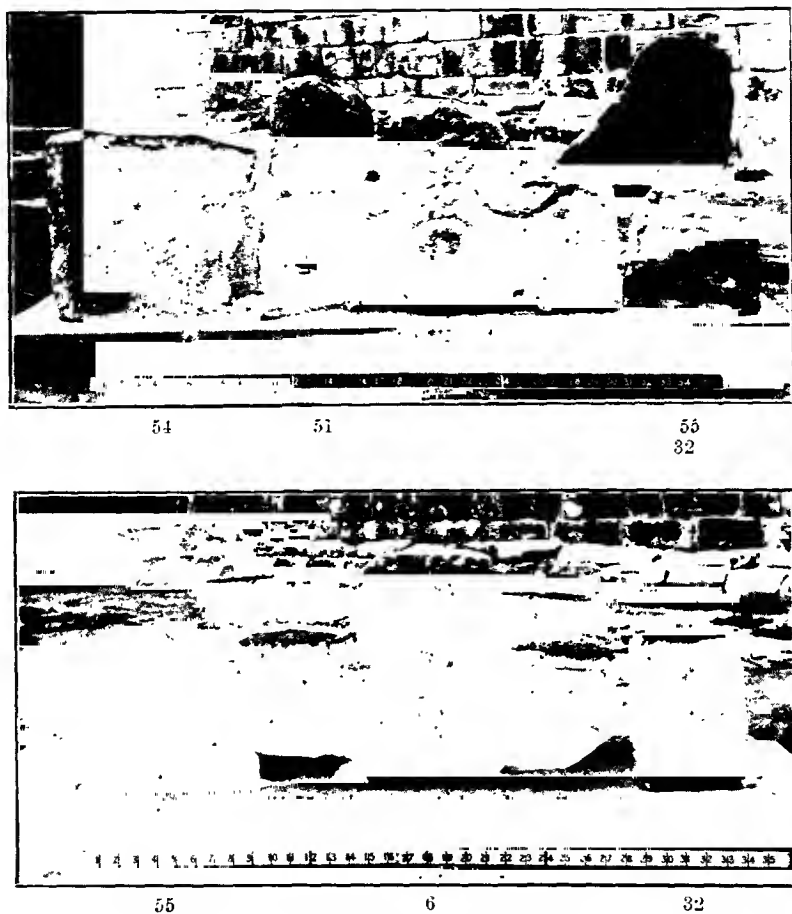


Fig. 12. Obverse and reverse of cross-head No. 6, and fragments of other slabs as numbered.

found its resting-place there in the first quarter of the sixteenth century. On the obverse there is a robed figure holding a book. The gown or
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vestment reaches to the feet. To the left there is interlaced work, probably the ornamented shaft of a cross, and to the left of that a panel with a badly weathered key pattern. The right-hand side of the slab is decorated with a very uncommon pattern. On the reverse there is the lower part of a plain shaft of a cross, and on either side of the shaft part of a panel filled with a key pattern. The left side of the slab, the side which was unexposed in the Abbey Wall, is very weathered, so

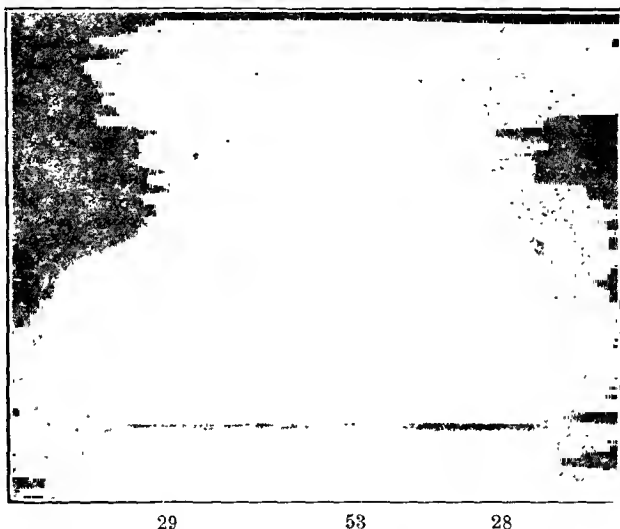


Fig. 13. Cross-slab No. 53, and two fragments as numbered.

much so that it is uncertain whether its decoration is a key pattern or interlaced. This slab is 2 feet $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches in height at the centre, 20 inches in breadth at the middle, and 6 inches in thickness.

No. 42 (fig. 11), the slab taken out of the wall of the choir of the Culdee Chapel in 1908, is only sculptured on one face. It is described, but not illustrated, by Mr Romilly Allen. Other fragments described but not illustrated by him are No. 6 (fig. 12), Nos. 28 and 29 (fig. 13), and the free-standing cross, No. 43 (fig. 14). Of the cross-slab, No. 31

(fig. 11), he has given two sketches. Several slabs (Nos. 33-38) were found while his invaluable work was passing through the press, and

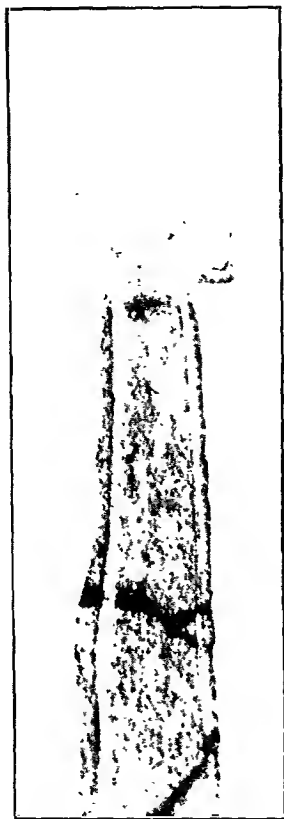


Fig. 14. No. 43, free-standing cross.

were dealt with by him in the appendix. Others have been discovered since, and a few were, somehow, overlooked by him. These I now describe briefly.

No. 44 (figs. 11 and 15) was found in January 1895 on the east side

of the east gable of the Cathedral, and was the first one found by Mr Mackie, the present gravedigger. It was broken before he realised what it was, but he has been on the alert ever since, and has recovered so many that one cannot help thinking with dismay of what his predecessors may have done in ignorance. The largest of the three fragments of No. 44 is $13\frac{1}{2}$ inches broad at the bottom of the sculpturing,



Fig. 15. Lower part of slab No. 44.

and is 5 inches thick. The top of the slab was about $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet below the present surface.

Nos. 45, 46, and 47 (figs. 16 and 17) were found on the 4th of July 1896 about 12 yards to the eastward of the east gable of the Cathedral. They were standing upright, and shoulder to shoulder, though not quite so close as shown in fig. 16. When discovered, the lower end of each was about 6 feet below the present surface. At some earlier time or times they had suffered from the exigencies of gravedigging. The obverse of No. 45, at least the face which was looking towards the east, shows no sculpturing. On the other face

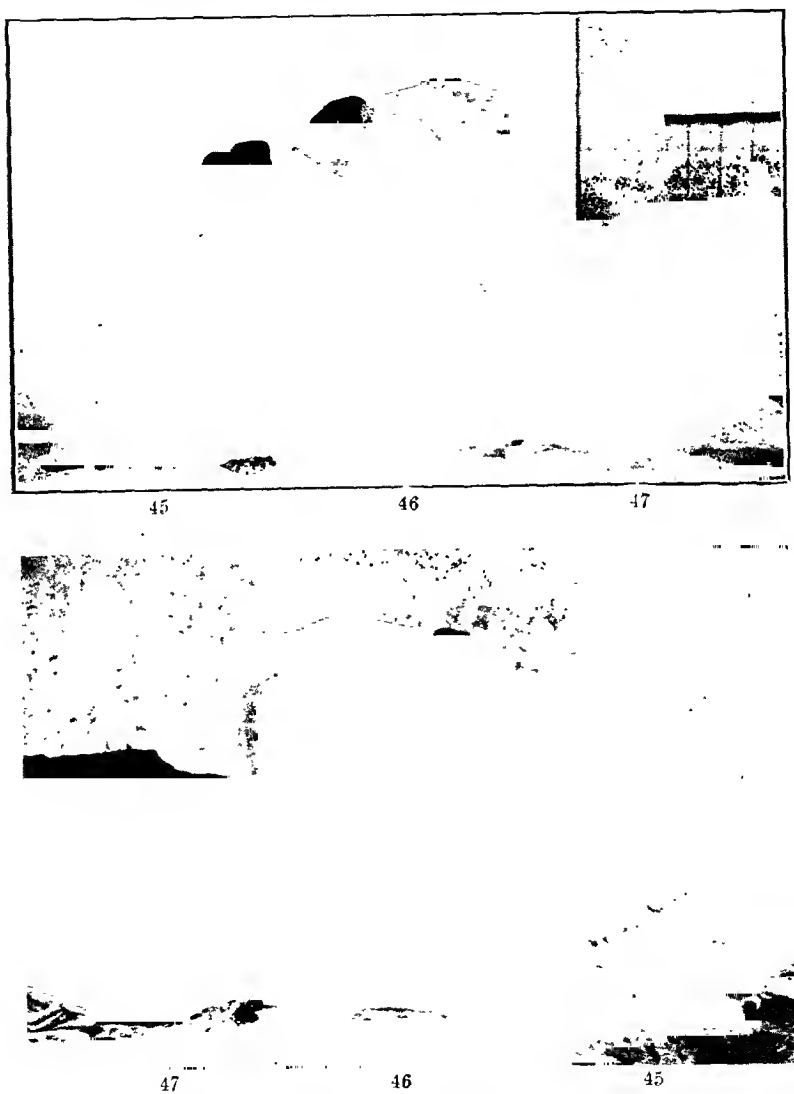


Fig. 16. Obverse and reverse of Nos. 45, 46, and 47, as numbered.

there is part of a panel, with spiral work and a key pattern underneath. No. 46 has had two crosses, the one on the obverse having a panel with a key pattern on either side of the shaft, and the one on the reverse having similarly shaped panels with spiral work. On the obverse of No. 47 there has been a cross with a plain shaft, and on one of the



Fig. 17. Sides of slabs as numbered.

panels a key pattern can be made out. Near the bottom of the shaft there is a slightly projecting nodule, and there are several smaller ones on the reverse, which is practically plain. The only sides on which any sculpturing is left are shown on fig. 17. No. 45 is 2 feet $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, and 21 inches broad near the base. At the top it is 6 inches thick, and at the bottom of the sculpturing 7 inches. No. 46 is 2 feet $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches high and 21 inches broad. The thickness

varies from $4\frac{1}{4}$ to 5 inches on one side, and from $5\frac{1}{4}$ to 6 inches on the other. No. 47 is $22\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, $21\frac{3}{4}$ broad, and from $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 inches thick.

No. 48 (fig. 18), a recumbent stone, was found on the 1st of July 1901, 20 yards to the eastward of the east gable of the Cathedral, and 5 feet below the surface. It is a highly silicious sandstone, and may

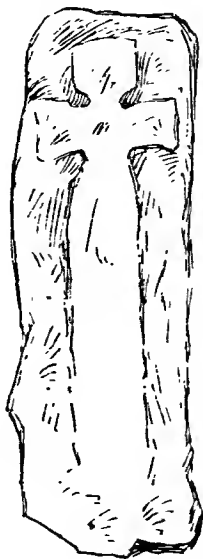


Fig. 18. No. 48, recumbent stone with cross.

have been picked up on the seashore. The back and sides are in their natural undressed condition. On the upper surface there is a rudely incised cross, the head and arms of which are boldly distinct, but the bottom of the shaft is quite worn away. The hollow groove, fully an inch broad, which forms the outline, is so well defined at the head and arms that they have the appearance of being in low relief. The end of one of the arms is an inch broader than the end of the other. The extreme length of the stone is 4 feet 1 inch, the breadth varies from

14½ to a little over 16 inches, and the thickness ranges from 5 to 7 inches. When found, it was lying east and west, the head of the cross being at the west.

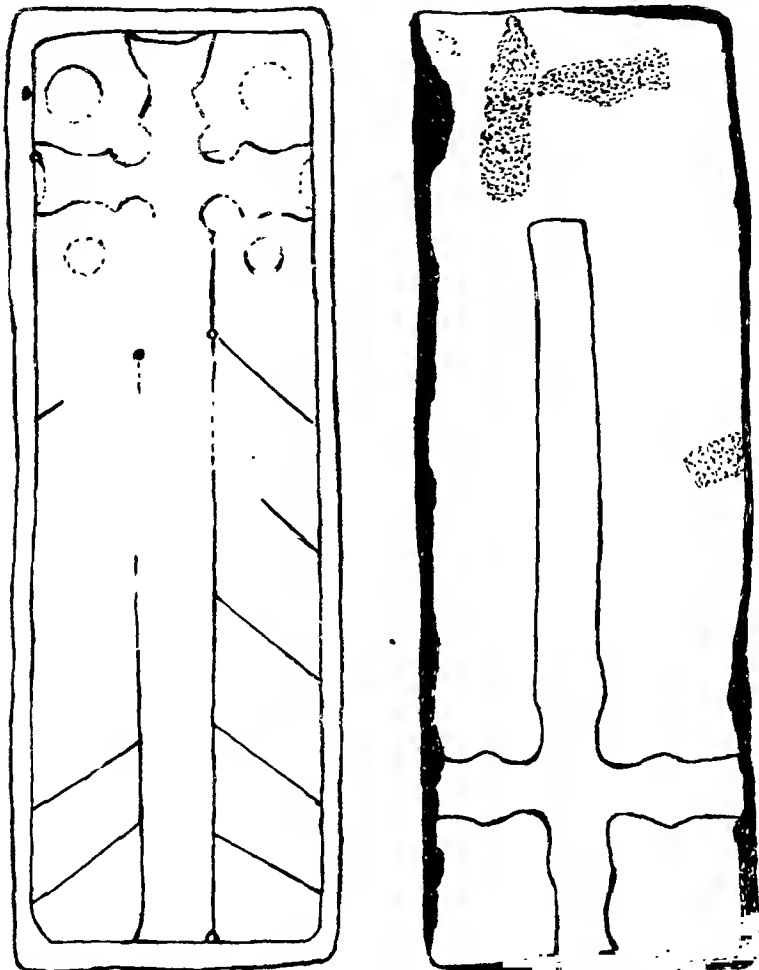


Fig. 19. No. 49, slab with cross on each face found to the north of St Rule's Chapel.

No. 49 (fig. 19) was discovered on the 15th of May 1903 when a grave was being dug four or five yards to the north of St Rule's Chapel. This cross-slab, which had not been broken, was lying east and west, fully 4 feet below the surface. As it was practically level, and the orientation the same as that of the Cathedral, it may have been *in situ*, although the head of the cross, on the face lying uppermost, was to the east, and the foot to the west. The surface of this face has partly scaled off, and the design is therefore somewhat defaced, but its nature is evident enough. There are four very small circles, which appear to have been made by some kind of a revolving implement, and the larger ones have probably been drawn by the same method. On the other face of the slab, the face which was lying undermost, there is a much earlier cross, of simpler design, more rudely executed, and in excellent preservation. The surface has a hard skin, and the dotted parts show where projections have been reduced. In this earlier form the slab was in all probability intended to be an upright one; but after the other face was sculptured it could only be used in a recumbent position, for not only was there no provision for its standing, but the crosses being reversed, if one stood upon its foot the other would stand upon its head. It is 5 feet long, 20 inches broad, and 4 inches thick. It was described more fully by me in the *Scottish Historical Review* for October 1903.

No. 50 is the lower part of an upright cross-slab, found on the 30th of July 1904 in a grave on the east side of the east gable of the Cathedral. It was standing upright, apparently *in situ*, the top being about 3½ feet below the present surface of the ground. So much had been broken off by previous gravediggers that little of the sculpturing remains. There is enough, however, to show that on the obverse, which faced the east, there had been a cross with spiral ornamentation on either side of the shaft. On the reverse there are traces of a key pattern, as there also are on the right side. It is 2 feet 6 inches high by 22 inches broad and 6 thick.

No. 51 (figs. 11 and 12) is a small fragment which in 1904 was picked up on the seabeach, having probably been thrown over the cliff with

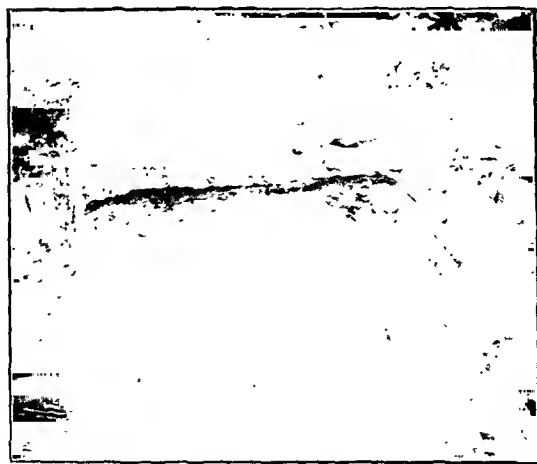


Fig. 20. No. 52, obverse and reverse of the arm of a cross.

earth from the burying-ground. It is only sculptured on one surface, and measures $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $6\frac{3}{4}$, and is 6 inches thick.

No. 52 (*fig. 20*), the arm of a large free-standing cross, had been built into the wall of the coachhouse of Prior's Gate, and was observed in May 1906 when the harling was removed. It measures 20 inches by 11, and is $8\frac{1}{2}$ thick. Mrs Riddell Webster kindly allowed it to be removed from the wall and placed in the Cathedral Museum.

No. 53 (*fig. 13*), a small upright cross-slab of the window-frame type, was found on the site of the museum when it was being cleared in the



Fig. 21. Jet ring, full size.

autumn of 1908. It is 22 inches high and 9 broad. The thickness varies from 5 to 7 inches. There is a deep check in the back of the slab to suit it for a lintel.

Since this paper was read to the Society other two fragments have been found, viz. Nos. 54 and 55 (*fig. 12*). The former, which was found on the top of the end wall of the south transept of the Cathedral, only measures $14\frac{1}{4}$ by $11\frac{3}{4}$ inches, and is little more than 2 inches thick, the other face having been split off. The surviving face shows part of a cross with double square angles. Two of the panels have been filled with interlaced work. The other fragment, which is still smaller, was found near the gate which leads from the Cathedral Burying-ground to

the Eastern Cemetery. It only measures 10 inches by 9, and is $3\frac{1}{4}$ thick, but is sculptured on back and front, and is not weathered.

Dr Stuart mentions that "among the cists" uncovered near the Culdee Chapel in 1860 were found "a ring of jet," "an ornamented table-man of bone," and "a small bit of freestone about 2 inches long, with rudely carved crosses on each side."¹ The extreme length of this stone is 3 inches, and the faces vary in breadth from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{7}{8}$ inches. There are traces of incising on the flat end. When paper was scarce this stone may have been used for sketching by a sculptor. Illustrations



Fig. 22. Bone table-man, full size.

of these three articles are now given, the ring (fig. 21), the table-man (fig. 22), and the piece of freestone (fig. 23).

The photographs which are here reproduced were taken by Mr Robert Pratt junior, St Andrews, Mr James Hislop, of H.M. Office of Works, Mr Alexander Hutcheson, Broughty Ferry, and Mr Corr, Dundee.

Messrs Innes, Cupar Fife, have lent the block for fig. 18; and Messrs MacLehose, Glasgow, the block for fig. 19.

All the stones here described (with the exception of No. 43) are now housed in the Cathedral Museum, as are also those sculptured stones formerly preserved in the museum in the United College. The Cathedral Museum has recently been erected behind the Chapter House, the site having been leased to the Office of Works by Lord Ninian Crichton

¹ *Sculptured Stones of Scotland*, ii 4.

Stuart, and both the Town Council and the Literary and Philosophical Society of St Andrews have substantially contributed to its erection.

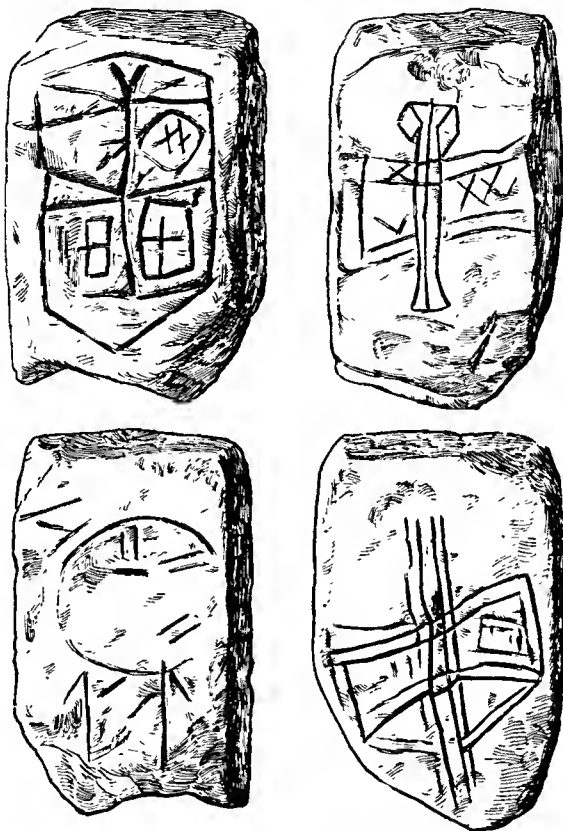


Fig. 23. Small piece of freestone, four faces ; scale, two-thirds.

Lord Ninian has kindly allowed seventeen interesting stones (including Nos. 28, 29, and 53) to be exhibited in it.

In the second form of the Legend of St Andrew printed by Skene in the *Chronicles of the Picts and Scots*, it is said that when Regulus and his companions were wrecked at Muckros, afterwards known as

Kylrimont, "they fixed in the earth a certain cross which they had brought with them from Patras"; and further that, when Regulus found King Hungus and returned with him to Kylrimont, the king not only gave a great part of that place for building basilicas and oratories, but that "the holy men erected twelve stone crosses separately around the place." Though much of the legend may be safely discredited, there was probably some foundation in fact for parts of it; and the story of the erection of these thirteen crosses in the fourth century may have been invented to account for crosses which were standing when the legend was committed to writing. That there were a number of crosses in the district as well as in the immediate neighbourhood of St Rule's is quite certain. In an indenture of 1405, preserved in the *Liber Cartarum Prioratus Sancti Andree*, p. 422, there is a reference to the cross called "Slutharis cors," which apparently stood to the westward of the city, and not far from Strathtyrum. In the *Liber Pluscardensis*, p. 342, it is related that the Duke of Rothesay was arrested in 1401 between Nydie and Strathtyrum, near the great cross (*prope magnum crucem*). In the *Register of St Andrews Kirk Session* there is a reference in 1600 to the Grange Cross, which is also mentioned in title-deeds of a later date. It stood about a mile to the south of the city. In a sasine of 1656 the lands of Denork, lying 3 or 4 miles to the south-west of St Andrews, are thus described:—

"All and sundrie the lands of Dynnork with the myre thereof, limet as followes, haveing the myre occupyet by the tennents of Druncarrow at the wast; and the muire callit the Pryorismuire at the northe; and begining fra the Saveing Cros in the top of the hill, as the grein rod at the northe passing toward the burne of Denhead runing on the west part of the toune thereof, on the east; and the myre occupyet be the tennents of Druncarro at the south; with housses," etc.

A cross associated with the name of Bishop Roger is referred to in an agreement of 1212. It is to be hoped that these missing crosses may yet be discovered.

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